THE NEW YORK HERALD.

WHOLE NO. 11,967. NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, MAY 26, 1869.—QUADRUPLE SHEET. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

PERSONAL.

A.—IF ANNIE McCLURE, WHO LIVED IN THE old Post Office Building, Cincinnati, the fall of 1864, will send her address to "Will," Brooklyn Post office, she will hear from an old friend.

"CHI"—CALL ME AT FOUR O'CLOCK A. M. ORdered coffee for two. ROBBINS.

DEAREST WIFE—FOR HEAVEN'S SAKE COME OR write to me. I will be at home at 12 to-day.

EVER YOURS.—THAT I MAY KNOW MY LETTERS have reached their proper destination address a note, over your initials, stating some occurrence, to Annie, Herald office.

FOR ADOPTION—BEAUTIFUL BOY, TWO YEARS old; new born infant, and girl, 8 months. 206 Thompson street.

GENERAL—YOU MUST HAVE SENT YOUR LETTERS to wrong number. Address me at 114 West Twenty-sixth street. S. ANDREWS.

IF THE GENTLEMAN WHO ON SUNDAY, THE 9TH, met Miss St. Pierre and promised a letter of introduction will write to Union square Post office he will oblige.

JENNY SIMPSON, FORMERLY AT 104—WHERE ARE you now? LITTLE CHARLIE.

JOHN HOLLAND, WHO LEFT HIS SISTER, BRIDGET Holland, at Wawarsing, Ulster county, N. Y., 18 years ago, will please write to her. Address Gottlieb Crosman, Napanoch, Ulster county, N. Y.

LADY IN BLACK WHO LEFT TRAIN, AT NORWALK, on Monday, please send address to William, Herald office.

LIBBIE ——, BROOKLYN, PEEKSKILL, H. R. RAILroad, Eighth avenue cars, Bleecker street cars, &c., last Thursday evening.—You will confer an exquisite pleasure by allowing me to continue the acquaintance. Address Broadway, Herald office.

MARIE A.—QUAND NOUS NOUS SOMMES RENCONtres hier matin, il m'a paru que tu as ete un peu fiere. Helas ! tu t'en vas sans que j'eusse eu l'occasion de te dire comme tu m'es chere, comme tu es la plus douce et la plus belle de tout ce monde. S'il te serait agreable que nous nous communiquions, veuilles adresser B. E. B., au bureau du Herald.

NED—PLEASE CALL. I AM SICK. I WON'T PLAY any more. LITTLE X.

NELLIE R.—SAW YOU SAFELY ON THE CAR. Address Clifton, Herald office.

PUSS—USUAL DINING PLACE THIS AFTERNOON AT four. CHARLES.

THE G. A. S. COMPANY AGAIN.—LOOK OUT FOR more.

VICTORIA SPENCER—PLEASE SEND A NOTE, STAting the time and place as I want to see you on business; don't fail. Address S. D. Furguson, Station D.

WALLACK'S, MONDAY EVENING.—WILL THE TWO young ladies, with brother, who sat behind gents and went down Thirteenth street, address, if agreeable, Harry Hastings, Herald office.

WASHOE—DID YOU NOT SEE NOTICE, THREE times last week? Answer. REESE RIVER.

LOVE—NOT "BEYOND YOUR CONTROL." I WAS assured that you were allowed to decide entirely for yourself. HOPE.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

ADVERTISEMENTS FOR THE NEW YORK HERALD RECEIVED AT THE BROOKLYN OFFICE UNTIL 7½ O'CLOCK P. M. HERALDS DELIVERED TO CARRIERS AT 5 O'CLOCK A. M., AT THE BRANCH OFFICE, 145 FULTON STREET, BROOKLYN.

ALL PERSONS INDEBTED TO OR HOLDING ANY property or effects belonging to the insolvent estate of George Harris, late of Cardenas, Cuba, deceased, intestate, are hereby notified by the Superior Judge of said district to pay over and deliver to Don Jose Betanzaran and Don Juan Fuentes, both of Cardenas aforesaid, duly appointed assignees of said estate, all such debts, property and effects, under penalty of the law.
By order of the Court.
RAMON J. RODRIGUEZ, Notary Public.
CARDENAS, May 10, 1869.

ADVERTISEMENTS FOR THE HERALD RECEIVED IN BROOKLYN AT OUR BRANCH OFFICE, 145 FULTON STREET.

A.—PERSONS WHO ARE INSURED IN GOOD life insurance companies and who do not desire to surrender their policies by an absolute sale can borrow the surrender value of their policies by applying to Insurance Agency, 71 Broadway, room 23.

ALL AT 80 CENTS PER LB.—NE PLUS ULTRA CHOCOlate and Vanilla Caramels, Burnt Almonds, Walnut Candy, fine French mixed; also delicious family Chocolate at L. EBERT'S, 50 East Twelfth street, two doors from Broadway.

A.—HYNARDS STORAGE ROOMS FOR FURNITURE, baggage, &c. &c., 202 West Fourteenth street, near Eighth avenue.

A.—GREAT SAVING.—BETTER LESS THAN HALF cost; finest quality. Only genuine, No. 2 Vesey street, corner Broadway. No family should be without it. Agents wanted for every direction. $1 box. Butter powders sent by mail.

ATTENTION NIGHT SCAVENGERS.—THE MEETING that had been appointed for the 22d inst., at 113 Ridge street, took place and was well visited. The chairman first of specified, in a few well set words, the purpose of the meeting, whereafter Anthony Glass was elected for President, Jac. Schmidt for Secretary, and Jac. Grini for Treasurer.
After several resolutions were taken to cause acceptance of higher wages, it was agreed upon for another mass meeting to take place on Wednesday, the 26th of May, at 2 o'clock P. M. We trust that all workmen of this trade will attend therein. We hope that no one this concerns will fail to appear, it being to his interest as well as to that of his family.
JAC. SCHMIDT, Sec'y. ANTON GLASSER, President.
JAC. GRINI, Treasurer.

BALDNESS, THIN AND GRAY HAIRS, WRINKLES freckles, pimples, nervousness and unnatural stoutness cured by the Electro-Vaporic treatment. Consultations free. Dr. CONE, 23 West Eleventh street.

CORNS, BUNIONS, ENLARGED JOINTS, INVERTED Nails and all diseases of the Feet cured without pain, by Dr. ZACHARIE, 760 Broadway. Refers to the physicians generally.

NATIONAL UNION OF FRAMERS.—WE HAVE CONcluded in our last meeting that we purpose to get the following wages from the 1st of June:—For a first class framer, $4; for a second class framer, $3 50; by working ten hours a day. And, at the same time, we invite all boss framers to be at the meetings, at Gerhard's saloon, on the 22d of May, and at Munzinger's Hall, No. 147 Thirty-second street, and at Framers' Hall, 179 Third street, for the choice of a committee and to help us through with the case. We don't want any unfriendship between the bosses and the hands. It is only for to obtain our just right. By order of the Union.
HENRY ORTHOFER, Grand President.
LOUIS MOHL, Grand Secretary.

NOTICE.—ALL PERSONS ARE HEREBY CAUTIONED against harboring or trusting any of the crew of the British ship Naturalist, Hyde, master, from Calcutta, as no debts of their contracting will be paid by the captain or consignees. BROWN BROTHERS & CO.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY THE COMmissioners of the Sinking Fund of the City of New York, that pursuant to the provisions of the act entitled "An act to authorize the construction of a railroad through Twenty-third street, in the city of New York," passed May 10, 1869, they will sell at public auction in the "Governor's Room" of the City Hall Park, in said city, on Wednesday, June 2, 1869, at twelve o'clock M., to the highest bidder for the same, the right, privilege and franchise to construct, operate and use a railroad with a double track, and the necessary turnouts and switches for the proper working of the same, through, along and upon Twenty-third street, in the city of New York, from the North river to the East river, on the following terms and conditions:—
First—The person or persons or corporation whose bid shall be accepted on such sale shall, within four months from the day of the sale, finish and complete said road and equip the same with the requisite number of cars and horses; but should he or they be restrained or prevented by any legal proceedings which are not collusive from constructing and completing the same the time during which they are so restrained shall not be deemed or taken to be part of the time within which the same is to be completed. The said party or parties [illegible] execute a bond in the sum of five hundred thousand dollars, [illegible] two good and sufficient sureties, to be approved by the said Commissioners, conditioned for the completion and equipment of the said railroad, as above provided, subject to the conditions and with the authority as follows:—
Second—Said railroad shall be constructed on the most approved plan for the construction of city railroads, and with the rail now used upon the street railroads in Philadelphia, commonly called Philadelphia rail, and shall be run as often as the convenience of passengers may require, and shall be subject to such reasonable rules and regulations in respect thereto as the Common Council of the city of New York may from time to time, by ordinance prescribe; and the said party or corporation will be authorized by law to charge the same rate of fare for the conveyance of passengers on said railroad as is now charged by other city railroads in said city.
Third—In the construction, operation or use of such railroad upon the route above designated, should such person or corporation deem it necessary or proper to run upon, intersect or use any portion of other railroad tracks now laid upon said street above named, he or they are authorized by the aforesaid act to run upon, intersect and use the same; and in case they cannot agree with the owner or owners thereof respecting the compensation or payment to be made therefor, then the amount of such compensation or payment shall be ascertained and determined in the manner provided by subdivision six of the twenty-eighth section of the act entitled "An act to authorize the formation of railroad corporations, and to regulate the same," passed April 2, 1850. And should any real estate or interest therein be required for the purpose of constructing said railroad, as above specified and authorized, for which the said person or corporation shall be unable to agree with the owner or owners for the use or purchase thereof, they may acquire the right to use or title to the same in the manner specified in the fourteenth, fifteenth, sixteenth, seventeenth, eighteenth, nineteenth, twentieth and twenty-first sections of the said act of April 2, 1850, except that in any of proceedings for any of the purposes authorized by said act it shall not be necessary that the petition to the Supreme Court shall make any allegations of, or reference to, any incorporation, capital stock, surveys or maps, or of the filing of any certificate of location. But in all cases the use of said street for the purposes of said railroad as authorized by said act, shall be considered a public use, consistent with the uses for which the mayor, aldermen and commonalty of the said city hold said street. Nothing in the said act contained shall authorize or allow the existence of more than two tracks in any part of said street.
Fourth—The Legislature reserve the right to alter, amend or repeal the act giving the authority to construct and operate such railroad.
Fifth—On payment into the city treasury of the amount of the said bid, and on the execution and approval of the said bond, and the execution of an agreement to perform the conditions and stipulations herein expressed, the said Commissioners will deliver to the party or parties entitled to the same as aforesaid, a certificate that he or they are entitled to such grant.
Sixth—The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any bid as being made fraudulently or collusively.
A. OAKEY HALL, Mayor.
RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, Comptroller.
PETER B. SWEENY, Chamberlain.
JOHN K. HACKETT, Recorder.
JOHN MOORE, Chairman Finance Committee, Board of Aldermen.
PETER CULKIN, Chairman Finance Committee, Board of Assistant Aldermen.
Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.
Dated NEW YORK, May 18, 1869.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

HONORS TO THE UNION DEAD.—THE UNDERsigned, having been appointed a Committee on Finance for the purpose of arranging appropriate memorial services, and also of decorating the graves of the soldiers and sailors on Commemoration Day, May 31, earnestly call upon the patriotic, benevolent and charitable to aid them in this enterprise. After paying the necessary expenses, the surplus, if any, will be divided between the relief funds of the different posts and the Soldiers' Orphan Home. Contributions will be received by Major General Charles K. Graham, President Mutual Benefit Savings Bank, 166 Nassau street, Sun building; Major General Alfred Pleasanton, Collector of Internal Revenue, Fourth Collection District, 61 Chambers street; Colonel F. A. Conkling, West Side Savings Bank, 164 Sixth avenue; Colonel B. T. Morgan, 263 West Twenty-fifth street; Colonel W. J. Marshall, corner of Fifty-seventh street and Third avenue, and at the headquarters of the Memorial Executive Committee, 10 Union square. Major General Charles K. Graham, Chairman. Major General Alfred Pleasanton, Brigadier General Joseph Pinckney, Brigadier General D. F. Burke, Brigadier General Rush C. Hawkins, Brigadier General G. H. Van Brunt, Colonel Frank E. Howe, Colonel F. A. Conkling, Colonel B. T. Morgan, Colonel A. J. H. Duganne, Colonel J. W. Marshall, Colonel M. H. Beaumont.
NEW YORK, May 19, 1869.

OFFICE OF CLERK OF COMMON COUNCIL, NO. 8 City Hall.
NEW YORK, May 20, 1869.
Public Notice—The undersigned, having, by resolution of the Common Council, been directed to compile and superintend the publication of the Manual of the Corporation of the City of New York for the year 1869, respectfully solicits from the heads of departments and the various commissioners charged with executive business of the city and county governments, and the officers of the several charitable, educational, religious, scientific and other institutions in this city, duly organized by any charter or act of incorporation, such information connected with the respective departments and institutions under their charge as may be of advantage to the public, or as may be appropriately contained in the "Corporation Manual" for 1869.
In compiling the work, it is absolutely necessary that the statistical and other information connected with the city and county government and the almost innumerable public and private charitable and other institutions of this city should be strictly reliable and authentic. To secure this indispensable requisite, the kind co-operation and assistance of the city and county officials and the officers of such institutions is hereby respectfully solicited.
An early response is particularly desired.
JOSEPH SHANNON,
Clerk Common Council.
Address Joseph Shannon, Clerk Common Council, No. 8 City Hall, New York city, endorsed, "For the Manual."

REMOVED TO 335 BROADWAY.
The COLLINS' METAL WATCH and JEWELRY FACTORY has removed their office from 37 Nassau street to their splendid new offices No. 335 Broadway. These superior Watches have now been in use over three years, and give universal satisfaction, and although sold at so moderate a price are not surpassed in appearance and for time by gold ones costing $150 and $200. They have been greatly improved, but the price remains the same, $15. Those of extra fine finish $20. Gents' and ladies' sizes. Jewelry of the richest styles, in every respect equal to the finest gold, at one-tenth the price. We have but one Office, no Agents, and are not responsible for the bogus and worthless goods sold at cheap jewelry establishments. OUR FACTORY IS THE ONLY PLACE WHERE THE GENUINE COLLINS METAL WATCHES AND JEWELRY CAN BE HAD. C. E. COLLINS & CO., No. 335 Broadway, corner of Worth street, up stairs.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—AUSTRIAN SHIP FIGLIA MAGgiore, from Marseilles, now lying sunk in this harbor. Consignees of cargo will please make themselves known to the undersigned and sign the usual average bond without delay, in order that all proper arrangements may be perfected to promptly deliver the cargo when saved.
MOODY & TELPAIR, Average Adjusters, 56 Wall st.

TO INSURANCE SOLICITORS.—A WELL-ESTABlished and popular company desire the services of competent solicitors. Compensation will be made satisfactory. Address Manager, box 5,452, Post office.

THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE SAMARITAN HOME for the Aged will be held at No. 409 West Fourteenth street, on Thursday, May 27, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the house will be open for visitors.

THE TURF.

AMERICAN JOCKEY CLUB.
MEMBERS' CUP.
The following are the weights assigned by the handicapper to the horses entered for the members' cup, spring meeting, 1869:—
1. Richard Sheg's br. h. Climax, aged, by imp. Balrownie, dam Jewel, by Arab, 152 lbs.
2. Peter R. Davis' ch. h. Alma, 5 years, by Tar River, dam by Annexation, 142 lbs.
3. D. McDaniel's b. h. Morrissey, 5 years, by Breckinridge, dam Sophia, by Bonny Scotland, 142 lbs.
4. J. F. Purdy's ch. g. Rocks, aged (unknown), 140 lbs.
C. WHEATLY.

FASHION COURSE, L. I.—WEDNESDAY, MAY 26, AT 3 o'clock P. M.; stake, $600. W. Boist's br. m. Nora O'Neil; Dr. Ogle's b. g. Rod Rover; W. Lovell's b. g. Young Commodore; 3 in 5, in harness.
J. CHAMBERS, Proprietor.

THE GRAND INAUGURAL MEETING OF THE PROSPECT PARK FAIR GROUND ASSOCIATION will be held at their grounds, BROOKLYN, Long Island, ON TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, May 25, 27 and 29.
THURSDAY, MAY 27.
No. 1. PREMIUM $500.—Mile heats, best 3 in 5, in harness. For all horses that have never beaten 2:37. $350 to first; $100 to second; $50 to third horse.
Alden Goldsmith names g. g. Hunter.
John J. Hornbeck names b. g. Aglia.
Daniel Mace names b. m. Lydia Thompson.
Wm. Dall names blk. s. Miller Norton.
J. Cudney names b. m. Atlanta.
John Murphy names b. m. Lady Franklin.
F. Ward names g. g. Mercer.
J. H. Whitson names s. g. Clarence.
Owner names br. g. Sir John.
No. 2. PREMIUM $3,000.—Mile heats; best 3 in 5, in harness. For all horses that have never beaten 2:29. $2,000 to first; $700 to second; $300 to third horse.
Wm. Woodruff names b. g. Shepherd Knapp, Jr.
Chas. Champlin names s. g. Will H. Taylor.
James McKee names g. g. Surprise.
Daniel Mace names b. g. Commodore Nutt.
W. H. Saunders names b. g. Western New York.
Owner names b. m. Grand Duchess.
Wm. L. Simmons names, br. g. Old Put.
E. L. Maynard names blk. s. Darkness.
SATURDAY, MAY 29.
No. 1. PREMIUM $1,000.—Mile heats, best 3 in 5, in harness, for all horses that have never beaten 2:31. $700 to first, $200 to second, $100 to third horse.
Alden Goldsmith names b. m. Lady Whitman.
B. L. Wright names blk. m. Jessie Wales.
F. J. Nodine names b. m. Belle of Brooklyn, formerly Kate.
M. Roden names b. g. Little Fred.
James McKee names g. g. Star.
William L. Simmons names br. g. Old Put.
George W. Ferguson names b. g. Needle Gun.
No. 2.—PREMIUM $5,000.—Mile heats, best 3 in 5, in harness. For all horses except Lady Thorne and Mountain Boy. $3,000 to first; $1,500 to second; $500 to third horse.
A. F. Fawsett names ch. s. Bashaw, Jr.
Daniel Mace names br. s. Rhode Island.
Norris Holcomb names b. m. Lucy.
Peter Manee names b. m. American Girl.
Wm. L. Simmons names br. s. Geo. Wilkes.
Budd Doble names b. m. Goldsmith Maid.
GOOD DAY AND TRACK.
RACES EACH DAY TO COMMENCE AT 1½ O'CLOCK P. M.
Coney Island cars leave Fulton ferry every five minutes for the grounds direct.
Cars for Greenwood, to connect with the dummy road, leave Fulton, Wall and South ferries every five minutes during the day.
The steamboat Norwalk will leave Twenty-third street, East river, at 11 A. M.; Broome street, East river, 11½ A. M.; Fulton ferry, Brooklyn, 12; Wall street, New York, at 12½ P. M., and return as soon as races are over. Fare fifty cents for round trip.
The steamboat Naushon will leave Thirty-fourth street, North river, at 11 A. M.; West Tenth street, 11:30 A. M.; pier No. 4 North river at 12½ P. M., and return as soon as races are over. Fare fifty cents for round trip.
Admission to the ground, $1; to the grand stand and quarter stretch, $1 additional. No charge for ladies to grand stand.
In case of postponement flags will be displayed on the Hoffman House, New York Hotel, Astor House and Fulton ferry houses and City Hall, Brooklyn.
MARTIN KALBFLEISCH, President.
EDWARD P. MORRIS, Secretary.

RACES AT PROSPECT PARK FAIR GROUNDS.—THE Coney Island and Brooklyn Railroad cars leave left hand side Fulton ferry for the above races without change of cars for May 25, 27 and 29. These are the only cars to the races. Direct fare from Fulton ferry to the Course, 20c. Tickets to the Course and return can be had on the Smith and Jay street line of cars at Fulton ferry. Price 25c.

POOLS.—POOLS WILL BE SOLD AT RILEY'S RESTaurant, corner Twenty-eighth street and Broadway, on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings, on the Prospect Park Races. T. B. JOHNSON.

STALLIONS.

ADVERTISEMENTS FOR THE HERALD RECEIVED IN BROOKLYN AT OUR BRANCH OFFICE, 145 FULTON STREET.

THE TROTTING STALLION COMMODORE VANDERbilt will stand for the season at the farm of Morgan L. Mott, near Poughkeepsie. Vanderbilt has a record of 2:25.

SPORTING—DOGS, BIRDS, &C.

ALL KINDS OF FANCY DOGS AND BIRDS FOR sale.—Medicines for all diseases. Prepared Food for mocking birds, at B. DOVEY'S, Nos. 3 and 5 Greene street, corner of Canal.
N. B.—Ladies attended to by Mrs. Dovey.

ALL BREEDS CHOICE DOGS AND MEDICINES.— FRANCIS BUTLER, No. 3 Peck slip. Butler's Infallible Mange Cure and Flea Exterminator, 75c. Butler's new work, $2. Extra Stock and Trained Dogs.
The choicest imported fancy Geraniums.

A JOHN MULLEN GUN FOR SALE—12 GAUGE, 30 inch. Apply at 38 Harrison street, corner Washington.

AMATEUR OARSMEN.—WANTED, A FEW YOUNG men of respectable connections to join a first class amateur boat club located on the west side of the city. Address Boat Club, Herald office.

THE BEST GREENER GUN EVER IMPORTED; ONLY one of the kind. For sale cheap by ALFORD, FARR & CLAPP, 262 Broadway.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &C.

ASSORTMENT PARK, TOP, OPEN, RUMBLE AND Basket Phaetons, Wagonets, Dog Carts, Rockaways, Buggies, Depot, Road Wagons, &c., single and double Harness. HICKS, 32 Barclay street.

ADVERTISEMENTS FOR THE HERALD RECEIVED IN BROOKLYN AT OUR BRANCH OFFICE 145 FULTON STREET.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &C.

AT JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL'S,
ARCH. JOHNSTON, AUCTIONEER.
HORSE AUCTION MART,
112 East Thirteenth street, near Fourth avenue.
REGULAR SALES EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY, AT 12 O'CLOCK.
Gentlemen having private establishments which they wish to dispose of, or those wishing to purchase anything in the horse line, will find it to their advantage to call on us.
Our dealings are almost exclusively with merchants and business men, and our establishment is conducted on the same straightforward principles which govern honorable people in other branches of trade.
Good stabling for horses at private sale.
We give the purchaser of every horse that is warranted sound twenty-four hours for trial.
OUR DOWN TOWN OFFICE AND SALESROOM IS AT NO. 58 LIBERTY STREET, BETWEEN BROADWAY AND NASSAU STREET, where a register is kept of horses, carriages, &c., at private and public sales. Liberal advances made on everything in the horse line.
CATALOGUE OF THIS DAY'S SALE.

AT BARKER & HAMLIN'S CITY AUCTION MART,
Major C. W. BARKER, Auctioneer,
Corner Broadway and Twenty-ninth street.
Regular auction sales every Wednesday and Saturday.
THIS DAY, AT 12 O'CLOCK.
Will be sold Horses, Carriages, Harnesses, Whips, Halters, Sheets, Blankets, &c.
Dapple gray Horse, 16 hands, 6 years old; warranted sound and kind in all harness; a fine family or coupe horse and a superior traveller.
Bay Horse, 15½ hands, 7 years old, warranted kind in all harness, believed to be sound, a good business or work horse; also Wagon and Harness.
Sorrell Mare, 15 hands, 5 years old, sound and kind, except a slight blemish on off fore foot; owner thinks she can trot in 3 minutes.
A coal black Hambletonian Colt, 4 years old May 26, long full tail, very handsome, sound and kind; can beat 3 minutes; also Road Wagon and Harness.
A very fine Coupe or Carriage Horse, 16 hands, 6 years old; sound and kind; very stylish; together with Victoria and Harness.
Several other Horses, described at sale.
One Rockway, in good order; one top Buggy, made by Brewster & Co.; one top Buggy, by Stivers; one Clarence, Depot, Bakers' and light Express Wagons, and several other Vehicles of different descriptions.
The only auction mart in the city having a driving ring for showing horses. Good stabling for horses on sale.

AN IMPORTANT REMOVAL.
The Down Town Office of JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL'S HORSE-MART is removed from 39 Nassau street to their new salesroom, 58 Liberty street, near Nassau street.
Light Wagons, Pony Phaetons, Light Carriages, Harness, &c., at auction prices.
Our Down Town Salesroom will be an important branch of our
Horse Auction Mart,
112 East Thirteenth street, near Fourth avenue.
Orders can be left at either place.
Our Registry will be kept as heretofore for Horses and Carriages at private sale.
No charge is made for registry.

A FINE LOT OF HORSES—JUST FROM MICHIGAN; among them is a fine pair of dapple grays, 15½ hands high; one pair chestnuts, 16 hands high, and very stylish; one bay Mare, can trot in 2:37, price $350; one black Horse, 7 years old, $125; one bay Mare, with foal, $100; also several cheap and work Horses. S. HEINEMAN, 46 Wooster street.

A BARGAIN IN CARRIAGES, BRETTS, FOUR AND six-seat Phaetons and Rockaways, Buggies, Road Wagons, Pony Phaetons, one six-seat Beach Wagon, Skeleton and Harness. N. MOONEY, 91 Liberty street.

AT NEW YORK REPOSITORY, 18 EAST EIGHTEENTH street, near Broadway.—A complete assortment of seasonable Carriages, of excellent quality and style, warranted in every respect; elegant Victorias, for Park and road; light Rockaways, Germantowns, Phaetons, Depot Wagons, Clarences, Landaulets and several elegant pony Phaetons, of the well known build of Merritt & Co.; also a variety of second hand top and no top Buggies and other Vehicles.

A PAIR OF BAY HORSES, 15¾ HANDS HIGH, closely matched, fine tails, sound and kind, without a fault single or double, can drive them up to a locomotive, an excellent and safe family team, six years old and sold only on account of owner having gone to Europe. Apply to THOMAS PARISH, Poughkeepsie.

A.—SECOND HAND CABRIOLET, PHAETON, DOG Cart, Rockaway, Depot Wagon, 600 new Carriages, Harness, 25 per cent less than Broadway stores.
HAM'S, Fourth street and Lafayette place.

A RARE CHANCE.—FOR SALE, A FINE HORSE, Harness and Buggy, in best condition, at a reasonable price, on account of owner leaving for Europe. To be seen every morning and evening at MOXHAM'S livery stables, corner Sixty-first street and Third avenue, and during the day at R. VAN RANST'S stable, 86 Walker street.

A CABRIOLET, THREE TOP BUGGIES, CHILD'S seat Rockaway, &c., second hand, in good order; number of new Carriages, soiled, at a sacrifice; Harness, all kinds; a large assortment Velocipedes.
CALVIN WITTY, 638 Broadway.

A.—MINER, STEVENS & CO.,
656 Broadway,
and 115 to 121 East Thirteenth street,
have on hand, of their own manufacture, and are making to order every description of fashionable Carriages and light Wagons, of superior quality, to which they invite the inspection of the public.

A.—JOHN L. VANDEWATER, AUCTIONEER, 24 Duane street.
Regular sale at store, at 12 M. prompt on Friday, 28th.
Bay Hambletonian gentleman's road Horse, 15¾ high, 7 years old; fine, genteel driver; no vice or tricks; fine, powerful roadster; has trotted close to 2:45; warranted sound and kind, and one of the finest horses goes the road. Young brown trotting Mare, Kentucky stock, 15¼ high, 8 years; fine, genteel, easy and pleasant driver; no vice or trick; can beat 2:50, and in condition warranted to beat 2:40; perfectly sound and kind. Both the property of a private gentleman. This stock can be seen now and examined prior to sale. Particulars at store.

A SPLENDID WAGON OR SADDLE HORSE, SOUND and kind in all harness, for sale cheap. Inquire at 502 West street.

AN ELEGANT DAPPLE GRAY COUPE OR CARriage Horse, 16 hands, sound, kind and gentle, a free driver; also light double road Harness, almost new. Apply at private stable 119 East Twenty-second street.

A.—ONE SIX SEAT PHAETON, TWO CURTAIN quarter Coaches, two four seat Phaetons, one coupe Rockaway, one top Wagon and one jagger Wagon, our own make, for sale low by BREWSTER & CO. (of Broome street), 84 Fifth avenue, corner Fourteenth street.

A BROWN HORSE, 16 HANDS HIGH, TROTS IN 2:35, perfectly sound and gentle, will be sold very cheap, as the owner has no further use for him; price $275. Boulevard Stables, Fiftieth street, near Seventh avenue.

A NEW PIANO BOX TOP BUGGY, TAKEN FOR debt, will be sold reasonable; also a low priced Horse, warranted. Apply to Mr. PRINCE, 140 Waverley place.

A.—SIX-SEATED PHAETONS, COACHES, LANDAUS, Coupe Rockaways, Wagons, second hand Phaetons, Coaches and Bretts, Harness, very low to close up.
MOTT'S, No. 3 Bond street.

A NO TOP BUGGY, POLE AND SHAFTS, FOR sale, made by Stivers, in complete order; price $225. Inquire at COGSWELL'S stable, 215 Lexington avenue.

A VERY LIGHT SQUARE BOX NO TOP BREWSTER Wagon, used only twice, good as new, at BALDWIN'S, corner Broadway and Tenth street.

A HANDSOME BLACK PONY FOR SALE—HAS been the property of a lady now deceased, and is unequalled for light carriage or saddle use. Apply at the machine office, 569 Broadway.

A BARGAIN.—CANADIAN, $75; HORSE 6 YEARS, 16 hands, 1,250 lbs., fit for any use. $300. They must be sold at some price. Eldridge's Express, 210 West Twenty-eighth street.

A.—EXPRESS WAGON, $65; TOP WAGON, $60, $65; open Wagons, $35 up; Rockaways, $40 up; Coaches, $75 up; Pony-Phaetons, Depot and Jagger Wagons, single and double Harness, $12 to $75 per set; Sheets, $1 up; Lap Rugs, Mats, Whips, &c., at VAN ORDEN & DUFF'S, 222 and 224 Mercer, near Fourth street.

A FOUR-IN-HAND DOG CART FOR SALE—MADE BY Wood Bros.; but little used. Can be seen at Miner, Stevens & Co.'s, 656 Broadway.

A STOUT PONY BUILT ROAN HORSE FOR SALE cheap, for want of use, fit for cart or truck. Can be seen by inquiring of cartman, No. 8 Liberty st.

A VERY HANDSOME PAIR OF MAHOGANY BROWN Horses (no white), full brothers, raised in Kentucky; very stylish in harness and superb saddle horses, 5 and 6 years old respectively, 15¾ hands high, sound, kind and acclimated. 16 West Forty-fourth street.

A VERY STYLISH PAIR OF BAY HORSES FROM the country; 16 hands high, with long full tails; 6 and 7 years old; Morgan and Pathfinder stock; superior style and action; very gentle; afraid of nothing; excellent travellers; great endurance; can road 10 miles per hour with ease; warranted in every respect. For particulars inquire at the office, Earle's Hotel.

A NUMBER OF SPRING CARRIAGES, NEARLY AS good as new for sale, very low, to make room, and marked in plain figures.
JAMES B. CONE & CO., 684 Broadway.

AT 276, 278 AND 280 NINTH AVENUE, NEAR TWENty-sixth street.—Top Wagons, Light Rockaways, Coupe Rockaways, Doctor's Phaetons, of my own make, at reduced prices; also second hand Cabriolet, $350; Coupe Rockaway, all new lined, $300; top Wagon, $175.
WILLIAM FLANDRAU.

ARMY WAGONS, FARM CARTS, AMBULANCES, contractors' Mule Collars, Ploughing Harness, McClellan Saddles, Tents—common, Wall, hospital; Canvas Wagon Covers, Blankets. W. A. CARTER, 52 Cortlandt street, near Greenwich.

A FINE COUPE, USED A FEW TIMES, COST $1,400; also a variety of Clarences, Coaches, Barouches, 4 and 6 seat Phaetons, Top and Open Pony Phaetons, 100 Top and Open Wagons, new and second hand, by good city makers; Business, Express and Jagger Wagons; one Road Wagon, by Brewster, of Broome street; one Track Sulky, by Caffrey, of Camden; single and double Harness of all descriptions from $12 up; Blankets, Lap Robes, Sheets, Whips, &c. WM. H. GRAY'S Empire City Carriage Repository, 20, 22, 24 and 26 Wooster street.

A VERY STYLISH SADDLE HORSE, GRAY, 15 hands high, 7 years old. Apply at RYERSON & BROWN'S stables, 73 University place.

A BASKET WAGON FOR SALE, WITH POLE AND Shafts; price $300. Apply at RYERSON & BROWN'S, 73 University place.

A VALUABLE FARM MARE—16 HANDS; PONY built; a noble animal; kind and true; low priced. Also two good work Horses; very cheap; want of use. 468 Pearl street.

CANADIAN PONY.—ANY ONE HAVING A TOUGH Canadian Pony, about 14 hands high, suitable for any work, for sale very cheap, may hear of a purchaser by addressing box 2,552 Post office, stating lowest cash price, &c.

FOR SALE.—THE AMERICAN MERCHANTS' UNION Express Company, at their stables, Hubert and Laight streets, and Broome and Marion streets, New York city, have for sale 30 first class Express Horses; also second hand single and double Express Wagons (Concord and New York manufacture), all in good order.

FOR SALE—TWO DOUBLE TEAMS, HARNESS AND Trucks; all nearly new. Inquire between 8 and 12 o'clock, at 542 West Thirty-third street.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &C.

FOR SALE—SIX SEAT ROCKAWAY, VERY LIGHT, on platform springs, very little used, cost $960, sold for $560; second hand Park Phaeton, extension top Victoria, slide sea Buggy, two second hand Bretts, a large assortment of Buggies, pony Phaeton, Rockaways, &c., at low prices. TOMLINSON-DEMAREST CO., 620 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A POWERFUL AND STYLISH CARRIAGE or coupe bay Horse, in good condition; sold for no fault, the owner leaving the State; price $250. Apply to M. B. BUFFUM, 1,266 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A CROSS-MATCHED TEAM OF MARES, gray and black, 15¼ hands high, long tails and manes, warranted sound and kind; gray 8 years old, can trot in 2:45; black 4 years old, trot in 3 minutes. Address E. G., Herald office.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT CHESTNUT SORREL Horse, six years old, 15½ hands high; can trot in three minutes or better; is perfectly sound and kind in every respect. Address box 4,839 New York Post office.

FINE 16¼ HAND BAY HORSE; WEIGHS 1,250 pounds; seven years old, and warranted in every respect; stylish driver. Apply at Dayton's mill, 147 West Thirty-fifth street.

FOR SALE—A SPAN OF FINE BAY HORSES; LARGE, perfectly gentle and sound; suitable for carriage, express company or any purpose where a real stylish team is wanted. Apply to JOSIAH TAYLOR, 69 Cedar street.

FOR SALE—A FOUR-SEATED OPEN PHAETON OR Dog Cart, perfectly new. Private stable, 211 (new) Madison avenue, near Thirty-sixth street.

FOR SALE—TWO HANDSOME ROAD MARES, 15¼ hands high, 5 and 7 years old; fine goers, sound and gentle; also a splendid sound and kind gray work Horse, 17 hands high. Apply at flour mills foot of 129th street, Harlem.

FOR SALE—A PONY WAGON, FIT FOR CHILdren's use, with two seats. Inquire at 203 East Twenty-eighth street.

FOR SALE—ONE GRAY HORSE, 16 HANDS HIGH, 6 years old, suitable for coupe or coach horse; one brown Horse 15½ hands high, 6 years old, a very fine coach horse; one bay Mare, 16 hands high, 8 years old, good worker. All warranted sound and kind. 224 East Twenty-second street.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT BAY HORSE; FINE STEPper, superb under the saddle, sound and kind. To be seen at the Opera stables, in Thirty-second street, near Fourth avenue.

FOR SALE—A TEAM OF BAY CARRIAGE HORSES; also a two seat Phaeton, a set of single and double Harness, a lady's Saddle and a top Wagon. To be sold on account of the owner going to Europe. Apply at the private stable No. 6 West Thirty-first street.

FOR SALE—ROCKAWAY CARRIAGE, IN GOOD ORder. Can be seen at E. H. ARNOLD & SON'S, 102 Franklin street.

FOR SALE—ON STATEN ISLAND, A VERY HANDsome and most stylish and dapple gray Horse, over 15 hands high, 7 years old; warranted sound and gentle; goes in single or double harness; is an excellent saddle horse; price $500. Address box 2,353 Post office.

FOR SALE—SUPERIOR PAIR MORGAN HORSES, 14 hands 3 inches high, warranted perfectly sound and kind; a bargain; sold only for want of use. Apply at LEADBEATER'S stables, 600 Seventh avenue.

FOR SALE—GENT'S ESTABLISHMENT, CONSISTING of 1 span Hambletonian blood bay Coach Horses, 6 years old, 16½ hands long black tails and manes; warranted sound and kind, and one of the most beautiful teams in New York; never used except by present owner; also a new and stylish Park Phaeton, shifting top; two rich plated Harness; one Family Coach, one second hand Phaeton, Lap Robes, &c. Inquire for Mr. Chapman's coachman, Fifth Avenue stables, Twenty-sixth street, near Seventh avenue, or of G. M. CHAPMAN, No. 362 Broadway.

FOR SALE—GENTLEMAN'S COMPLETE TURNOUT, Horse, Harness, Wagon, Blankets, &c. Apply immediately at TALLMAN'S stable, Thirty-eighth street and Broadway.

FOR SALE—A VERY STYLISH DARK BROWN HORSE, 6 years old, 16 hands high, black legs, full bang tail; an extra fine coupe or carriage horse, and warranted in every way. Private stable 24 Lexington avenue, third stable from Twenty-third street.

FOR SALE—ONE BAY HORSE AND ONE MARE; long manes and tails, 15 hands and one inch; suitable for any light work; step in 3¼ minutes, and a lady can drive them. Sold only for want of use. Can be seen at 160 West Eighteenth street until sold.

FOR SALE—A SINGLE SEAT STIVERS WAGON, Pole and Shafts, in perfect order. Inquire at San Francisco Stables, 114 West Forty-sixth street.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID FOUR-WHEELED DOG Cart, latest style, only used three times. Apply in the morning, at private stable, 154 West Twenty-ninth street, in the rear.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL BAY MARE, 16 HANDS, young, sound, gentle for lady to drive, together with new Pony Phaeton (Wood's make), and Harness. Inquire at stable, 128 West Thirty-second street.

FOR SALE—A GENTLEMAN'S PRIVATE TURNOUT, consisting of bay Mare, 14 hands high, Buggy, full spring, no top, made by Dusenbury & Van Duzer. Also Harness, Blankets, &c. Can be seen at Club Stables, First place, between Clinton and Henry streets, Brooklyn, from 8 to 9 A. M. and 5½ to 6 P. M.

FOR SALE—LIGHT ROAD AND TOP WAGONS; NEW and second hand; also Business and Depot Wagons, finest quality. Inquire in carriage factory, 212 East Twenty-first street, removed from 1,311 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A LIVERY STABLE, IN A GOOD LOCAtion up town, well stocked and in good order; cheap; owner going West. Apply to URMY & COPLAND, 401 Fourth avenue.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL PAIR OF CARRIAGE Horses, 16 hands high, 7 years old, sound and kind; also a very fine saddle Horse, the property of a gentleman going to Europe. To be seen at HAMILTON'S stables, 123 West Thirty-first street.

FOR SALE CHEAP—BAY MARE, 5 YEARS OLD, SUITAble for any business. To be seen at 107 Pearl street.

FOR SALE CHEAP.—DOCTOR'S WAGONS, COVERED and open Buggies and light business Wagons, of superior quality; also a very good double Truck. No. 23 Third street, near Bowery.

FOR SALE CHEAP.—ONLY $400, A GOOD HORSE, Harness and shifting top Buggy; a nice turnout. Address box 5,497 Post office.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A VICTORIA, WOOD BROS.' make, with pole and shafts. Apply to E. M. GEDNEY, 1,413 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—THIRTY YOUNG HORSES, just from the country, 14 to 17 hands high, 5 to 7 years old; all sound and kind. Inquire at 122 Norfolk street. Also one coupe Horse.

FINE BAY HORSE FOR SALE—15 HANDS, 8 YEARS old; perfectly sound, gentle, well trained and stylish; a superior horse for coupe or family vehicle. To be seen at FITZSIMMONS' stable, 58 West Fifteenth street.

GENTLEMAN'S ESTABLISHMENT FOR SALE—BLACK Mare, 7 years old, 15 hands, fast, sound, gentle, spirited, reliable, afraid of nothing; also nearly new three-quarter seat road Wagon; Harness, Whip and Blankets, &c.; reluctantly sold for want of use. Can be seen at A. S. Odell's stables, 156 East Thirty-second street, near Lexington avenue.

KENTUCKY HORSES FOR SALE.—JUST FROM THE Blue Grass region, three pairs of bays, fine, stylish and genteel; four No. 1 thoroughbred saddle Horses, well gaited, gentlemen or ladies; one of them the finest saddle Horse in America. To be seen at W. VANCOTT'S, corner of Thirty-ninth street and Seventh avenue.

ONE SECOND HAND FOUR PASS CUT UNDER Rockaway, in good order, for sale cheap at BALDWIN'S, corner Broadway and Tenth street.

P. W. F.—THE BEST METHOD FOR COACH PAINTing. VALENTINE & CO., Sole Agents, Boston.

SHIFTING TOP PHAETON FOR SALE—MINER & Stevens' best make; is in good order, having been but little used; also set of light double Harness. Inquire for Owen, at private stables, 160 West Fiftieth street.

STABLE WANTED—OF ABOUT 8 STALLS, WITH CARriage room and loft, south of Tenth street. Address BRADLEY & CURRIER, 44 and 46 Dey street.

THE BEST UNTRAINED TROTTER IN THE STATES; price $2,500.—A handsome sorrel Horse; no trick or vice; kind in single or double harness; does not tax the muscles of the driver; perfectly sound; in height over 15¾ hands, 8 years old; can trot a mile in 2:25; does not interfere; stride not unlike Lady Suffolk; untrained; speed unknown six months past; been used on a farm. Also bay colt, 4 years old, 15-1 in height; sound; trots in 50. Inquire of Dr. MARTIN, 65 Nesbit street, Newark, N. J.

THE ADVERTISER WILL SELL HIS BAY MARE, 15½ hands, young, sound, kind and fast, warranted without fault or blemish and reliable in single or double harness. Private stable 124 East Thirty-second street.

TRACK SULKY.—A SUPERIOR MADE SIXTY POUND track Sulky, made to order for $150; never used; $90. Real estate office, 253 Ninth avenue, corner Twenty-seventh street.

TO LET—A STRICTLY FIRST CLASS STABLE, ON Twenty-second street, between Second and Third avenues. Four stalls, plenty of carriage room. Very low rent. Key at S. KILPATRICK'S, Bull's Head Bank Buildings.

WANTED—A GOOD BLACK HORSE, ABOUT 15¾ hands, not over 7 years old, long tail, sound and true in all respects. Would like to exchange for one slightly lame. Address box 1,639 Post office, stating particulars.

WANTED—A ONE-HORSE TRUCK; MUST BE WIDE and light. Address C. HOGAN, 428 Water street (cooperage).

WANTED—A STYLISH COUPE HARNESS, IN GOOD order; also an Infantry Saddle and Bridle. Address, stating price, &c., M. S. BOWERS, station D.

FINE ARTS.

ART UNION "MINERVA" AT BERLIN.
Association for Artistic Perfection of Oil Color Painting & Chrome-Oil Paintings.
The aim of the Society is to produce true reproductions of the most superior master works at a value of from £23 to £105 and to furnish their members with the same.
The annual contribution is 14s. sterling, for which each of the members, according to the statues received, a chrome-oil painting which cannot be distinguished from the costly originals, size about 23 inch by 19 inch, choice out of twelve designs; and the member is further entitled to share in the yearly raffling of original paintings. Prospectuses, statutes and drawings of all the paintings to be had, gratis, on application. The reputation of our works, the perfection of which can scarcely be imagined, reaches into all parts of the world and makes all recommendation unnecessary.
Any party wishing to represent the association for the United States is requested to apply to the undersigned for terms and other particulars.
The Committee of the Art Union Minerva at Berlin, Prussia.
AD. ERBRECHT, President,
Possessor of the silver medal for works of art.

A MEN.—GET YOUR PHOTOGRAPH VIEWS TAKEN by HOLMES, 575 Broadway; gallery over 20 years established; all orders complied with at once; wagons running all directions daily. Amen.

FINANCIAL.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.
Issue letters of credit for travellers' use on Messrs. ROTHSCHILD, in Paris, London, Frankfort and Vienna and their correspondents in all the principal cities of Europe. Also make telegraphic transfers on California and Europe.

ADVERTISEMENTS FOR THE HERALD RECEIVED IN BROOKLYN AT OUR BRANCH OFFICE, 145 FULTON STREET.

ALL DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE JUNE 1 draw interest from that day at six per cent. Dime Savings Bank, Nos. 3 and 5 Broadway, Williamsburg.

A CITY BOND AND MORTGAGE OF $4,500 FOR sale.—Security first class, due in ten months, or renew for five years; bonus $225, covering all expenses; money wanted next Wednesday, including abstract of title.
MARY WATTERS, Herald office.

BOND AND MORTGAGE.—PARTIES WISHING MONEY on bond and mortgage on City Property, can be accommodated by applying at once to H. A. READ, 85 Liberty st.

MORTON BLISS & CO.,
30 Broad street,
Issue Circular Notes and Circular Letters of Credit for travellers; also Commercial Credits, available in all parts of Europe.

MONEY TO LOAN ON SECOND MORTGAGE AND on property in course of erection.
SAMUEL BROWN & SON,
84½ Pine street, room No. 1.

MONEY TO LOAN ON FIRST CLASS CITY PROPERTY; two amounts of about $5,000 each. Apply to SAMUEL GLOVER, 47 William street.

OFFICE OF PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.— New York, May 19, 1869.—FORTIETH DIVIDEND.— Notice is hereby given that the Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Three (3) Per Cent out of the net earnings of the quarter ending April 30, 1869, payable at the Company's office, Tuesday, June 1.
The Transfer Books will be closed Saturday, May 22, at 2 P. M., and re-opened Thursday, June 3, 1869, at 10 A. M.
By order of the Board of Directors.
THEODORE T. JOHNSON, Secretary.

SOUTH CAROLINA COUPONS.
J. M. WEITH & ARENTS,
Dealers in Southern Securities, No. 3 New street, will cash the South Carolina State Coupons due January, 1869, less five per cent discount.

THIRD AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
334 Third avenue, corner Twenty-sixth street,
open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday from 6 to 8 P. M.

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
NEW YORK, May 22, 1869.
THIRD PURCHASE OF GOVERNMENT BONDS.— Proposals will be received at this office until noon of WEDNESDAY, May 26, for the sale to the government of one million of dollars of six per cent Five-twenty Bonds for the Sinking Fund; at which time the bids will be opened and the awards declared. Proposals will state the specific character of the bonds offered, whether registered or coupon, and of which issue, and may be for any amount not less than five thousand dollars.
The prices named in the proposals must be for the principal of the bonds, in lawful money, without regard to the accrued interest, which will be paid in coin upon the bonds accepted, from the date of the last payment of interest to the date of purchase.
Each proposal must enclose a certified check for five per cent of the amount offered. The checks accompanying proposals not accepted will be returned as soon as the result is ascertained, and those of others on the following day, when the bonds must be delivered, for which payment will be made as soon as they can be duly examined.
The right is reserved to reject bids adverse to the interests of the government. Like proposals will be received on Wednesday of each week until otherwise directed.
By order of the Secretary of the Treasury.
H. H. VAN DYCK,
Assistant Treasurer.

W. B. PUTNAM, 63 WALL STREET.—BONDS AND Stocks bought and sold. Loans negotiated on securities, bond and mortgage, &c. First Mortgages wanted.

WILMINGTON AND MANCHESTER RAILROAD.— Parties interested in the securities of the above company are requested to call at the office of WM. A. GUEST, 25 Wall street.

WANTED—A PURCHASER FOR $15,000 WORTH OF a Manufacturing Stock, that will pay 25 per cent and bear the closest investigation, and is now at work in this city and managed by first class men. None but principals need answer. Address Manufacturer, box 116 Herald office.

$6,000, $8,000 AND $12,000 TO LOAN ON FIRST or Second Mortgage, at a fair discount, at once. BUTLER, DURFEE & CO., 63 Liberty street.

$25,000 WANTED—ON FIRST MORTGAGE BOND, 7 per cent (gold) interest, handsome bonus or an interest in the enterprise; five parties with $5,000 each can become interested jointly. Address Mortgage, Herald office.

$75,000 TO LOAN—ON BOND AND MORTgage, on first class productive Real Estate only in this city. Apply to JOHN F. CONREY, No. 62 Wall street, room 12.

$84,000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE. $54,000 to purchase First Mortgages. $31,500 to purchase Second Mortgages.
CALLENDER & LAURENCE, 39 Pine street.

$100,000 TO LOAN ON TENEMENT PROPerty in New York or Brooklyn. Address, giving full particulars, GEO. W. GIBBONS, 446 Broome street, near Broadway.

$300,000 TO LOAN—IN SUMS TO SUIT, ON New York and Brooklyn Property; also Mortgages purchased. C. E. WILLIS (Montauk Insurance Company), 168 Broadway.

$1,500,000 TRUST FUNDS.—I AM PREpared to lend Money on approved Real Estate in New York city and vicinity. Principals only. JAS. L. KEMPER, No. 7 Pine street.

LOAN OFFICES.

AT 77 BLEECKER STREET, NEAR BROADWAY, UP stairs.—Money liberally advanced on Diamonds, Watches and Jewelry, &c., or the same bought. Pawnbrokers' Tickets bought.

AT J. A. JACKSON'S, NO. 5 AMITY STREET, NEAR Broadway.—Liberal advances made on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Dry Goods and personal property of every description. Same bought and sold.

AT 157½ BOWERY, NEAR BROOME STREET.—ADvances made on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Silks, Dry Goods, &c.; or the same bought at the highest market prices. Pawnbrokers' Tickets bought.

AT HYMAN'S, 653 BROADWAY, CORNER OF BOND street.—Liberal advances made on diamonds and Watches, Silver Ware, &c., or will pay the highest market price for the same.

AT HIS JEWELRY STORE, 557 BROADWAY, DAVID M. DAVIS advances money to any amount on Watches, Diamonds and Jewelry. Business private, and no signs about the store.

AT WOLF BROTHERS, 559 BROADWAY, UP STAIRS, formerly of Brooklyn—Money loaned on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Life Policies; particularly on Pianos. Business confidential. Same bought and sold.

ADVERTISEMENTS FOR THE HERALD RECEIVED IN BROOKLYN AT OUR BRANCH OFFICE, 145 FULTON STREET.

AT 57 THIRTEENTH STREET, NEAR WALLACK'S theatre.—I pay the highest price for Diamonds, Watches and Jewelry, or advance on the same.
ISAACS, Diamond Broker, 57 Thirteenth street.

AT THE OLD ESTABLISHED OFFICE, 66 NASSAU street, you can obtain liberal advances on Diamonds, Watches, Silverware, &c., or will purchase them at their utmost valuation. A. HONIGMAN, Broker.

AT NO. 9 WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET, FIFTH Avenue Hotel—Loans and sales promptly negotiated on Diamonds, Watches, Life Policies, marketable Bonds and all other securities.

DAVID M. DAVIS, AT THE JEWELRY STORE 557 Broadway, advances money on Diamonds, Watches and Jewelry. Business strictly private, and no signs about the store.

DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY AND SILVER ware bought and money loaned on them by G. C. ALLEN, 415 Broadway, one door below Canal street.

NEWMAN LEOPOLD, 195 BROADWAY, CORNER DEY street, having facilities, advances at low rates on Diamonds, Watches, Merchandise, Life Policies, Pianos or other securities. Formerly at 58 Nassau street.

ROOM NO. 8 KNOX'S BUILDING, CORNER BROADway and Fulton street.—The old business revived. Liberal advances made lower than ever on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Pianos, Furniture and other securities.

THE HIGHEST PRICES LENT ON WATCHES, DIAmonds, Jewelry, Silverware, Silks, Guns, Pistols and personal property of every description by J. METZLER, 49 East Houston street, between Mott and Mulberry streets, New York; removed from 511 Broome street.

39 NASSAU STREET, OPPOSITE POST OFFICE.— Liberal advances made on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry and all kinds of Merchandise, or the same bought. Business strictly private. Room No. 1.

$50,000 TO ADVANCE ON DIAMONDS, Watches, Jewelry, Silverware, Silks, Dry Goods, &c. Merchants liberally dealt with. 189 Bowery, rooms Nos. 1, 2 and 3.

MILK AND CREAM.

20 NORTH MOORE STREET.—WOODHULL & GOUGE, Orange County Milk and Cream.—Hotels, ice cream saloons, &c., supplied from Prospect Park to Harlem river. Orders by mail will receive attention.

DRY GOODS.

AT GAYNOR'S,
824 Broadway, corner Twelfth street.
The largest assortment of elegant fitting French Corsets and Skirts ever offered in the United States, at 25 per cent below the cost of importation. THOS. H. GAYNOR, Importer, 824 Broadway, corner Twelfth street.

ADVERTISEMENTS FOR THE HERALD RECEIVED IN BROOKLYN AT OUR BRANCH OFFICE, 145 FULTON STREET.

MADAME HARRIS, NO. 7 BREVOORT PLACE (EAST Tenth street), offers her large assortment of Round Hats, Bonnets and Suits at reduced prices before leaving for Europe.

MADAME LEGER, PARISIAN DRESSMAKER, SOLIcits the patronage of the ladies of New York. Work done in the latest style, at moderate prices. 28 West Fourth street, New York.

TOYS.—A BEAUTIFUL ASSORTMENT OF EVERY DEscription of Toys at STAVELEY'S, 870 Broadway, near Eighteenth street.

MILLINERY.

MADAME CARELENA, SUCCESSOR TO S. E. HARTley, 909 Broadway, has just received an elegant assortment of French and English Round Hats of the most recherche styles; also an elegant assortment of Flowers and other novelties for the races.

YACHTS, STEAMBOATS, &C.

FOR SALE—THE CELEBRATED SCHOONER YACHT Henrietta, 210 tons burden, old measurement, winner of the great ocean yacht race to Cowes, England, in 1863, in which she made the extraordinary run of 280 miles in 24 hours, and several other ocean races. The Henrietta has been on a cruise to the West Indies, but has returned to New York. While on her voyage from Key West to Charleston she made a run of 250 miles during rough weather, showing that she has lost none of her speed. The Henrietta has a commodious saloon, handsomely fitted up, with a large stateroom on the starboard side, three other staterooms and two staterooms forward for officers. The cabin furniture, kitchen utensils, &c., are in complete order, and the vessel will be put in readiness to go to sea immediately. The Henrietta will compare favorably, for speed and seagoing qualities, with any yacht in this country or England. For particulars address J. ANDERSON, Herald office, New York.

ADVERTISEMENTS FOR THE HERALD RECEIVED IN BROOKLYN AT OUR BRANCH OFFICE, 145 FULTON STREET.

A BARGE FOR SALE—IN PERFECT ORDER; HAS been used for hay and produce generally; sold on account of owner moving to the country. Call at 257 Madison street.

FOR SALE—THE WELL KNOWN STEAM YACHT JOsephine Hoey, now out on the dock at foot of Thirteenth street; will be put in complete order, and warranted to steam 15 to 18 miles per hour; length 56 feet, breadth on deck 13 feet. Apply at 71 South street.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, A DOUBLE SCULL HELL GATE Pilot Boat, in good condition. Address box 200 Herald office, or J. H. HUTTON, Harlem Bridge.

FOR SALE—STEAMBOAT C. P. SMITH; LENGTH, 110 feet; breadth, 23 feet; depth, 6½ feet; tonnage, 104 45-100; draught of water, 4½ feet; rebuilt, 1866; size of boiler, 18 feet long, 6½ feet shell, 7 feet front; cylinder 25½, 6 feet stroke. Inquire of WILLIAM MARTIN, 76 South street.

FOR SALE VERY CHEAP—A 20 FOOT WHITE OAK Sailboat, sloop rigged, sails new, newly painted and ready for use. Price $125. Address B., box 3,948.

FOR SALE CHEAP AND ON EASY TERMS—A SMALL passenger and pleasure Steamboat, plying on a lake at one of the most fashionable summer resorts; boat one year old; a very profitable business; no competition.
BENNET & KLENKEN, 57 Cedar street.

STEAM YACHT FOR SALE—A FINE MODELLED steam yacht, 65 feet long, 11½ feet beam, 10 inch square cylinder, well found and in complete running order, for sale cheap. She is very economical in the item of fuel. Address Dolphin, New York Herald office.

YACHT AND SLOOP.—FOR SALE, SLOOP YACHT Mist, 21 tons new measurement, large cabin and all appointments. Also Sloop, 12 tons old measurement; nearly new and fit for any use. Apply to RICHARD WEST, at Lenox's, foot of Court street, Brooklyn.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR EUROPE on Tuesday, 25th; Wednesday, 26th, and Thursday, 27th inst., will close at this office at 12 M., and at the stations as follows:—A and B, 11:45; C and O, 11:30; D and E, 11:15; F and G, 10:30 A. M. P. H. JONES, Postmaster.

WANTED TO PURCHASE.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A PLANING AND MATCHing Mill; also a Moulding Mill, planing outfit, sides; also one pair of Mill Stones. Address GEO. H. HARRINGTON, box 289 Post office, Hudson City, N. J.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—SIXTY FEET TWENTY inch Double Belting, also 60 feet five inch Single Belting; also fifty large size gray Blankets. Address Belting, Herald office.

PROPOSALS.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—SEALED PROPOSALS for furnishing broken Stone and Macadamizing all that portion of the Southern Boulevard in the towns of Morrisania and West Farms, by town or in whole, from Harlem Bridge to Third avenue, will be received by the Commissioners of said Boulevard at their office, corner Third avenue and 138th street, Mott Haven, N. Y., until June 10, 1869. Plans and specifications to be seen and furnished there.
Also for the Gutter and Flagging through the town of Morrisania, being about 20,000 lineal feet.
By order of the Commissioners.
L. D. V. MASON, Engineer.

ADVERTISEMENTS FOR THE HERALD RECEIVED IN BROOKLYN AT OUR BRANCH OFFICE, 145 FULTON STREET.

INSTRUCTION.

AT TOWNSEND'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, 186 BOWery, below Spring street, instruction is given in Penmanship, Bookkeeping, Arithmetic, Grammar, &c. Separate rooms for those wishing private instruction. Open day and evening during the summer. Preparatory course for boys.

ADVERTISEMENTS FOR THE HERALD RECEIVED IN BROOKLYN AT OUR BRANCH OFFICE, 145 FULTON STREET.

A YOUNG LADY OF EXPERIENCE IN TEACHING wishes a position as governess; speaks French and English and teaches music; no objection to leave the city. Address F. M., Herald office.

AT $5 EACH.—BOOKKEEPING, WRITING, ARITHmetic, Grammar, Spelling, all summer, day and evening; no vacation. THOMPSON'S College, 20 Fourth avenue. Private instruction; ladies' department; preparatory course; telegraphing taught.

FRENCH FAMILY BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for girls.—Shaded garden in summer. Delicate children will receive the best attention from Dr. and Mme. COUTARET, at Eighty-sixth street, corner of Second avenue, New York.

FRENCH AND SPANISH LESSONS.—ADDRESS J. E. MARTIN, 65 East Twelfth street.

TO ISRAELITISH TEACHERS.—ONE OF THE MOST prominent Schools in this city is, with School Furniture, Lease, &c., at favorable terms, for sale. Address Teacher, box 121 Herald office.

180 SIXTH AVENUE.—FRENCH LESSONS, WITH pure pronunciation, given in private families by Mr. GAREAU, ancient magistrate and member of French university. No objection to the country during the summer.

$500.—BOARD AND TUITION IN ONE OF THE first schools for young ladies in the city for the next school year; application must be made at once. Address Principal, station G.

LOST AND FOUND.

ADVERTISEMENTS FOR THE HERALD RECEIVED IN BROOKLYN AT OUR BRANCH OFFICE, 145 FULTON STREET.

LOST—CERTIFICATE OF DEPOSIT NO. 531, FOR $190, issued by the Manhattan Company, New York, together with a small amount of money. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving the same with M. F. Reading, 40 Wall street.

LOST—A SMALL AFGHAN, WHILE GOING TO OR through the Central Park on Monday afternoon. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving it or giving information where it may be found at Beardsley's dining room, 59 Liberty street.

LOST—AT 8:20 A. M. TUESDAY, FROM MY CARRIAGE in front of office No. 54 Union place, a pocket case of Surgical Instruments, each instrument being marked with the maker's name (Chaniere). Whoever will return the above described case of instruments to the drug store of Hegeman & Co., at the Everett House, will receive $10 reward and no questions asked.

LOST—ON MONDAY, 24TH INST., IN NINTH STREET, Fourteenth street or University place, near Union square, a lady's Portemonnaie, with steel clasp and chain containing nearly $109. Ten dollars reward will be paid if it is returned to 849 Broadway, corner Fourteenth street.

LOST—YESTERDAY MORNING, IN GOING FROM corner Eighth avenue through Fifty-third street to Sixth avenue, then in car to Forty-sixth street, then through Forty-sixth street to third avenue, then in car to Fifty-eighth street, then through Fifty-eighth street to Second avenue down to Forty-sixth street, two packages of Money. The finder will be well rewarded by leaving them at 16 Water street. They were done up in brown paper.

STOLEN—ON FRIDAY, APRIL 30, 1869, FROM THE office of the undersigned, the following Promissory Notes:—$5,933 48, dated March 11, 1869, 90 days' date, drawn by Th. H. Vetterlein & Sons, to their own order; $1,541 30, dated March 18, 1869, 90 days' date, drawn by Baxter, Bell & Co., to the order of the undersigned; $1,816 20, six months' date from January 2, 1869, drawn by Bulkley & Moore, to their own order; $1,016 20, 12 months' date from January 2, 1869, drawn by Bulkley & Moore, to their own order, and endorsed by John S. Moore. And the following Coupons:—Nos. 436 and 437, two coupons, Delaware and Raritan Canal Company, $30 each, due July 1, 1869; No. 51, one coupon City of Utica, of $20, due May 1, 1869; No. 216, one coupon City of Pittsburg, of $25, due July 1, 1869; No. 114, one coupon do., of $30, due July 1, 1869; No. 16, one coupon City of Marietta, of $35, due July 1, 1869. The public are cautioned against negotiating the same, as payment has been stopped.
H. KOOP & CO., No. 6 Hanover street.

REWARDS.

$5 REWARD WILL BE PAID FOR THE RETURN of an Esquimaux Dog answering to name of "Carlo," 19 East Seventeenth street.

$10 REWARD.—LOST, ON SUNDAY EVENING, IN Grand street, Williamsburg, a Lady's Gold Watch. Whoever brings it to Miss Acrel, 464 Grand street, Williamsburg, will receive the above reward.

$40 REWARD.—LOST, ON THURSDAY EVENING, May 20, 1869, a small Jewel Box, containing a small diamond pin, also a topaz pin. The finder will receive a reward of $40 by leaving them at the Union Square Hotel office.

$50 REWARD.—LOST, IN GOING FROM FORTYsecond street to Twenty-eighth street and Broadway a ladies' Pocketbook containing about $229. The above reward will be paid to the finder by returning it to Charles Hoff, 542 Broadway.

$200 REWARD (THE VALUE).—LOST, THURSday night, a double case gold F. F. Cooper Watch, in the neighborhood of University place and Eighth street. No questions asked. Address A. P. L., Herald office.

$500 REWARD.—IF WITHIN THIRTY DAYS $500 will be paid, and no questions asked, for the return of a solitaire diamond Breast Pin, stone nearly white, peculiarly marked, about three carats, stolen from Hood's jewelry store, Washington, on the 4th of March last. Return to said Hood, J. S. Young, 61 Broadway, New York, or Smith & Hedges, No. 1 Maiden lane.

DETECTIVE POLICE AGENCY, 72 BROADWAY (LATE [illegible]).—WAGNER, TRIPPLE, TURNER & CO. refer to the mercantile community as to successful cases, facilities, standing and experience. [illegible] We have no branches in New York.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

A—TO LET, THIRD FLOOR, BACK, OF 105 NASSAU street, for light manufacturing or other business. Apply to BARKER & COSTER, room 6 Herald Building.

A—TO LET—LOFTS ON THIRD FLOOR OF 129 FULton street, suitable for light manufacturing purposes. Apply to BARKER & COSTER, room 6 Herald Building.

ADVERTISEMENTS FOR THE HERALD RECEIVED IN BROOKLYN AT OUR BRANCH OFFICE, 145 FULTON STREET.

A STORE, WITH FIXTURES, TO LET—IN METROpolitan Hotel, 584 Broadway, for gents' furnishing or hats. Inquire on the premises.

A SMALL STORE (WITH LARGE SHOW WINDOW) and Part of dwelling house, 11 East Ninth street, between Third and Fourth avenues, half a block from A. T. Stewart & Co.'s. Apply on premises.

A RESTAURANT TO LET—THE ONLY ONE IN THE new Thirty-fourth street market; a rare chance for a man wishing to engage in that line of business; market will open Saturday, 29th inst. JOHN GLASS.

A FIRST CLASS STORE, WITH CELLAR, 25X100 feet, on west side of Union square, with rear entrance on side street, to let at a low figure, fixtures included. M. A. J. LYNCH, 72 Cedar street.

A LARGE, FIRST CLASS STORE ON BROADWAY TO lease for a term of years. M. A. J. LYNCH, 72 Cedar street.

A BROADWAY STORE TO LET—A SPLENDID LOcation for any kind of business. For particulars inquire on the premises, 683 Broadway.

A—STORE ON BROADWAY TO RENT, FOR ANY business; finest stand in New York for a sample room. CHAS. E. MILLS, 55 West Thirtieth street.

BUSINESS PURPOSES—TWO HOUSES, ONE ON Grand; one on Prince street, near Broadway; three and four years; rent low if taken immediately. Apply at 444 Broadway, room No. 2.

DESIRABLE STORE TO LET—NO. 113 WEST STREET, between Murray and Warren streets, 25x80; rent moderate. Apply to CHAS. F. MATTLAGE, 276 Greenwich street.

FINE LOFT TO LET—WITH OFFICE, IN BUILDING southwest corner of Greenwich and Warren streets; very suitable for a liquor merchant. Apply on the premises.

FOUNDRY TO LET—FOR A TERM OF YEARS TO A responsible party. For particulars inquire on the premises, North Thirteenth street, near First street, Williamsburg.

FOUR STORY BRICK BUILDING TO LET CHEAP—No. 9 Jane street. Will answer for any kind of a shop or manufactory. Apply at 566 Broadway.

RESTAURANT, BAR OR DINING ROOMS—FIRST and second Floors of a large store to lease, located near Wall st.; well adapted for above business. Apply to JOHN LLOYD & SONS, No. 7 Warren street.

STORE TO LET—NO. 53 CLIFF STREET, FOR A TERM of years; is well suited for storage business; shelving and show cases for sale. Apply at 55 Chambers street.

STORE TO LET—77 GREENWICH AVENUE; WILL BE altered to suit tenant, and can be made very large. Excellent location for a bakery.

STORES TO LET—ONE LARGE CORNER, AND small Stores, suitable for barber shop, cigar, crockery and drug stores; rents $39 and $25; on Third avenue, between Eighty-ninth and Ninetieth streets, and Second avenue, between 116th and 117th streets. Apply to LOPER & DAVIS, First avenue, corner Thirty-sixth street.

STEAM POWER TO LET—WITH WELL LIGHTED Rooms and Basements, 25x50. Apply to NORRIS & MILLER, 229 East Forty-first street.

STEAM POWER—TO LET OR LEASE, THREE Floors, 150x45, with from 1 to 75 horse power; also suitable rooms. Apply to H. W. GREENE, 141 Plymouth street, Brooklyn.

STEAM POWER, WITH SPLENDIDLY LIGHTED Floors, each 25x105, in the new building, 13 Baxter street, near Worth.

TO LET—WITH OR WITHOUT STEAM POWER, FIRST Floor, 194 Fulton street; size 58x24. Apply to New York Economical Printing Co., 194 Fulton street.

TO LET—PART OF BASEMENT NO. 5 JAY STREET for business purposes.

TO LET—NEW STORES ON EIGHTH AVENUE; CHEAP rent; no meat, liquor nor lager beer wanted; between Fifty-second and Fifty-third streets. Apply before 10 A. M. at 259 West Fifty-second street.

TO LET—THE SPACIOUS, WELL LIGHTED SECOND Floor of 77 Wooster street, for business purposes.

TO LET—THREE FINE LOFTS, 165 FULTON STREET; Store and Basement, 49 Vesey street. Inquire of W. H. GRIFFITH, billiard table maker, 46 Vesey street.

TO LET—IN CHERRY STREET, TWO LO[illegible] feet, well lighted on all sides, with or w[illegible] steam power. Apply to JOHN T. WILSON & CO., [illegible] st.

TO LET—STORE, TWO ROOMS, SIX[illegible] AVENUE. Three years' lease. Best location. Imm[illegible] possession. Rent $75 per month. Great chance for small capital. Call on owner, 88 Fourth street.

TO LET—FURNISHED OR UNFURN[illegible]D, A FRONT Basement, suitable for a doctor[illegible]; also a very handsome Extension Room, with pl[illegible] light and conveniences for a dentist. 51 Seventh street, near Second av.

TO LET—A FACTORY BUILDING, 75 BY 30 FEET, with 40 horse power steam boilers and fixtures, situated on the shore of New York Bay. An excellent opportunity for starting the manufacture of any article requiring steam power. Possession immediate. Address DANIEL T. GARRISON, Clifton, Staten Island.

TO LEASE—THE LOTS AND SHEDS ON THE SOUTHerly side of Morton street, west of Washington street, 200 feet on Morton street and 50 on Washington; suitable for storage or coal yards; immediate possession. Apply to G. BANYER, 18 West Twenty-first street.

TO LET—[illegible] STORES, SUITABLE FOR fancy or cigar stores. Apply on the premises to Dr. OWEN, 402 Grand street, Williamsburg.

6TH AVENUE, NO. 120—HOUSE AND STORE TO rent, 17x70; splendid plate glass front; suitable for house furnishing goods, furniture, carpets, &c. Apply on the premises.

DWELLING HOUSES TO LET.

Furnished.

A FIRST CLASS FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT TO A private family, situated on West Thirty-first street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues. Address for particulars FRED. L. MARTIN, box 7,174 Post office.

A FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—ALL MODERN improvements; immediate possession. 32 Quincy street, near Classon avenue, Brooklyn.

ADVERTISEMENTS FOR THE HERALD RECEIVED IN BROOKLYN AT OUR BRANCH OFFICE, 145 FULTON STREET.

A FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET ON TWENTY-SIXTH street, near Broadway—$140 per month; also three story, high stoop, brown stone House, on Twenty-second street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues; $300 per month; another for $200, on same block, now nearly filled with boarders. Others unfurnished and furnished at very low rents. Apply to PECK & WOODRUFF, 917 Broadway.

A—NO. 27 EAST TWENTY-FOURTH STREET—A beautiful high stoop brown stone House to let, furnished, for the summer months or longer, with immediate possession; delightful location, near Madison Park.

A VERY LARGE, ELEGANTLY FURNISHED HOUSE; best location on Fifth avenue, near Brevoort House, three years' lease, for sale, or would rent Parlor Floor to physician, milliner or tailor. Address BENSON, box 153 Herald office.

A—FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT LOW; OWNER would board with tenant or will rent Part of House, furnished; also others. CHAS. E. MILLS, 55 West Thirtieth street.

DWELLING HOUSES TO LET—BY M. A. J. LYNCH, 72 Cedar street:—
Four story French roof brown stone House on Lexington avenue, furnished.
Three story brown stone House on Forty-fifth street, corner of Lexington avenue.

FURNISHED HOUSES—IN DESIRABLE LOCATIONS, for summer or year, at $150, $160, $175, $200 to $400. ROBERT G. RICHARDS, 953 Broadway, near Twenty-third street.

TO LET—FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED HOUSES, in New York and Brooklyn, desirably located, at reduced rents. Permits of A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine street.

TO LET—TWO HIGH STOOP HOUSES, NEWLY painted; all modern improvements; one furnished; neighborhood first class. Inquire of owner, 332 West Thirty-first street.

TO LET—116 EAST TWENTY-SECOND STREET, NEAR Fourth avenue, with parlor mirrors and gas fixtures, to a private family, newly painted, in fine order, $2,200.

TO LET, FOR THE SUMMER MONTHS OR LONGER if desired—A very pretty Cottage, 10 rooms, handsomely furnished, at 152d street, near the depot, in full view of the Hudson river; nice garden, all made; fine shade and fruit trees. Rent $250 per month, for four or five month. Less by the year. S. EMBERSON, 421 Eighth avenue.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—NICELY FURNISHED Houses, city and country. Parties desiring to rent, with privilege of purchasing, apply at Everett Library, 72 West Thirty-fourth street.

TO RENT, FURNISHED—ON WEST TWENTY-SECOND street, possession immediately (a rare opportunity for some energetic person), a large four story high stoop House, in a first class neighborhood, 17 or 18 rooms; Furniture for sale: rent $2,500; furniture $2,000 cash. The house is now in successful operation and filled with boarders, with an income of $135 per week. Occupant retires. The furniture cost about $3,500. The lease runs for two years from May last. Seen only by permit from this office. JAS. H. EDWARDS, 277 West Twenty-third street.

108 EAST TWENTY-FIFTH STREET.—A THREE story stone front high basement House, handsomely and completely furnished, at the low rent of $250 per month.

Unfurnished.

A.—TO LET, AT WILLIAMSBURG, THE HOUSE NO. 7 Franklin place, Powers street, between Ewen street and Graham avenue; brick front, eight rooms, gas, water in kitchen; in good order; very desirable for a small family; to a good tenant will be rented low. Apply to JOHN TRAKE, 60 Broadway, Williamsburg.

AT $200 LESS.—LARGE FOUR STORY CORNER Dwelling House 28 Amity street; newly painted; rent $150 a month. Seen from 9 till 12, morning.

ADVERTISEMENTS FOR THE HERALD RECEIVED IN BROOKLYN AT OUR BRANCH OFFICE, 145 FULTON STREET.

A.—TO LET, THE FIRST CLASS FOUR STORY high stoop brown stone house, No. 23 West Fifty-fourth street; all improvements and nearly new; neighborhood first class. JOHN SHIRLEY, 65 Wall street.

A SUPERIOR HIGH STOOP DWELLING HOUSE, 126 West Twelfth street; newly painted throughout; mirrors, chandeliers, gas fixtures; rent $2,500. WARD & OGDEN, Broadway and Seventeenth street.

A RARE CHANCE.—TO LET, LOW, TO A GOOD TENant, Cottage, with private stable, fruit and flower garden. Call on Mrs. SANFORD, 124th street, near Eighth avenue.

A.—TO LET, ON 123D STREET, NEAR FIFTH AVEnue, two genteel brick Houses; all modern improvements; fine river view and near Harlem; boats and cars. Rent nominal. SAMUEL D. MACK, 162 Broadway.

DWELLING HOUSES TO LET.

Unfurnished.

A NICE HOUSE TO LET—171 HENRY STREET, BEtween Rutgers and Jefferson.

A HOUSE IN TWENTY-THIRD STREET.—EXCELlent location, being in the vicinity of Fifth Avenue Hotel and Booth's theatre; lease of five years. Can be used for restaurant or boarding house purposes. Reasonable rent if taken before June 1. Apply to S. B. GOODALE, Nos. 7 and 9 West Twenty-third street, Fifth Avenue Hotel.

CHEAPEST AND PRETTIEST FURNISHED HOUSE north of Mason and Dixon's line—No. 222 East Sixteenth street, one door from Stuyvesant Park (Livingston place); 10 rooms. Only $120 per month. Open all day. ROBERT G. RICHARDS, 953 Broadway.

HANDSOME BROWN STONE HOUSE IN DUNCOMB place (126th street, Harlem) to let cheap. Inquire of RANDELL & PORTER, 1,951 Third avenue.

NEAT COTTAGE, IN A FINE LOCATION, TO LET cheap, in the Ninth ward. Apply at store, 366 Broadway.

TO LET—A FOUR STORY HOUSE, FIRST CLASS, moderate rent, to a good tenant. Two rooms reserved for the owner's use. Inquire at 165 West Sixteenth street.

TO LET—AT A LOW RENT, THREE STORY BROWN stone House 1,119 Second avenue; will be put in complete order. W. C. FLANAGAN, 107 Chrystie street.

TO LET—ONE OF THE PRETTIEST SMALL HOUSES in New York, in perfect repair, with all modern improvements, but has no yard. Call and examine. No. 368 Lexington avenue, between Fortieth and Forty-first streets; rent $1,500. THOS. KILPATRICK.

TO LET—A MOST DESIRABLE RESIDENCE, CONtaining 14 rooms, with coach house, stable and fruit garden, on Broadway, corner of 163d street; rent moderate. THOMAS MASTERSON, No. 5 Pine street, room No. 8.

TO LET—MODERN HOUSE 329 EAST SIXTY-SECOND street, now being put in complete order. Possession at once. SAMUEL D. MACK, 162 Broadway.

TO LET OR FOR SALE CHEAP—FOUR STORY HANDsome Dwelling on Seventh avenue, third house above Fortieth street; rent $1,600. Inquire at 302 West Thirty-fourth street, near Seventh avenue.

TO RENT—HOUSE AND SPACIOUS GROUNDS, PLEAsantly situated, on the banks of the East river, between Sixty-sixth and Sixty-eighth streets, for private occupation only. Apply to LEONARD J. CARPENTER, 24 Third avenue, Bible House.

ROOMS AND APARTMENTS TO LET.

A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY, OCCUPYING A FIRST class house, in a first class neighborhood, near Central Park, having more room than they require, will let one or two furnished Rooms, without Board, to single gentlemen, on reasonable terms. References exchanged. Address Lexington, Herald office.

ADVERTISEMENTS FOR THE HERALD RECEIVED IN BROOKLYN AT OUR BRANCH OFFICE, 145 FULTON STREET.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET THEIR PARLOR Floor of three rooms or Back Room and extension; possession 1st of June. Call at 153 West Twenty-sixth street.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET THE UPPER PART of their house, consisting of three large Rooms, to a select family with no servant. Call at 213 East Thirty-ninth st.

AN EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY—TO A SMALL GENteel family, eight fine Rooms; rent moderate; has all improvements; central location; very desirable. Address for six days Johnson, Herald office.

A PARLOR, KITCHEN AND TWO BEDROOMS, WITH water gas, &c., rent $21; also other Apartments at low rents. House to let, $800. Inquire of ROBERT TAGGART, 593 Hudson street.

A.—TO LET, TO GENTLEMEN, WITHOUT BOARD, some nicely furnished Rooms in a private house. Call at 29 East Twenty-fourth street.

A.—TO LET, THE FIRST AND SECOND FLOORS OF the new houses 258 and 260 East Seventy-fourth street, five to seven rooms; also bathroom and water closets on each floor. Apply at 1,545 Third avenue, between Seventy-sixth and Seventy-seventh streets, or of J. PECARE, 229 Broadway.

AN ELEGANTLY FURNISHED BACK PARLOR IN A private family; hot and cold water in room; suitable for a doctor's office or a married couple; house contains all the modern improvements. Inquire at 230 East Thirtieth st.

A STRICTLY PRIVATE FAMILY WOULD LET A newly and handsomely furnished Floor, singly or en suite; house newly fitted; all modern improvements; terms moderate. 135 West Twenty-third street.

A VERY PLEASANT FURNISHED FRONT ROOM, with privilege of housekeeping; suitable for a gentleman and wife. Gas, bath, hot and cold water on the floor. Terms $4 50 per week. 335 East Thirty-first street.

FIRST FLOOR AND BASEMENT AND SECOND FLOOR to let—741 Greenwich street, between Perry and Hammond streets; hot and cold water, gas, bath and range; rent of first floor and basement, $40; second floor, $35. Apply in shoe store 105 Sixth avenue or on the premises.

HALF OF A GENTEEL PRIVATE HOUSE TO LET—Nearly all the rooms are furnished and let; rent very low to a desirable party of adults. Inquire at 158 Franklin street, near Hudson.

ROOMS FOR TWO OR THREE GENTLEMEN IN A private family; first class house; moderate terms. No. 2 West Thirteenth street, first house from Fifth avenue.

ROOMS AND BEDROOMS, NEWLY AND NEATLY furnished, water, gas and bath; also with every comfort of a home for light housekeeping; low rent, in private house 61 Bleecker street.

SECOND FLOOR TO LET—225 WEST FORTY-NINTH street. Rent $24.

SECOND FLOOR AND [illegible] ROOMS ON THIRD [illegible] of bath. No. 85 Seventh street.

TO LET—FRONT AND BACK ROOM, WITH CARPETS and oilcloth, in private house, for gentleman and wife, without children. 63 Third street, third block from Broadway.

TO LET—IN BROOKLYN, NEAR THE FERRY, THE parlor Floor and second Floor and Basement of a modern built house, with all modern improvements; very low rent. Apply at 162 Sackett street, between Hicks and Henry streets.

TO LET—PARLOR AND BASEMENT FLOORS, 3 rooms on each floor, with handsome chandeliers; also two large newly furnished Rooms at 223 Chrystie street.

TO LET—A SECOND AND THIRD FLOOR, WITH Basement, in a neat house, containing all modern improvements. Call No. 1 Ludlow place (West Houston street), from 8 to 10 A. M., 1 to 3 and 6 to 8 P. M.

TO LET—THIRD FLOOR OF HOUSE NO. 153 WEST Twenty-eighth street to a small family; five rooms and kitchen, with all modern improvements. Rent, $40.

TO LET—AN ELEGANT FIRST FLOOR, IN A CORNER house; eight rooms; all improvements; in splendid order; size 25x70. Second avenue and Thirty-fourth street. S. KILPATRICK, Bull's Head Bank Buildings.

TO LET—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED, SECOND story, four rooms, including bath and gas. Apply at 223 West Thirteenth street.

TO LET—A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED FIRST AND Second Story, for light housekeeping; no children. Apply at 225 West Thirteenth street.

TO LET—TO A SMALL FAMILY, A DESIRABLE SECond Floor of private house 255 Madison street, near Clinton; two rooms and two bedrooms; newly painted. Water and gas.

TO LET—FOR HOUSEKEEPING, THREE NICELY furnished Rooms. Apply at the tailor store, 17 Stanton street, near Bowery.

TO LET—FOR HOUSEKEEPING, TWO LARGE AND nicely furnished Rooms. Apply after 9 A. M. at Mrs. LOWE'S Servant office, No. 1 First street, corner Bowery.

TO LET—VERY NICE AND CONVENIENT FLOORS in the brown stone house 977 Second avenue, near Fifty-first street. Bath and stationary washtubs attached.

TO LET—THREE PLEASANT ROOMS, WITH BATHroom adjoining. Apply at 393 West Fifty-fifth street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues.

TO LET—A FLOOR, SPLENDIDLY FURNISHED, with kitchen, at 205 Second avenue, corner Thirteenth street. Inquire on the second floor after 10 o'clock.

TO LET—542 EAST EIGHTEENTH STREET, A SECOND floor; five rooms; all improvements. Also Floors in East Fortieth street. Apply at 242 East Eighteenth street.

TO LET, IN PRIVATE HOUSE, 41 KING STREET, A Room and two Bedrooms to a family of two or three adults; rent $18.

TO LET—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED, SIX ROOMS, suitable for light housekeeping; half can be rented; corner of Second avenue and Thirteenth street, over drug store. Inquire at 345 East Seventeenth street.

TO LET—TO ONE OR TWO GENTLEMEN, A NICELY furnished Room, without board, in a respectable family, strictly private; pleasant location. Address H. R. M., Herald office.

TO LET—APARTMENTS SUITABLE FOR A SMALL family, in a modern house; occupied by the owner. Apply at 237 West Thirty-third street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues. Rent from $35 to $45 per month.

TO LET—TWO FLOORS, CONTAINING SIX ROOMS and pantries, with all modern improvements; good location; West Thirtieth street; only one family in house. S. S. NORTON & CO., Broadway, corner Thirtieth st.

TO LET—TO A SMALL FAMILY OF ADULTS, A FLOOR of four rooms, in fine order; all improvements; vestibule door; location unsurpassed; rent $25. 207 East Forty-first street.

TO LET—NICE APARTMENTS, THREE ROOMS, 146 Third avenue (old No.), near Sixteenth street, $20; also Second Floor, 58 Downing street, three rooms, $17. R. G. RICHARDS, 953 Broadway.

TO LET—UPPER PART OF A FINE PRIVATE HOUSE, consisting of seven rooms, in perfect order, and all modern improvements; immediate possession; rent $50 per month. Apply at 448 East Fifty-eighth street, between First avenue and avenue A.

TO LET—THE LOWER PART OF HOUSE NO. 60 West Fourteenth street, next door to Macy's, for business or private dwelling. Inquire of H. S. DAY, 177 Sixth avenue.

TO LET—FIRST FLOOR, BASEMENT, KITCHEN, Bedroom, stationary Tubs, 150 West Twenty-fifth street. Inquire corner Seventh avenue and Twenty-fifth street, in the flower store.

TO RENT—TWO PARLORS AND BASEMENT IN THE dwelling house No. 29 Washington place, for a physician; also the Third Floor as lodgings for gentlemen.

TWO FIRST CLASS FLOORS TO LET—IN HOUSES 446 and 455 Sixth avenue, near Twenty-seventh street. A first class Grocery Wagon for sale; price very reasonable. Apply to Mrs. KILLORAN, 49 West Twenty-seventh street, corner Sixth avenue.

TO GENTLEMEN ONLY.—TWO OR THREE FURNISHed Rooms, in a private dwelling, without board. Unexceptionable references given and required. Apply to J. E. MASON, No. 328 East Sixteenth street, near Stuyvesant Park.

UNFURNISHED APARTMENTS.—A STRICTLY PRIvate family of three adults, living in a four story brown stone house having all modern improvements, will let four or six Rooms to a small family of respectability; references exchanged; rooms large and situation desirable, within three blocks of Central Park. Address T. M. S., 576 Eighty-fourth street.

ROOMS AND APARTMENTS TO LET.

1ST AND SECOND FLOORS TO LET, SUITABLE FOR residence or business purposes. Apply at 853 Broadway, near Fourteenth street.

23 EAST NINTH STREET, NEAR UNIVERSITY place.—First class house, now and elegantly furnished; Room, without board, to gentlemen only, with private French family; $8 per week.

113 EAST SEVENTEENTH STREET.—A PRIVATE family, living in the immediate vicinity of Union square, would let to a party of gentlemen a handsomely furnished Second Floor; also Room for single gentlemen.

169 BOWERY.—TO LET, FURNISHED OR UNFURnished, Second Floor, consisting of two parlors, hall bedroom and pantry, to a good party a very reasonable rent. Modern improvements.

1,374 BROADWAY, BETWEEN THIRTY-SEVENTH and Thirty-eighth streets.—Highly desirable Rooms, newly furnished, suitable for light housekeeping or single gentlemen; house new; in complete order; rent moderate to first class tenants.

COUNTRY HOUSES, FARMS, &C., TO RENT.

A—TO LET, POSSESSION IMMEDIATELY, A FRENCH roof House in Flushing, L. I.; contains 12 rooms, gas, bath, water and all modern improvements; is in all respects a desirable summer and winter residence; will be rented low; the lot is 70x117 feet; nice garden; one hour's ride from City Hall. Address JOHN P. ELLIS, 256 Broadway, New York.

A THREE YEARS' LEASE AND FURNITURE COMplete of a very desirable and romantic country Cottage for sale, 21 miles from New York; poultry, fruit, accommodation for horse and carriage; rent very low; possession June 1. Address Brooks, box 430 Post office.

ADVERTISEMENTS FOR THE HERALD RECEIVED IN BROOKLYN AT OUR BRANCH OFFICE, 145 FULTON STREET.

A FURNISHED COTTAGE, $83 50 PER MONTH; TEN rooms, good order; 20 minutes from City Hall, Hudson City; healthy and pleasant. WALLER, BALL & CO., 25 Chambers street.

A RARE CHANCE.—A CORNER SALOON AND Dwelling in the best locality in Philadelphia, in full business, to lease or sale. This is one of the best investments offering. Full particulars of W. DIXON, at Westchester Hotel, Broome and Bowery, New York, from 9 to 11 A. M., Thursday, 27th inst.

A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO RENT—Furnished, in Fairfield county, Connecticut; 2½ acres; fine view of the Sound; $150 a month. WARD & OGDEN, Broadway and Seventeenth street.

A LARGE, DOUBLE HOUSE TO RENT, FURNISHED, at Cornwall, on the Hudson.—Four acres of land, carriage house and stable; fruit and shade in abundance; splendid river views. Rent moderate for the summer. S. EMBERSON, 421 Eighth avenue.

A FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—At Bergen Point, N. J.; beautifully located; 12 rooms, very large; boating, bathing and fishing; ten minutes from landing. Rent, $800 or $600. Take the Thomas P. Way, foot of Barclay street, at 10:30 A. M. or 4 P. M.; can return hourly. Inquire for Ringgold's place.

A BEAUTIFUL FURNISHED HOUSE, $125 PER month—In Bergen, 35 minutes from New York by horse cars to either ferry; large garden cultivated; fruit, lawn and shade; gas, water, &c.; possession immediately. A. FITZPATRICK, 73 Murray street.

A BARGAIN NEAR THE CITY.—A FINE RESIDENCE to let, with carriage house, fruits, flowers, shrubbery; splendid and healthy location, on Harlem Railroad. Rent low. Also small House, ¾ acre. DITCHETT, No. 2 New Chambers street, second floor.

AT NEW BRIGHTON, S. I., NEAR ST. MARK'S Hotel.—To let, fully furnished House; stable, one acre fruit, shade, &c.; $250 month; others, each $200, $300, $500 per month. Location unsurpassed. COLLINS, 53 Pine street.

AT MONTCLAIR, NEW JERSEY—PRETTY COTTAGE; 8 rooms, garden, fruit, &c., with barn and carriage house. $350 per year. W. H. BALDWIN, No. 117 Broadway, room 49.

AT RYE.—TO RENT, A FULLY FURNISHED HOUSE; 18 rooms, with elegant grounds, with stock if desired, within five minutes' walk of the depot, on high ground and healthy; immediate possession. Apply to ROBERT T. MEEKS, 50 Cedar street, or inquire for MORRISON'S wagon at depot, who will take parties to the house.

AT ISLIP.—A BARGAIN; ONLY FIVE MINUTES FROM depot, to rent or for sale cheap, furnished, a substantial Cottage House; 13 rooms; 7 acres; fine gardens; abundance of fruits; handsome grove; fine barn; ice house filled; immediate possession. ROBERT T. MEEKS, 50 Cedar street.

A GENTEEL COTTAGE TO LET—PARTIALLY FURnished, at Woodside, L. I.; 10 rooms, marble mantels, range, &c., with 10 lots of ground; two minutes' walk from depot and 45 from City Hall, New York; rent very low. SAMUEL D. MACK, 162 Broadway.

AT LONG BRANCH, ON THE SEA SHORE, A beautiful Cottage, 14 rooms, fully furnished; shade, garden and stabling; considered the handsomest place on the beach; rent for the season, $1,200. S. B. GOODALE, Nos. 7 and 9 Twenty-third street, Fifth Avenue Hotel.

A FIRST CLASS COUNTRY SEASIDE HOTEL, fully furnished, for sale; in complete running order; 25 miles from New York; accommodates 150 persons; only $10,000 required; $5,000 can be cleared in four months. An unusual opportunity. Photographs, &c., with S. B. GOODALE, Nos. 7 and 9 West Twenty-third street, Fifth Avenue Hotel.

A DESIRABLE COUNTRY RESIDENCE AT PERTH Amboy, N. J., one hour from the city; a brick House, stable, &c., furnished and in perfect order; five acres of ground, containing 500 bearing fruit trees; lawn, garden, &c. Delightful situation. Rent only $800 per annum. Apply to S. B. GOODALE, Nos. 7 and 9 Twenty-third street, Fifth Avenue Hotel.

COTTAGES TO LET CHEAP—ON ERIE, HACKENsack and Northern Railroads, one hour's time, near depot. Also large House, containing 20 rooms. E. M. MASON, No. 1 Centre street.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—AT NEWBURG, FOR summer or year; new modern conveniences; piazzas; charming views. Address box 948 Post Office, Newburg, N. Y.

GREENWICH AND RIVERSIDE, ON THE SOUND.—Pleasant Residences to let, furnished and unfurnished; locality free from fevers and musquitoes. Address J. W. ATWATER, Coscob Bridge station, Conn.

ON THE HILL, AT SPUYTEN DUYVIL—A NICELY furnished House, Carriage House, Stable, two acres; finely laid out; fine garden; plenty of fruit, shade and flowers. BARTLETT, 45 Dey street.

SUMMER RENT IN THE COUNTRY, AT NEWINGTON, Hartford county, Conn.—An elegant House, thoroughly and handsomely furnished, and supplied with the usual conveniences of a first class modern residence; location pleasant, quiet and unusually healthy, within three minutes' walk of the depot, at the junction of the Hartford and New Haven and Providence and Fishkill railroads, about five miles south of Hartford; trains very frequent; the place offers unusual advantages to families from New York; stabling on the place if desired. Rent $150 per month for four or five months. Address box 52 Newington Junction, Conn., or box 719 New York Post office.

TO LET—FOR THE SUMMER OR YEAR, A VERY pleasant country Residence, partially furnished, 14 rooms, fine lawn, well stocked with fruit, shade and ornamental trees, &c.; privilege of carriage house, stables, &c.; five schools and four churches convenient; situated at Bedford, Westchester county, N. Y.; price $600. Please inquire of GEO. MILLER, 83 Broad street, New York.

TO LET—FURNISHED—AT SING SING, A COUNTRY Place, containing five acres of ground, well shaded; large garden stocked with fruit of all kinds; stabling for three horses; house and furniture in thorough order. Apply to THOS. L. SMITH, Esq., 46 Frankfort street, New York.

TO LET—FURNISHED, FOR $1,000, A VERY PRETTY Cottage; very high and healthy location; in the best neighborhood; good garden; splendid view; six minutes' walk from the first station on the Staten Island Railway. Apply to A. B. JANIN, No. 2 Broadway.

TO LET—A MAGNIFICENT COUNTRY SEAT, FULLY furnished, fronting on the East river at Clason Point, four miles from Harlem; only a pleasant drive from the city. The mansion is very large, with all the conveniences; grounds very fine, fruit, shade trees, &c.; views splendid; salubrity unquestioned. COUDERT BROTHERS, 49 Wall street.

TO LET—WHITE PLAINS—FURNISHED COTTAGE, ten rooms, stable, garden, fruit, &c.; on the principal street and one mile from depot. Immediate possession. Rent $150 per month. Owner may be found at 22 Broad street, room No. 10. No agents.

TO LET—ELEGANT COUNTRY RESIDENCE, AT Tenafly, N. J.; all the modern improvements; garden made; fine fruit. Address Home, Herald office.

TO LET—AT REDUCED RENTS, FURNISHED AND unfurnished Houses on Staten Island, Yonkers, Orange, Irvington, Bloomfield, Rye, New Rochelle, Spuyten Duyvil, Jamaica, Lake George, Islip and other points of easy access. Permits of A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine street.

TO LET AT MAMARONECK—JUST THE PLACE FOR a gentleman's country residence—Good House, well furnished, all improvements to be found in city mansion; 45 acres of Land, shade and fruit trees, &c. S. S. NORTON & CO., Broadway, corner Thirtieth st.

TO LET, IN MONTCLAIR—A BEAUTIFUL, HEALTHY, completely furnished House; modern conveniences; billiard room, large garden, pond, fruit, vegetables, horse, carriage, cow, poultry, &c. Address Evendon, Herald office.

TO LET FURNISHED—AT DARIEN DEPOT, CONN., the residence of Mrs. Lasher, three minutes' walk from depot, about six acres, well shaded, abundance of fruit, good stabling, &c. Apply on the premises, or to E. HANFORD, 229 Broadway.

TO RENT, LEASE, OR FOR SALE, FURNISHED or unfurnished—A desirable Country Residence at New Rochelle, with large garden, well shaded lawn and excellent stable. House three years built, in perfect order, 10 rooms; ready for immediate occupation; furniture new (by Meeks); will be rented low to a careful tenant. S. B. GOODALE, Nos. 7 and 9 Twenty-third street, Fifth Avenue Hotel.

TO RENT—A PLEASANT PLACE AT FORDHAM, ON the hill; roomy house, every convenience, fine grounds, garden, &c. Possession immediately. W. A. COIT, No. 4 Pine street, or J. V. BRIGGS, Fordham.

TO RENT—DESIRABLE COUNTRY RESIDENCES, furnished and unfurnished, on the Hudson and other localities, convenient to city; $250 to $500 per month. W. P. SEYMOUR, 171 Broadway.

TO RENT—FURNISHED, FOR THE SEASON OR YEAR, a new Cottage, shade, lawn, garden, stable, &c., near Fanwood; one hour from city via New Jersey Central Railroad. Apply to J. B. CARTER, 144 Water street, New York.

YONKERS.—TO RENT, FOR JULY AND AUGUST, furnished, French roof House; new, and newly furnished; for a small family only. Unexceptionable references required. Rent $20 per month. Address T. B. L., box 170 Yonkers Post office.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

East Side.

A.—CHOICE LOTS IN THE MIDST OF IMPROVEments on Fifth and Madison avenues and adjacent streets below the Park, for sale. M. A. J. LYNCH, 72 Cedar street.

ADVERTISEMENTS FOR THE HERALD RECEIVED IN BROOKLYN AT OUR BRANCH OFFICE, 145 FULTON STREET.

FOR SALE—A LOT ON SEVENTY-FIFTH STREET, 125 feet from Fourth avenue; size, 25x100; only two blocks from Central Park; price, $3,500, about half cash. Address Owner, box [illegible] Herald office.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

East Side.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE NEW AND HANDSOME four story high stoop brown stone Dwelling and Lot No. 119 East Fifty-fourth street, between Lexington and Fourth avenues. Terms to suit; or will exchange for tenement property. S. KILPATRICK, Bull's Head Bank Buildings.

West Side.

AUCTION SALE OF TWO FINE BUILDING LOTS—in Forty-second street. See the auctioneer's advertisement.

ADVERTISEMENTS FOR THE HERALD RECEIVED IN BROOKLYN AT OUR BRANCH OFFICE, 145 FULTON STREET.

A FULL BLOCK, WEST LEXINGTON AVENUE, FOR sale—Price $6,000 per lot; will loan $7,000 per house to a responsible builder. Principals only need address Mortimer, box 2,610 New York Post office.

A VERY HANDSOME FOUR STORY HIGH STOOP stone House on Fifty-third street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, for sale. M. A. J. LYNCH, 72 Cedar street.

A BARGAIN—$2,000 CASH AND $6,000 MORTgage; two story and basement House, 25x100, in perfect order. Call on Mrs. SANFORD, 124th street, near Eighth avenue.

CITY LOTS—AT A BARGAIN; LOTS ON SEVENTY-second street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues, on grade, no rock, at a great sacrifice. SHARP & HARDENBERGH, 30 Pine street.

FOR SALE—THREE LOTS, 75X100, ON WEST THIRTY-sixth street, and two Lots, with five story brick, on West Thirty-seventh street; pays 2½ per cent on investment; rented to good tenants for five years. Apply to L. C. JULIAN, 325 West Thirty-fifth street.

FOR SALE—DESIRABLE HOUSES ON FIFTH AND Madison avenues; also on streets, from Eighth to Sixty-fourth street. Bargains. W. P. SEYMOUR, 171 Broadway.

PERSONS WISHING TO SUBSCRIBE FOR THE HERALD WILL BE SERVED AT AN EARLY HOUR BY LEAVING THEIR ADDRESS AT THE BRANCH OFFICE OF THE NEW YORK HERALD, 145 FULTON STREET, BROOKLYN.

5TH AVENUE, CORNER SIXTY-SEVENTH STREET—Fine Plot, 150x100; very cheap; terms to suit. Also Plots and single Lots on and near 5th and Madison avs., 43d to 59th and 96th streets. Bargains. W. P. SEYMOUR, 171 Broadway.

Miscellaneous.

A MODERN HOUSE FOR SALE—FIRST CLASS LOcation; much less than its value to a party with ready cash. J. C. FREEMAN & CO., 212 Broadway.

A NUMBER OF FIRST CLASS HOUSES FOR SALE or to let. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine street.

A CHEAP HOUSE—$14,000; THREE STORY, PHILAdelphia brick, high stoop; in complete repair; newly painted; neighborhood good; near Twenty-third street; will mortgage to suit purchaser. Apply at 17 Nassau, near Pine street, room 16.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT, ON PRINCE STREET, near Broadway, 26x102 feet; a bargain if taken at once. SAMUEL D. MACK, 162 Broadway.

LOOK AT THIS.—FOR SALE, CLOSE BY AN EXTENsive market, solid built, four story front, and three story rear house. Splendid chance for hotel, liquor, billiard, or restaurant business. A bargain. JOHN A. LINSCOTT, 481 Third avenue, near Thirty-fourth street.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

ADVERTISEMENTS FOR THE NEW YORK HERALD RECEIVED AT THE BROOKLYN OFFICE UNTIL 7½ O'CLOCK P. M. HERALDS DELIVERED TO CARRIERS AT 5 O'CLOCK A. M. AT THE BRANCH OFFICE, 145 FULTON STREET, BROOKLYN.

A SPLENDID COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—IN Brooklyn, E. D., 25 minutes from Houston and Roosevelt street ferries; house, barn and 18 city lots of ground finely laid out; all kinds of bearing fruit trees, 400 assorted grapevines; the house contains 17 rooms; gas, cold and warm water, bathroom and has all the modern improvements. Inquire at 165 Attorney street, furniture store, New York.

ADVERTISEMENTS FOR THE HERALD RECEIVED IN BROOKLYN AT OUR BRANCH OFFICE, 145 FULTON STREET.

A HOUSE AND FULL LOT FOR $1,600; DESIRABLE location, near cars; terms easy. H. OLDFIELD, stave yard, Kent avenue, near Division avenue, Williamsburg.

GREAT OPPORTUNITY.—$100 DOWN AND INSTALments $50 monthly, will buy 15 room new House; good street, near ferries, Brooklyn. J. ANDREW, first floor, rear, 202 Broadway.

PERSONS WISHING TO SUBSCRIBE FOR THE HERALD WILL BE SERVED AT AN EARLY HOUR BY LEAVING THEIR ADDRESS AT THE BRANCH OFFICE OF THE NEW YORK HERALD, 145 FULTON STREET, BROOKLYN.

JERSEY CITY, HOBOKEN, HUDSON CITY AND BERGEN REAL ESTATE.

To Let or Lease.

AT HOBOKEN—A FIRST CLASS FURNISHED HOUSE on Washington street to let for the summer; rent low. Apply to JULIEN CREVIER, 55 Washington st., Hoboken.

IN BERGEN—LARGE AND HANDSOME RESIDENCE; carriage and chicken house, large garden planted with choice vegetables, six acres surrounding with fruit and shade trees, $900. C. P. HOWELL, opposite Court House, Hudson City, N. J.

READY TO RENT OR LEASE—TWO ELEGANT SEMIdetached Villas, on Palisade avenue, City of Hudson, Eastern Boulevard, 12 minutes' walk from Hoboken ferry, convenient to 3 lines of horse cars; gas, water, baths, heater, range, &c. View unsurpassed around New York. Inquire of H. M. ROGERS, Waverley street, or of C. J. ROE, on the premises, over the 100 steps.

TO LET—SMALL HOUSE IN WEST HOBOKEN; $12 50 per month. Inquire of KIRK, 195 West street.

29 YORK STREET, JERSEY CITY, ONE BLOCK FROM Cortlandt street ferry.—To let, in perfect order, especially adapted to manufacturing jewellers, a four story brick Building, size 25x66, with 20 horse power engine and Shafting. For terms apply next door, at the office of COLGATE & CO.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

AN ELEGANT RESIDENCE FOR SALE—WITH IMMEdiate possession, and with the beautiful Carpets, Furniture, &c., if desired. The Mansion is built of cut stone, 52 feet square; Mansard roof and extension, 35x28 feet; elegant cut stone porte-cochere, not surpassed anywhere; all city conveniences; three bathrooms, water closets, wash basins, furnaces, &c.; an abundant supply of pure spring water forced to a large tank in the house by hydraulic ram; splendid brick stables and carriage house, stall for six horses, cow stable, chicken house, &c.; pure spring water in the yard, natural flow; magnificent glass grapery, 125 feet long, with the choicest quality of imported vines, in full bearing; a fine greenhouse, well stocked with choice plants, lemon and orange trees. The location is very desirable, being surrounded by summer and winter residences of gentlemen doing business in this city. A large garden of over two acres in extent; all kinds of choice fruit in abundance; a never failing brook running through the northern part of the land, with artificial lakes and fish ponds; a beautiful glen, handsomely shaded with majestic, old forest trees. There are over twenty two acres of nice land; a fine pear orchard of more than 3.0 trees, in full bearing; also the finest of foreign and domestic flowering shrubs, ornamental and shade trees. The mansion is situated on a beautiful lawn of over six acres in extent, and is one of the most desirable places for sale in its neighborhood. This property is situated on the east bank of the Hudson, with a large frontage on the same, 23 miles from the city, commanding land and water views of unsurpassed beauty. The description given above is accurate in every particular, but the place to be fully appreciated must be seen and examined. It is offered for sale at a price far below its value, and on very easy terms. Photographic views, maps and all particulars with S. EMBERSON, 421 Eighth avenue, who will personally go with any party wishing to see the property.

AT RIVERSIDE AND GREENWICH—ON THE Sound, Country Seats, Cottages, Farms, Building Sites, in great variety. For descriptive circular address J. W. ATWATER, Coscob Bridge station, Conn.

ADVERTISEMENTS FOR THE HERALD, RECEIVED IN BROOKLYN AT OUR BRANCH OFFICE, 145 FULTON STREET.

A CHARMINGLY SITUATED COUNTRY SEAT ON the Passaic river, 12 miles from the city, for sale or exchange. M. A. J. LYNCH, 72 Cedar street.

A NUMBER OF FIRST CLASS COUNTRY SEATS FOR sale—Near the city, on the Hudson river and Sound; also several choice Places to let for the season or year. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine street.

A SPLENDID FARM ON THE HUDSON, 1,400 FEET water front, with a fine dock, for sale or exchange. M. A. J. LYNCH, 72 Cedar street.

A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEAT ON THE NORTH shore of Staten Island, for sale or exchange for unimproved city property. M. A. J. LYNCH, 72 Cedar street.

AT NEW BRUNSWICK—A FINE FARM OF 55 ACRES, all good land; splendid orchard of grafted fruit; good House of 8 rooms, attic and cellar; abundant outbuildings; fine location, ¼ mile of village and depot; $8,000. J. S. FERGUSON, 39 Nassau street, room 24.

AT NEW BRUNSWICK—A FINE COUNTRY SEAT OF 15 acres, overlooking the city; variety of all kinds of choice fruit; large house of 14 rooms, attic and cellar; abundant outbuildings; all in complete order. Will exchange for good property; only $12,000; very desirable. J. S. FERGUSON, No. 39 Nassau street, room 24.

A PRETTY LITTLE COTTAGE, BARN AND GARDEN, on the lower bay, in New Jersey, one hour and a half from the city; no fever or ague; very healthy; fine bathing, fishing and sailing. Price $3,500; will take payment in instalments of $1,000 per annum. Inquire of Mr. JAMES, No. 8 University place.

AN ELEGANT COTTAGE FOR SALE OR TO LET—AT Orienta, Westchester county; contains 11 rooms, fine stable, with room for coachman; one acre of land, variety of shade and fruit; good garden, boating and fishing; one hour from city on line of New Haven Railroad; price $7,000; rent $700 per annum. S. DINGEE, No. 9 Pine street.

AT A BARGAIN—A FINE FARM OF 100 ACRES, four miles from Plainfield, N. J.; fertile ground, large buildings, healthy locality; no exchange. Apply to W. L. MOORE, on the premises. Directions given at Plainfield depot.

BERGEN COUNTY HOUSES, HOTELS, 700 LOTS AND Plots, 45 minutes from New York, Erie road. Also Farms, Grist and Saw Mills. ELY & CLUSS, 102 Canal street and New Bridge, N. J.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—SITUATED ON THE Hudson, in Nyack, 18 miles above the city; accessible by steamboats and railroads, with 2¼ acres of land; house has 13 rooms and wide piazza on east and south sides; well stocked with fruit and shade trees. Inquire of R. P. EELLS, Broker, Nyack, or of WM. MACKAY, 25 West Thirty-first street, New York.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE OR RENT—SEVEN miles from Central Park, commanding view Palisades and East river; house tastefully and completely furnished; stable and outbuildings; horses and carriages included. Inquire of owner, S. P. DINSMORE, 59 Cedar street.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES FOR SALE OR TO LET—Furnished or unfurnished; also Farms on the banks of the Hudson, at almost every station on the line of the Hudson River Railroad. Parties desiring to purchase or rent will find full particulars with S. EMBERSON, 421 Eighth avenue, between Thirty-first and Thirty-second streets.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—FROM ONE TO TEN ACRES OF LAND, well located in the village of Tremont. Also very desirable Building Lots. Apply to A. T. BUCKHOUT, foot of East Thirtieth street.

FOR SALE—THAT VALUABLE AND COMMODIOUS Mansion and Grounds, the property and residence of the late D. C. Kingsland, Esq., situated at Rye, on the New Haven Railroad, and containing 11 acres of land; splendidly embellished and improved; five minutes' walk from depot at Rye. Apply to ANDREW WILSON, Jr. Office at Rye.

FOR SALE—A COTTAGE HOUSE, IN ELIZABETHport, N. J.; will be sold at a low figure and on easy terms, or will let it. Address, for particulars, EDWARD, box 100 Herald office.

FOR SALE—AT TREMONT, 45 MINUTES BY HARLEM Railroad, a corner Lot, 55x100 feet, situate on Kingsbridge road and Jefferson avenue, near cars; excellent neighborhood; will sell cheap. Apply to LOUIS ISABEAU, No. 4 Union square.

FOR SALE, IN THE TOWNSHIP OF HUNTINGTON—A Farm of 70 acres, heavy loam soil, under good cultivation, with a good house and outbuildings; very healthy location; two hours by rail from New York; a great bargain. Price $7,000. Inquire at 64 New Chambers street, between 10 A. M. and 2 P. M. E. CLARK.

FOR SALE—THE WELL KNOWN NORTH SHORE House, at Little Neck, L. I., 13 miles from this city, including four acres; one grove, extensive pavilion and ample accommodation for 5,000 guests, this number having been entertained on the premises. The improvements consist of large barn, carriage house, ample sheds, ice house and new dining hall. The house is commodious and furnished complete; everything is in perfect order for doing an extensive business, already established. Will be sold furnished or unfurnished, the owner retiring. This is an opportunity to obtain a well known, long established and lucrative business at a bargain. Photographs and full information at our office. BENNET & KLENEN, 57 Cedar street.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A BRICK FACTORY, AT PATERSON, N. J., corner of Jackson and Taylor streets, 63x100 feet, with wing 20x30 feet; three stories, with 60 horse engine and 80 horse boiler, shafts, pulleys and all other improvements; all in good working order; now used for rope and cord manufactory. Terms easy. Inquire of ROBERT BOWNE, 711 Third avenue, New York city.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AT BEDFORD STATION, Westchester county, N. Y. & H. R. R., 40 miles from New York, a 2½ story House and Lot. Apply to D. M. BARRETT or H. H. & T. W. FOWLER, Bedford Station, N. Y.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A VERY COMPLETE AND commodious Country Residence at South Orange. Very convenient to city. View splendid. Very healthy. COUDERT BROTHERS, 49 Wall street.

FLINT GLASS FACTORY FOR SALE.—THE CAPE COD Glass Company offer for sale their Factory, situated in Sandwich, Mass., together with all the Moulds, Engines, Machinery, Tools, &c., for the manufacture of flint glass. The property is offered for sale in one lot until 1st of June next. If not sold previous to that time the moulds, machinery, &c., will be offered in such lots as may be desired by purchasers. For particulars apply at 103 Milk street, or Post office box 2,431 Boston, Mass.

HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO LET—ELM PARK, STATEN Island; nine rooms, large cellar and attic; fine stable; also plenty of fruit; fine view; within 10 minutes' walk of two ferries; rent $460; price $4,000; terms easy. Apply to A. J. WHITE, owner, 95 Liberty street, room No. 4.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW JERSEY.—AN EXcellent Building Plot of 5¾ acres for sale, near Norwood; price $2,000. Apply to FRANCIS TOMES, Jr., or S. HASTINGS GRANT, 194 Broadway.

NORTH SHORE HOUSE—THIS WELL KNOWN property is offered for sale; a splendid opportunity. See advertisement. BENNET & KLENEN, 57 Cedar st.

PERSONS WISHING TO SUBSCRIBE FOR THE HERALD WILL BE SERVED AT AN EARLY HOUR BY LEAVING THEIR ADDRESS AT THE BRANCH OFFICE OF THE NEW YORK HERALD, 145 FULTON STREET, BROOKLYN.

PATERSON, N. J.—ELEGANT NEW HOUSE, ON Broadway and York avenue, at a bargain. Full particulars of WALLER, BALL & CO., 25 Chambers street.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR MECHANICAL OR manufacturing purposes for sale—At Englewood, N. J., 12 miles from New York; a Shop 38x75, 3 stories; brick Engine and Boiler Room, 2 stories; 12 horse power Engine; with all necessary shafting, belting, &c., together with Circular Saws, Planing, Scroll Sawing and Tenoning Machines; all in excellent order; also a new and commodious two story Dwelling House; has heaters, hot and cold water. Also, Stables, Lumber Sheds, Barn, &c., with six Lots, each 50x125. Apply to CASS & GREEN, Real Estate Agents, Englewood, Bergen county, N. J.

75 ACRES OF SPLENDID LAND IN PENNSYLVAnia for sale, at a bargain, or will exchange for merchandise, &c. Apply to THOMAS GAFFNEY & CO., auctioneers, 23 Chambers street.

$12,000.—ONE OF THE BEST DAIRY FARMS IN Orange county, 130 acres, good buildings, fruit, &c., with stock and crops. Terms easy. T. H. BORLAND, 14 Chambers street.

REAL ESTATE TO EXCHANGE.

ADVERTISEMENTS FOR THE HERALD RECEIVED IN BROOKLYN AT OUR BRANCH OFFICE, 145 FULTON STREET.

BROOKLYN HOUSES EXCHANGED FOR NEW YORK improved or unimproved Property. G. L. ESPINASSE, No. 5 Pine street.

FOR EXCHANGE—NEW YORK AND BROOKLYN Lots, on paved streets, well located; exchange for improved property in New York, Brooklyn or country. J. O. HOYT, 161 Broadway.

FOR EXCHANGE—NEW YORK CITY AND BROOKlyn improved property to exchange for Westchester county or New Jersey property. Long Island places for exchange. BELLAMY & STRATTON, No. 5½ Pine street.

FOR EXCHANGE—A FARM OF 65 ACRES AT WHITE Plains; price $16,000; well worth the money. Apply to W. H. WELLS, No. 6 Broad street.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A FIRST CLASS REsidence, with 24 acres, or less, if desired. House is large and spacious, of modern build, and is replete with all of the conveniences of a city residence; ample outbuildings and gardener's cottage, in perfect order. The grounds are beautifully laid out in lawn, shade trees, shrubbery and garden, with an abundance of fruit. A large water front affords every convenience for fishing, boating, bathing, &c. Photographs and particulars of BENNET & KLENEN, 57 Cedar street.

FOR SALE OR EXCHAGE—FOR A SMALL CITY OR country property, one with water front preferred, a small passenger and pleasure steamboat, plying on a lake at one of the most fashionable summer resorts; boat one year old; very profitable business; no competition. Particulars of BENNET & KLENEN, 57 Cedar street.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

ADVERTISEMENTS FOR THE HERALD RECEIVED IN BROOKLYN AT OUR BRANCH OFFICE, 145 FULTON STREET.

LOTS WANTED—IN EXCHANGE FOR IMPROVED real estate; a bargain. GEO. T. HARING, 1.0 Nassau street, corner Frankfort.

LOTS WANTED—BETWEEN EIGHTH AND ELEVENTH avenues and 110th and 122d streets, at moderate prices. Address Business, box 1,603 Post office.

TENEMENT OR PRIVATE PROPERTY WANTED TO lease; or rents to collect, can hear of a responsible person by applying to E. O'REILLY, 250 Grand street, under the Butchers and Drovers' Bank.

WANTED—FOUR TO SIX WELL LOCATED LOTS, for building, with a building loan or no cash to a builder. BUTLER, DURFEE & CO., 59 Liberty street.

WANTED—COUNTRY PLACE, NEAR CITY, WORTH about $11,000, in exchange for fine store in Pearl street; Farms for sale. TITUS & DAME, Auctioneers and Brokers, 59 Liberty street.

FOR SALE.

A RARE CHANCE FOR A YOUNG MAN OF SMALL means.—The neatest little cigar stand in this city, in a very good location. Call at once at No. 712 Broadway.

A—FOR SALE, THE BEST BARGAIN IN BROOKLYN, the well known Tea Store, corner Fifth avenue and Twentieth street, cheap to cash customer; five years' lease. Inquire on premises.

A MAGNIFICENT BURGLAR AND FIRE PROOF Safe, large size, made to order by Tilton & McFarland, superb steel vault; combination locks, inside and out; answers for jewellers or bankers; a bargain, at HENRY H. HERTS' auction rooms, 139 Broadway.

A CHANCE SELDOM OFFERED.—FOR SALE AT A bargain, a good Liquor Store; five years' lease, at half rent; full license and everything complete; owner resides in the country and is leaving the business. 16 Roosevelt street.

ADVERTISEMENTS FOR THE HERALD RECEIVED IN BROOKLYN AT OUR BRANCH OFFICE, 145 FULTON STREET.

A SMALL FIRST CLASS HOTEL FOR SALE—OPPOsite the new depot of the Hudson River and New York Central railroads. The house is fully furnished, has a good bar attached, doing a fine business. For particulars apply to JAMES PRICE, No. 260 Hudson street.

A BARGAIN.—ONLY $250 FOR THE STOCK OF FANcy Hosiery and Variety Goods, with Fixtures and Lease; first rate business. 235 Fifth street, second store from the Bowery.

A SHIRT MANUFACTORY FOR SALE—ESTABLISHED four years and doing a good custom trade, on a principal thoroughfare; lease two years to run. Address Business, Herald office.

A—FOR SALE, A NEAT LITTLE PROVISION STORE, with long lease and low rent, now doing good business; reason for selling poor health. Apply for three days L. TRACY, Jr., 100 West Twenty-fifth street.

A FIRST CLASS SAMPLE AND LUNCH ROOM, down town, to be sold at a bargain, before the 1st of June. Apply at No. 5 Pine street, room 16.

A FINE RESTAURANT FOR ONE THIRD ITS VALUE or will let for $150 per month; this is a bargain; party going South. Apply to WILLIAM DEPEW, 58 Cedar street.

A GREAT SACRIFICE—MUST BE SOLD THIS WEEK, Fancy Goods, Notion and Hosiery stock, with cheap lease; good location, Brooklyn. Address Wilson, box 139 Herald office.

AN OLD ESTABLISHED LAUNDRY FOR SALE—doing a good trade; good reason for selling. Call for one week at 148 Bleecker street.

A—FOR SALE CHEAP—A FINE RESTAURANT, BARroom and Lodging House; also corner Ale Vaults, Liquor Stores, Billiard Saloons, Hotels, Bakeries, Confectioneries, Cigar Stores, Meat Markets, Market Stands, Coal Yards. MITCHELL'S Store Agency, 77 Cedar street.

CIGAR STORE FOR SALE—IN THE BEST LOCATION in Williamsburg. For particulars inquire on the premises, No. 211 Grand street.

COUNTY AND STATE RIGHTS TO SELL—IN A USEful Patent; is needed by every gas consumer. Apply to F. KELLER, 831 East Tenth street, New York.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE—GOOD STOCK AND FIXtures; doing a good business. Apply to A. RUDEN, 390 Fourth street, corner of Bank.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE—SMALL STORE, DOWN town, doing good business. Will be sold on time. Splendid opening for a physician. $800. For location call on P. A. WHITE, Wholesale Druggist, corner Gold and Frankfort streets.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE—ON SIXTH AVENUE; prominent corner; also a small Store requiring little money; good place for physician. STRICKLAND'S Druggists' Agency, 78 Cedar street.

FOR SALE.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE—HANDSOME FIXTURES, four years' lease, nominal rent; must sell this week to highest bidder, as owner is leaving Brooklyn. Hamilton avenue, corner of Clinton street.

DRUG STORE IN BROOKLYN FOR SALE—DOING A paying business, which can be largely increased; part cash only required. Address Apothecary, Herald Branch office, Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—HERE IS A GOOD OPPORTUNITY—Grocery, doing an average trade of $30 per day, all cash, with five years' lease, at a very low rent. Inquire on the premises, 89 Grand street, Brooklyn, E. D.

FOR SALE—A FIRST CLASS CORNER LIQUOR Store. Inquire 83 West Houston street, corner Laurens.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, AN ESTABLISHED CASH business; only a little money required from a good tenant. Inquire at 119 Varick street.

FOR SALE—A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF BLOCKS and Stamping Patterns for embroiderers cheap, at Madame FICHER'S, 817 Canal street.

FOR SALE—A RESTAURANT, DOING GOOD BUSIness; valuable lease; excellent location and splendidly fitted up. For particulars address P., Herald office.

FOR SALE—A FIRST CLASS BARROOM, WITH FIXtures. Inquire of Mr. MURPHY, corner of Twenty-eighth street and Tenth avenue.

FOR SALE—A TEA AND GROCERY STORE, HANDsomely fitted up; on one of the best corners up town; long lease; a bargain. Apply at 316 Seventh avenue.

FOR SALE—STOCK AND FIXTURES OF AN OLD EStablished Clothing and Merchant Tailoring place. Inquire on the premises, 421 Hudson street, corner Leroy.

FOR SALE—AT A SACRIFICE, THE GROCERY AND Provision Store, in the large tenement block, 257 Madison street. Must be sold this week, owner moving to the country.

FOR SALE—A FIRST CLASS CORNER LIQUOR Store cheap. For particulars inquire of HEALEY & O'BRIEN, corner of Roosevelt and Water streets.

FOR SALE—AN OLD ESTABLISHED DRUG STORE on a prominent corner and leading avenue up town; death cause of selling; five years' lease. Apply to P. GAFFNEY, Auctioneer, 225 Bowery.

FOR SALE—BUTTER MARKET ON FIRST AVENUE; A good chance for a person with small capital to get in a good paying business. Apply at Butter Market, 3[illegible]0 (old No.) Third avenue.

FOR SALE—THE FIXTURES, GOOD WILL AND LONG Lease of the old established Liquor Store No. 8[illegible] Ninth avenue; will be sold on reasonable terms for cash. Inquire in the store.

FOR SALE—AN OFFICE SAFE, ABOUT FOUR FEET wide by two and a half feet deep. Apply to W. FISHER, 97 Water street, room, 28, from 11 to 3 o'clock.

FOR SALE—A FINE CORNER GROCERY STORE doing a large and profitable business; three years' lease low rent; satisfactory reasons given for selling. Apply on the premises, 620 Ninth avenue, corner Forty-fourth street.

FOR SALE—THE OLD ESTABLISHED BOOT [illegible] Shoe Store, with or without the Stock; situated at No. 833 Eighth avenue, between Fiftieth and Fifty-first streets. Apply to EDWARD TIMPSON, 115 and 117 Nassau street, room 11.

FOR SALE—RARE CHANCE FOR AN ENTERprising man—Kerosene Factory, with a good run of customers. Terms easy. Inquire of BUDENBENDER & MOLLER, 137 Washington street, Hoboken.

FOR SALE—A GOOD PAYING FRUIT AND NEWS Stand and Route. Fourteenth street and Sixth avenue; satisfactory reasons for selling; an excellent chance. Apply at above location.

FOR SALE—A GROCERY STORE, DOING A CASH trade of $1,500 weekly. For particulars apply to E. M. HARRISON, & CO., 297 Washington street.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE BEST LIQUOR STORES in the Eighth ward; good location, near Inman line; five years' lease; terms easy. Apply at 806 Eighth avenue.

FOR SALE—A COMPLETE SET OF BUTCHER STORE Fixtures, consisting of patent Icehouse, Blocks, Rails, Counters, Scales, &c. Inquire at No. 4 Catharine Market.

FOR SALE—DINING SALOON, DOING AN EXCELlent business; good reason for selling; eleven lodging rooms. Call at 190 Chatham square.

FOR SALE—A MEAT AND VEGETABLE MARKET; good reasons given for selling; or would take a partner. Apply to J. H. DEMAREST, 676 Second avenue.

FOR SALE—AT PORTCHESTER, A HOTEL, WITH stock, fixtures, and three years' lease; price $700. Inquire of ISAAC C. BARRETT, on the premises, Portchester, Westchester county, town of Rye, N. Y.

FOR SALE—AN ESTABLISHED SOAP MANUFACTURing business; fixtures, good will, &c., with every convenience for carrying on and extending the same; circumstances oblige the owner to sell; will exchange for a House in Brooklyn. Apply at 124 Jane street.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—THREE YEARS' LEASE and Fixtures of a Distillery Liquor Store, doing a good business. Satisfactory reasons given for selling. Inquire of W. H. WETMORE, 446 Broome street.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—THE STOCK AND FIXtures of an old established corner Grocery Store, on Eighth avenue, now doing a good cash business; reason for selling, the owner being anxious to go in the country. For particulars inquire of CAVERLY & MEYER, 234 Washington street, corner Barclay.

FOR SALE CHEAP—FIXTURES OF OYSTER and Dining Saloon, complete; Saloon to let if desired. Address M. R. S., station F.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A PICKHARDT PARLOR BED; best make and in good order. Apply at 40 East Twentieth street.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A FIRST CLASS TOBACCO AND Cigar Route, including Box Wagon and two young Horses; or will sell Horses and Wagon; at RAMSEY'S, 53 Montgomery street, Jersey City.

FANCY DRY GOODS STOCK, FIXTURES AND LEASE. A bargain; good business, first rate chance; small capital. Apply at 44 Columbia street, Brooklyn.

FLOUR AND FEED BUSINESS FOR SALE—LOCAtion and trade first class; will be sold very cheap if sold immediately. Address Feed, Herald office.

HOTEL—OF 20 ROOMS, RESTAURANT, BAR, FOUR years' Lease and completely furnished; to be sold cheap. Inquire of M. GOODHEIM & CO., No. 5½ Pine st.

LARGE HOTEL RANGE AND BROILER, HARRISON'S patent, made by Brimshall, Dean & Co., together with large Cake Griddle and Oven, made by Richardson & Boynton; cost one year ago $650; will be sold low. Can be seen at 85 Spring street, or apply to WM. WITTERS, 454 Canal st.

MUST BE SOLD THIS WEEK AT YOUR OWN PRICE—Stock, Fixtures and Good Will of a Tobacco and Cigar Store in a growing country town. Address, this day, Johnson, Herald office.

PAPER BOX MANUFACTORY, WITH ALL THE MAchinery in perfect running order, and part Stock; will exchange for real estate. Inquire of M. GOODHEIM & CO., No. 5½ Pine street.

SAMPLE ROOM.—FOR SALE, ONE OF THE PRETTIest little Sample Rooms in the city; handsomely fitted up, with cigar counter, &c., and splendidly located on a corner on Broadway, near an uptown theatre and a new hotel; a splendid chance. Address H. H. H., Herald office.

SAFES FOR SALE—THREE MEDIUM, TWO SMALL and one large sized safe, of Herring's, Wilder's and Lillie's make. S. G. QUIRK, 72 Maiden lane.

VELOCIPEDE HALL UP TOWN FOR SALE—NOW doing a splendid business; price $800; satisfactory reasons given for selling. Address D. F. G., Herald office.

$10,000.—FOR SALE, A FIRST CLASS MANUfacturing Business, with all the necessary appliances, now in full operation and paying a profit of 75 per cent. None but principals treated with. Address Bona Fide, Herald office.

MACHINERY.

A TWO ENGINE PAPER MILL FOR SALE—INquire of F. & O., 830 West Baltimore street, Baltimore, Md.

ADVERTISEMENTS FOR THE HERALD RECEIVED IN BROOKLYN AT OUR BRANCH OFFICE, 145 FULTON STREET.

A LARGE NUMBER OF ENGINES AND BOILERS for sale cheap. Inquire of J. & R. J. GRAY, 502 West street.

A—ENGINES, BOILERS AND STEAM PUMPS, NEW and second hand Anvils, Vices, Shafting, Pulleys, Belting, &c., for sale at HOFFMAN & FINNEY'S, 167 Water street, Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—MACHINERY; A VERY LARGE DROP Press, or small; also a Foot Press, Plumber's Furnace, Circular Saw. Inquire in the dining room, 54 Frankfort street, or 216 William street, Machinist, for one week.

FOR SALE—THREE SIDED MOULDING AND TENONing Machine, Smith's Power Mortising Machine, Copper Plate Rolls, Band Saw, Drop Press, Belting, Shafting, Pulley and Hangers. GEO. L. CUMMINGS, 140 Centre street.

LARGE BUILDINGS, SITUATED ON THREE LOTS, with Machinery, Boilers, Engine, Millstones, Elevators, Conveyors, fit for brewery or mill, for sale or to let. Apply to F. C. BODIN, 28 and 30 Dean street, Brooklyn.

MACHINERY FOR SALE at the Allaire Works.—A large number of Lathes, Planers, Drilling Machines of [illegible] sizes, a large face plate Lathe, which will swing [illegible] feet; a large Boring Mill, which will bore 120 inches diameter by 16 foot stroke; a 10 inch Dudgeon Hammer, several new Hoisting Engines and boilers, a 75 horse power Engine and Boiler; several Foundry Ladles, a number of heavy Cranes and a great variety of miscellaneous Tools, necessary in a large steam engine works. Apply to GARRET ROACH, 166 Cherry street; or at the Morgan Iron Works, foot of Ninth street.

TURNERS' TOOLS FOR SALE—THREE LATHES, Rests, Chisels, &c.; one of Wright's large size Scroll Saws and one Fluting Machine. Apply at trunk factory corner of Oak and Washington streets, Greenpoint, near Tenth or Twenty-third street ferry.

WANTED—A REVOLVING HEAD SCREW MACHINE, Brown & Sharp's make; a Compound Planer, six foot stroke; also small portable Forge. Will pay a fair price in cash, if in good condition. HOWARD, JACKSON & CO., 140 Elm street, second floor.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A SECOND HAND STEAM Engine, about eight horse power (portable preferred), in good order. Address G. R. D., Herald office, with description and price.

MISCELLANEOUS.

H. GUILMARD, IMPORTER AND MANUFACTURER of Human Hair Goods; also Invisible Wigs for ladies and gentlemen, wholesale and retail. 851 Canal street, New York.

ORDER YOUR DRAIN TILE NOW FOR FALL USE—We manufacture the best in the market. C. W. BOYNTON & CO., Woodbridge, N. J.

PLASTERING HAIR—THE TRADE SUPPLIED BY CHAPMAN & CO., wholesale dealers, Washington avenue, near Flushing avenue, Brooklyn.

CIGARS AND TOBACCO.

100,000 CIGARS, FROM $17 TO $100 A THOUsand, for cash only; bargains can be had. O. GHEEKS, Agent, New York Cigar Manufacturing Company, 73 Murray street.

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BOARDERS AND LODGERS WANTED.

1 BLOCK FROM CITY HALL.—FRANKFORT HOUSE, Frankfort street, corner of William. 250 rooms; accommodate gentlemen only; 25c. to 50c. per day; $1 50 to $3 per week. Open all night.

1ST BLOCK SOUTH OF CHATHAM SQUARE.—ROOMS, 25c. and 50c. per day; $2 and $2 50 per week. Grand House, 48 New Bowery. Open all night.

ADVERTISEMENTS FOR THE HERALD RECEIVED IN BROOKLYN AT OUR BRANCH OFFICE, 145 FULTON STREET.

2D DOOR WEST OF SULLIVAN STREET, NO. 172 Bleecker street.—Cool, pleasant Rooms, furnished and unfurnished, with good Board, $7 to $12 per week.

3 FIFTH AVENUE.—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED Rooms, en suite or singly, with Board, to a family or single gentlemen.

5 ASHLAND PLACE (PERRY STREET), NEAR GREENwich avenue.—Newly furnished Rooms, singly or in suits, with Board.

5 BREVOORT PLACE, OR 58 EAST TENTH STREET, four doors west of Broadway.—A handsomely furnished Second Floor, with or without Board; also a Third Floor; terms low to permanent parties. Table boarders taken.

$7 TO $12 PER WEEK.—PLEASANT ROOMS, WITH excellent Board, at 176 Bleecker street, between Sullivan and Macdougal. Also Table Board, $5.

7 WEST FOURTEENTH STREET.—TO LET, A SUIT of furnished Rooms; also single parlors and bedrooms, third and fourth floors, without board.

$8 WEEKLY.—HANDSOMELY AND NEWLY FURnished Parlor, large pantries, bath, gas, kitchen fire and conveniences for housekeeping. 416 West Thirty-third street.

9 EAST ELEVENTH STREET, NEAR FOURTH AVEnue.—A respectable gentleman can have a comfortable hall Bedroom on first floor; also a double-bedded Room for two. Bath and gas.

14 EAST THIRTY-SECOND STREET.—ELEGANT Apartments, furnished or unfurnished, en suite or singly. Private table if required. By the year preferred.

14 NINTH STREET, BETWEEN FIFTH AVENUE and University place.—Double and single Rooms, with Board; references exchanged.

17 ATTORNEY STREET, NEAR GRAND.—TO LET, A handsomely furnished front Parlor, first floor; private house. Terms reasonable.

17 AND 19 WEST TWENTY-SIXTH STREET, OPPOsite St. James Hotel.—Entire Third Floor; also other Rooms, en suite and single, for families and single gentlemen, with or without Board.

17 WAVERLEY PLACE, NEAR NEW YORK HOTEL.—Parlor Floor; also Rooms, en suite or singly, on second, third and fourth floors, for families or single gentlemen. Board if desired.

17 LIVINGSTON PLACE, CORNER EAST SEVENteenth street, opposite Stuyvesant Park.—Rooms elegantly furnished; table first class; summer prices; convenient to three car lines; also Broadway stages.

18TH STREET, BETWEEN FIFTH AND SIXTH AVEnues.—Nicely furnished Rooms, with Board, at moderate prices. Parties desiring superior accommodations apply at Everett Library, 72 West Thirty-fourth street.

18 MACDOUGAL STREET.—FURNISHED ROOMS, with or without Board.

19 WEST TWENTY-FOURTH STREET, OPPOSITE Fifth avenue Hotel.—To let, with or without Board, elegantly furnished Rooms to families of adults or single gentlemen. Terms moderate.

20 WEST SIXTEENTH STREET.—TO LET, TWO COMmunicating Rooms on parlor floor, with Board.

20 WEST SEVENTEENTH STREET, A FEW DOORS from Fifth avenue.—Two very pleasant Rooms, one on third and one on fourth floor. Summer prices. References required.

20 ST. MARK'S PLACE.—DESIRABLE FURNISHED Rooms to let, at moderate prices, en suite or singly, to gentlemen; family private.

21ST STREET.—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED SUIT OF Rooms, third floor, front, to let, with Board. Apply at No. 9 West Twenty-first street.

23 FIFTH AVENUE.—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED front Rooms; also Rooms for single gentlemen, with or without Board; house surrounded by a garden; very cool and pleasant residence for the summer; references required.

24 WEST TWENTY-NINTH STREET, BETWEEN Broadway and Fifth avenue.—One or two very desirably furnished Rooms, with or without Board, in private family, with noon dinner.

26 EAST FOURTH STREET, NEAR LAFAYETTE place.—Furnished Room and Bedroom, for gentleman and wife or single gentlemen. Private family.

26 WEST TWENTY-NINTH STREET, BETWEEN Broadway and Fifth avenue.—To let, handsomely furnished Rooms, with Board, to gentlemen or gentlemen and their wives. Location unsurpassed.

27 WEST SIXTEENTH STREET, NEAR FIFTH AVEnue.—Handsomely furnished Rooms to let, with first class Board, suitable for gentlemen and their wives or parties of single gentlemen. References required.

28 WEST TWENTY-NINTH STREET, CORNER Broadway.—Elegant Rooms, single or in suits, furnished or unfurnished, with or without first class Board, at the above cosey little family hotel. Very cheap during summer.

28TH STREET, NEAR FIFTH AVENUE.—A PRIVATE family would rent pleasant furnished Rooms to gentlemen. Inquire at 42 Pine street, room 10.

30 WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET.—DELIGHTFUL airy Rooms, with or without Board, en suite or singly, on second and third floors, on reasonable terms, for summer.

31 SEVENTH STREET, NEAR SECOND AVENUE.—To let, a very elegant front Parlor, to one or two gentlemen, without board. Breakfast if desired.

32 WEST FIFTEENTH STREET.—A SECOND STORY front Parlor and Bedroom. Also a single Room on fourth floor, to let, with or without Board.

34 WEST TWENTY-FIFTH STREET, NEAR MADIson square.—A desirable Suit of front furnished Rooms for gentlemen, without Board; is a first class house. Choice location.

36 EAST TWENTIETH STREET.—A SECOND FLOOR, handsomely furnished, private bathroom, to let, with private table, or without board; references.

38 WEST NINETEENTH STREET.—PLEASANT ROOMS to let, with Board, at summer prices. References exchanged.

38 WEST TWELFTH STREET, NEAR FIFTH AVEnue.—Elegantly furnished Rooms, en suite or singly, for families or single gentlemen, with or without Meals; references.

38 CHARLTON STREET.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished Rooms, en suite or singly, newly papered and painted, to let to gentlemen or families, with or without Board.

39 WEST THIRTY-THIRD STREET, NEAR FIFTH avenue.—A few completely furnished large and small Rooms, with Board, at summer prices; location unsurpassed; convenient to cars; references exchanged.

40 EAST FOURTH STREET.—NICELY FURNISHED Rooms to let, between Broadway and Bowery, at moderate terms.

40 EAST NINTH STREET, NEAR BROADWAY.—TO let, with Board, a Parlor and Bedroom on second floor; also one large Room, suitable for two gentlemen. References exchanged.

40 GROVE STREET.—VERY DESIRABLE ROOMS, en suite or singly, on first and second floors, for gentlemen and wives or a party of gentlemen. Private table if desired.

41 ST. MARK'S PLACE.—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED Third Floor to let, en suite or singly, without board; private house; stages and cars pass the door.

42 SOUTH WASHINGTON SQUARE (OLD NO. 122 West Fourth street), opposite Washington Parade Ground.—Three or four can be accommodated with pleasant furnished Rooms; meals if required; family private; references.

46TH STREET, NEAR FIFTH AVENUE.—A HANDsomely furnished suit of Rooms on second floor to let, with private table; private family; no other boarders; everything first class. Address A. R. T., Herald office.

48 WEST TWENTY-FOURTH STREET, BETWEEN Fifth and Sixth avenues.—Handsomely furnished Parlor and Bedroom on second floor, with large closets and private bath, for single gentleman or gentleman and wife, with first class Board.

49 EAST NINTH STREET, NEAR UNIVERSITY place.—Spacious, well furnished Rooms, double and single; suitable for gentleman and wife or parties of gentlemen; table and accommodations first class. References.

50 IRVING PLACE.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED Rooms, en suite or singly, to let, with or without Board; private table if desired.

57 NINTH STREET, FEW DOORS WEST OF BROADway.—A choice of well furnished Rooms, with or without Breakfast.

57 EAST FOURTH STREET.—CHOICE OF ROOMS TO let, with good Board.

67 AMITY STREET.—A LARGE FURNISHED ROOM, without board, to one or two gentlemen; also a smaller Room, on moderate terms; very desirable location.

69 IRVING PLACE, NEAR GRAMERCY PARK.—VERY elegant Rooms, singly or en suite; also Rooms on fourth floor; private table if desired; references.

72 WEST NINETEENTH STREET.—A LARGE FRONT Room and single Room to let, with Board, in a private family; location and rooms desirable; terms moderate. References exchanged.

72 WEST THIRTY-FIFTH STREET, BETWEEN FIFTH and Sixth avenues.—A square furnished Room to let, with Board, to gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen; terms moderate; references exchanged.

74 MACDOUGAL STREET.—LARGE BACK PARLOR, suitable for three or four gentlemen; also third floor Room; terms moderate; references.

74 (OLD NO. 56) SEVENTH AVENUE, BETWEEN Fourteenth and Fifteenth streets.—Three handsomely furnished Rooms on second floor; also large Room on third floor and Hall Room, with first class Board. Ample closets. Best reference required.

74 CLINTON PLACE, ONE DOOR FROM FIFTH avenue.—Well furnished Rooms to let, to gentlemen, with partial Board if desired; references exchanged.

81 EAST TENTH STREET, NEAR A. T. STEWart's.—Neat and comfortable Rooms, with extra Board, in a quiet and well kept private house; no children. A few day boarders will be taken.

91 WEST EIGHTH STREET, NEAR BREVOORT HOUSE, Fifth avenue.—Handsomely furnished Rooms, suitable for families or single gentlemen, to rent, with or without Board. References required.

104 BANK STREET.—SECOND STORY FRONT Room, neatly furnished, to let, with Board, to gentleman and wife or to ladies engaged at business; terms moderate; family private.

104 THIRTY-FOURTH STREET, SECOND DOOR west of Broadway.—Two or three gentlemen can have nice Rooms, with or without Board.

BOARDERS AND LODGERS WANTED.

107 MACDOUGAL STREET.—HANDSOMELY FURnished Rooms, singly or en suite, with or without Board.

108 WEST TWELFTH STREET, NEAR SIXTH AVEnue.—Handsomely Furnished Rooms, all modern improvements, to gentlemen, without meals, location desirable.

110 EAST TENTH STREET, NEAR BROADWAY.—To rent, with Board, at reasonable figures, a Suit of Rooms for single gentlemen or families.

111 WEST THIRTY-FOURTH STREET.—A FEW choice furnished Rooms to let. The best references given and required.

113 WEST TWENTY-SIXTH STREET.—A LADY, LIVing very retired, has a newly furnished Room to let, to a gentleman and wife, with Board for the lady.

114 WEST TWENTY-NINTH STREET, NEAR SIXTH avenue.—A few handsomely furnished Rooms to let, with Board, in a small family; references exchanged.

114 WEST TWELFTH STREET.—TWO GENTLEMEN can have a very pleasant Room, with breakfast and dinner, at $9 each per week, or one gentleman at $12; private family.

118 WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET, NEAR FIFTH Avenue Hotel.—Gentlemen and wives or single gentlemen can secure large, airy Rooms, with good Board; terms moderate. References exchanged.

121 WEST SIXTEENTH STREET, NEAR SIXTH avenue.—A pleasant and neatly furnished Room on second floor to let, without board, to one or two single gentlemen.

122 MADISON AVENUE (NEW NUMBER, 132).—ELEgantly furnished Apartments, in floors or separate, with or without private Table, to families only.

128 WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET, NEAR SIXTH avenue.—To let, with first class Board, two large Rooms and hall Room; also back Parlor.

129 CLINTON PLACE (EIGHTH STREET), BEtween Fifth and Sixth avenues.—Handsome furnished Rooms, suitable for a gentleman and wife, with Board; gas, water, bath, &c.; also, hall rooms for gentlemen; terms very low.

130 WEST TENTH STREET, NEAR GREENWICH avenue.—Handsomely furnished Room to let in a first class house, with a French family, with or without Board; fire, bath, gas, &c.

131 WEST FORTY-THIRD STREET, BETWEEN Broadway and Sixth avenue.—Desirable front Rooms, with good Board, for the summer, at reasonable prices. References given and required.

132 EAST SIXTEENTH STREET, NEAR UNION square.—Rooms on first, second and third floors, with first class Board.

132 WEST TWELFTH STREET.—A SECOND STORY front Room, neatly furnished and good Board, for a gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen; references exchanged.

133 EAST SIXTEENTH ST.—A MARRIED CUBAN lady offers elegant furnished Rooms, with or without Board, with all modern conveniences; one block from Union square; Spanish, English and French spoken.

134 EAST TWELFTH STREET.—FINE ROOMS TO let in a private family, to gentlemen only. Terms not extravagant.

135 (NEW NO. 215) WEST FOURTEENTH street.—Newly furnished brown stone house. Rooms singly or in floors, elegantly furnished; first class table; Spanish and French spoken; references.

136 WEST TWENTY-FIRST STREET.—TO LET, WITH Board, to gentlemen and their wives or single gentlemen, handsomely furnished Rooms on second floor, with private table if desired.

137 WEST TWENTY-SIXTH STREET.—A SECOND story large front Room, unfurnished; also third story front Room, furnished, to gentlemen and wives or gentlemen, without board.

137 WEST FORTY-THIRD STREET, BETWEEN Sixth avenue and Broadway.—To let, handsomely furnished Room, with Board, in a first class brown stone house; terms moderate; references required.

140 WEST SIXTEENTH STREET, NEAR SIXTH avenue.—A lady with an elegantly furnished house wishes to let Rooms to ladies and gentlemen, with or without Board; Breakfast if required; all modern improvements; also hall Rooms; reasonable terms.

148 WEST TENTH STREET, A LITTLE WEST OF Sixth avenue—Large front Room, with alcove, hot and cold water; Board for two, $16 to $20; hall Room $8. Neatness and good table specialties.

148 WEST SIXTEENTH STREET.—TWO LARGE communicating Rooms, on third floor, finely furnished; also Hall Rooms, to gentlemen or families, with Board; accommodations first class. References.

148 WEST TWENTY-SEVENTH STREET.—ROOMS to let, nicely furnished; with or without Board, to gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen, with bath, hot and cold water. References exchanged.

152 EAST TWENTY-SECOND STREET, NEAR LEXington avenue.—Two large Rooms with Board, to let in a French teacher's family.

158 SECOND AVENUE.—TO LET, SEVERAL NEATly furnished Rooms, with or without Board, in first class private residence.

171 SPRING STREET.—A WELL FURNISHED front Parlor, one flight of steps from the pavement, for rent low.

173 HUDSON STREET.—A WELL FURNISHED Room, suitable for gentleman and wife, with Board, or conveniences for housekeeping; also one for two or more gentlemen, with Board.

183 WEST ELEVENTH STREET.—A HANDSOME front Room to let, with good table, for gentleman and wife or gentlemen; all modern improvements. Call for one week. References exchanged.

208 SEVENTY-EIGHTH STREET.—LARGE, HANDsomely furnished Room to let, on second floor, to gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen; private family.

212 WEST THIRTY-FOURTH STREET.—ONE OR two very large, airy Rooms to let, furnished or unfurnished, with Breakfast if desired, in a first class brown stone house.

213 EAST FORTY-EIGHTH STREET.—DESIRABLE second story front and back Rooms to let with Board, for gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen; neighborhood pleasant; location convenient; brown stone front; terms moderate, and parties will be made to feel at home; also third story Room.

214 EAST THIRTY-FIRST STREET.—LARGE, NICEly furnished Room, water and gas, $5 per week; hall Room, $2 50; would give Breakfast or privilege of light housekeeping; location pleasant.

214 EAST TWENTIETH STREET, NEAR THIRD avenue.—Two elegantly and newly furnished Rooms for gentlemen in a first class private house; references exchanged.

215 EAST SEVENTEENTH STREET, NEAR STUYvesant square.—Handsomely furnished front Room, with Board, for two gentlemen or a married couple, with a private family. Terms reasonable.

217 WEST FORTY-NINTH STREET.—HANDSOMEly furnished Rooms, front and back, large closets and bathroom adjoining, with or without Board; family small; also Reception Room for physician.

220 WEST TENTH STREET.—A SMALL FAMILY will let, with good Board, one or two pleasant Rooms, containing gas and water; house is first class. Terms very moderate.

223 WEST THIRTEENTH STREET.—TO LET, handsomely furnished front Room and Bedroom.

223 WEST SEVENTEENTH STREET.—FURNISHED Rooms to let, to gentlemen and their wives or to single gentlemen.

223 WEST THIRTY-THIRD STREET.—A PRIVATE family have pleasant, well furnished Rooms to rent, en suite or singly, to gentlemen; house has all the modern improvements; terms reasonable.

224 WEST TWENTY-SECOND STREET.—A BEAUtifully furnished second floor front Room, with alcove, to let, with excellent Board; splendid location; terms moderate.

224 EAST TWELFTH STREET.—AN ELEGANT Furnished Room to let, to a gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen; also a single Room; five minutes from Broadway. Dine at 6.

233 WEST TWENTY-SECOND STREET.—HANDsomely furnished Rooms to let, with Board, to a gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen; first class (brown stone) house and neighborhood; terms moderate.

237 WEST TWELFTH STREET, NEAR GREENwich avenue.—A private family can accommodate one or two gentlemen with furnished Rooms and Board, if desired; good neighborhood.

246 WEST TWENTY-SECOND STREET.—GENTLEmen and families wishing apartments can be accommodated at the above number.

248 WEST TWENTY-FIFTH STREET.—FURNISHED and unfurnished Rooms to let, with or without Board, in a highly respectable family. Fine location.

253 WEST FOURTEENTH STREET.—TO RENT, with Board, a Room on the fourth story, to one or two gentlemen; also a large Room on the second story, to a party of gentlemen or to a gentleman and lady.

315 WEST FORTY-EIGHTH STREET.—TO LET, TWO pleasant furnished Rooms, for gentlemen, without board, in a good location.

320 EAST TWENTIETH STREET.—A PLEASANT Room to let, with Board, to a gentleman and wife or single gentlemen. Terms moderate. References exchanged.

321 HUDSON STREET, CORNER VANDAM.—Young men can have good Board from $5 to $6 a week; also two large furnished Rooms to let. Pleasant location.

321 EAST FOURTEENTH STREET, NEAR SECOND avenue.—Nicely furnished Rooms for single gentlemen and gentleman and wife, with Board for the lady only if desired; splendid location.

325 EAST FOURTEENTH STREET.—FURNISHED Rooms, with or without Board, to families or single gentlemen, in first class house. Terms reasonable for the summer.

329 WEST TWENTY-FIFTH STREET.—TO LET, A nicely furnished Room, with Bedroom adjoining, for one or two gentlemen. Terms moderate.

405 WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET, LONDON terrace.—A fine Suit of Rooms on second floor to let to gentleman and wife or single gentleman; location one of the finest. Terms reasonable.

439 WEST NINETEENTH STREET.—FURNISHED Rooms to let, without board, in a genteel house; gas, hot and cold water and bath. Apply in person or by mail.

453 WEST TWENTY-SECOND STREET.—FURNISHed Rooms to let, with Board, to single gentlemen and gentlemen and their wives. Terms moderate. References required.

696 GREENWICH STREET.—A STRICTLY PRIvate family having three furnished Rooms to let, with or without Board, to three or more single gentlemen of good principles and steady habits; for such a good home may be obtained.

BOARDERS AND LODGERS WANTED.

834 BROADWAY.—FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET, en suite or singly, to families and single gentlemen, without board; references required. Also front Basement.

A SUIT OF ELEGANT EXTRA LARGE ROOMS, WITH Board, in a strictly private family; very low, to a gentleman and wife only, at 67 West Forty-eighth street.

A NUMBER OF AIRY, PLEASANT ROOMS TO LET, singly or en suite, furnished or unfurnished, with or without Board, by a private family who has more rooms than they can occupy; house first class and well located near Union square; unexceptionable references given and required. Address A. M., Herald office.

AN ELEGANT FRONT ROOM, WITH FIRST CLASS Board, for gentleman and wife; house completely renovated; first class order; terms reasonable. 116 West Fourteenth street, opposite French theatre.

A GENTLEMAN AND HIS WIFE CAN OBTAIN a handsomely furnished front Room, with Board for wife, at 111 West Twenty-seventh street.

A GENTLEMAN WHO HAS RECENTLY FURNISHED a house in an unsurpassed location, between Twenty-sixth and Thirtieth streets, Fifth and Sixth avenues, whose family is small, is desirous of renting a few choice Rooms, with or without Board, with the assurance that for comfort, location and terms said rooms cannot be excelled. To parties desirous of locating for the summer an excellent opportunity is offered. Address Gibson, station E.

FIRST CLASS BOARD, WITH A PLEASANT SUIT OF Rooms, can be had at very reasonable price on immediate application, by a family or single gentlemen. Apply at No. 19 East Seventeenth street.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS ON SECOND floor and first class Board for man and wife or single gentlemen. Apply at 44 West Twenty-fourth street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues.

PLEASANT FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED Rooms to let, with Board, at 368 West Fourteenth street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues.

TO LET—TO TWO GENTLEMEN OR GENTLEMAN and wife, in a first class private house, in the centre of the city, not far from Fourteenth street (accessible by the Second, Third and Fourth Avenue Railroads), the entire Second Floor, containing three superbly furnished Rooms, with hot and cold water, closets, bath, gas, &c. Price, $20 per week. References exchanged. Address C. P. H., box 100 Herald office.

VERY DESIRABLE LARGE SQUARE ROOMS; ALSO fine Hall Bedrooms, with or without Board, at the private house No. 19 Lexington avenue, corner of Twenty-second street, one block from Gramercy Park.

BOARD AND LODGING WANTED.

A YOUNG MAN DESIRES BOARD IN A PRIVATE family. Address, stating terms, which must be moderate, W. A., box 48 Post office.

ADVERTISEMENTS FOR THE HERALD RECEIVED IN BROOKLYN AT OUR BRANCH OFFICE, 145 FULTON STREET.

AN EXPERIENCED AND SUCCESSFUL TEACHER OF Music will give three hours' instruction daily in exchange for Board; likewise wishes three more pupils. Address for one week Edinburg, 253 (late 345) Fourth avenue.

BOARD WANTED—BY A GERMAN GENTLEMAN, IN a private family. Address C. F. D., Herald office.

BOARD WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, in a small, genteel family, not to exceed $20 per week. Address Warner, box 8,571 Post office.

HARLEM.—WANTED, ONE OR TWO FURNISHED Rooms, in Harlem, with or without meals, near cars and boat. Address, with particulars, R. S. L., box 1,024 Post office.

PARTIAL BOARD WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY, IN a private family; is absent week days; none but respectable parties need apply; terms must be reasonable; location above Tenth street. Address Miss Davis, Herald office.

WANTED—BOARD IN HARLEM, IN THE VICINITY of 125th street, by a young gentleman; private family preferred. Address, with particulars, J. F. S., box 3,959 Post office.

WANTED—BY TWO YOUNG GENTLEMEN, A SMALL furnished Room, either with or without Board. Address, stating terms, which must be reasonable, L., box 4,579 Post office.

WANTED—TO BOARD, A RESPECTABLE YOUNG man, willing to room with another, in a private family; references exchanged. 54 Greenwich avenue.

WANTED—BY GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, PARTIALly furnished Room, carpet, closets and conveniences, and Board, between Fifth and Eighth avenues and Twenty-third and Thirty-sixth streets, terms not to exceed $20 per week. Reference required. Address, stating terms and locality, Bird, Herald office.

BROOKLYN BOARD.

5 POPLAR STREET, BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—ROOMS, with Board, for gentleman and wife and single gentlemen; three minutes from Fulton ferry; dinner at 6½ P. M.

8 POPLAR STREET, NEAR COLUMBIA STREET.—Board on the Heights; two minutes' walk from Fulton ferry. Handsomely furnished Rooms, with first class Board. Terms moderate.

ADVERTISEMENTS FOR THE HERALD RECEIVED IN BROOKLYN AT OUR BRANCH OFFICE, 145 FULTON STREET.

238 ADELPHI STREET, NEAR DE KALB AVENUE, Brooklyn.—Three elegantly furnished Rooms to let in a first class private house, for gentlemen, with or without Board.

BOARD.—PICTON HOUSE, NASSAU STREET, BEtween Washington and Adams streets, Brooklyn, most pleasant and desirable location, five minutes from Fulton and Wall street ferries; large handsome Rooms, with first class Board. House contains all modern improvements, in thorough order and newly furnished.

HOTELS.

ADVERTISEMENTS FOR THE HERALD RECEIVED IN BROOKLYN AT OUR BRANCH OFFICE, 145 FULTON STREET.

FARMERS AND DROVERS' HOTEL, 77 ROBINSON street.—This hotel has recently been thoroughly renovated by its new proprietor, FRANKLIN J. LATHAM, who would invite all visiting the city who desire clean, well ventilated rooms and a good table, at a very moderate cost, to call on him. Hotel open all night. Board per day $2; per week, $10; meals and lodging, 50 cents each.

NEW ENGLAND HOTEL, CORNER BOWERY AND Bayard.—On the European plan.—200 light Rooms. Lodgings, 50c. a 60c. nightly. $2 to $4 weekly. For gentlemen only.

COUNTRY BOARD.

A FEW SUMMER BOARDERS CAN BE ACCOMMOdated at Iona, the most romantic spot on the Hudson; rooms large. Address HASBROUCK & BUSHNELL, Iona, or call on S. COCKCROFT, 171 Broadway.

ADVERTISEMENTS FOR THE HERALD RECEIVED IN BROOKLYN AT OUR BRANCH OFFICE, 145 FULTON STREET.

BERGEN POINT.—A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL ACcommodate a family or a few single gentlemen, with excellent Board and every home comfort on reasonable terms; fine boating and bathing. Address Mrs. BROWN, Bergen Point Post office.

BOARD FOR FAMILIES AND CHILDREN; MAGNIFIcent house and beautiful grounds; mountain air; fruit, flowers, vegetables, &c.; just opened. Address A. W. SMITH, Beach House, Wallingford, Conn.

BOARD IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY—NEAR THE Harlem Railroad, 8 minutes' walk to station, 50 minutes by cars to Twenty-sixth street; location very high and extremely healthy; rooms large and airy; excellent table; terms reasonable. Inquire at 894½ Broadway, in the store.

BOARD IN ORANGE, N. J.—A HOME SUCH AS CANnot often be found may be had in a strictly private family for four or five boarders; location is one of the most attractive and convenient; house newly furnished throughout. Address Home, Herald office.

BOARD IN CONNECTICUT.—FIRST CLASS ACCOMMOdations of every kind may be had at one of the most elegant and luxurious villas in Stamford, opened for select company, embracing conservatory, extensive grounds, commodious stables, delightful drives, fishing, bathing, and every inducement for a summer sojourn. Strict references given and required. Apply at 19 West Twenty-first street.

COUNTRY BOARD MAY BE OBTAINED WITH A private family, pleasantly situated, near the Factoryville landing, Staten Island. Address W. S., box 82 Post office, New York.

COUNTRY BOARD AT SATILLA VALE, CHAPPAQUA, near Croton Lake; good rooms; excellent table; Italian (man) cook. Apply at BRENTANO'S book store, 708 Broadway.

COUNTRY BOARD, FIFTY MINUTES' RIDE FROM city.—To let, five well furnished Rooms, with first class Board, in a private family.
J. PORTER, No. 1 Cedar street, Union Hill, N. J.

COUNTRY BOARD—17 MILES FROM NEW YORK; very large house, well shaded, healthy locality; or would let either the large or small house for the summer; good bathing; quantities of fruit. S. C. RIDLEY, 87 Fulton street.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—BY THREE ADULTS, lady and daughters, for the summer, in a pleasant house and good location. Address, stating terms, Country Board, Post office, Yonkers, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—FOR GENTLEMAN, wife and two daughters (11 and 14), and maid, within one hour of City Hall, near station. Address box 171, Herald office, with terms, particulars and reference.

COUNTRY BOARD—AT PLEASANT VALLEY, ON THE Hudson; an easy drive from the city; large, airy rooms, bowling alley, croquet grounds; elegant situation; steamboats four times daily from Spring and Christopher streets; references required. Address Mrs. C. M. RIDDER, box 4,987 Post office.

COUNTRY BOARD.—PARTIES WISHING BOARD FOR the summer season or longer can be accommodated in Spring Valley, Rockland county, N. Y., on the Northern Railroad of New Jersey; convenient to churches and within a few moments' walk of railroad depot. For particulars address G., box 17 Post office, as above.

COUNTRY BOARD.—CROTON FALLS STATION, HARlem Railroad, two hours from Twenty-sixth street, three minutes from station, four miles from Lake Mahopac. Large Rooms; very cool location; mountain scenery; desirable for any one wanting solid comfort; terms $8, adults. Address J. W. KEELER, Croton Falls, or H. E. SPEAR, 49 Murray street.

ELIZABETH, N. J.—PLEASANT ROOMS FOR GENtlemen or families from $7 to $10 per week. Apply corner of Pearl street and Washington avenue.

FAMILIES WISHING GOOD, SUBSTANTIAL BOARD can be accommodated at a private farm house. Is on New Haven Railroad. For particulars address Mrs. R. S. L., Darien depot, Conn.

FIRST CLASS BOARD FOR THE SUMMER AT MRS. CLARK'S, ten minutes drive to West Point Military Academy. Address Cozzen's Landing, Highland Falls, N. Y.

FIRST CLASS BOARD—IN A FIRST CLASS LOCATION, at Westport, Conn.; very healthy; plenty shade; no mosquitoes; terms moderate. Address T., box 5,959 New York Post office.

FIRST CLASS BOARD—AT CHAPPAQUA, WESTCHESter county, N. Y., 30 miles from city, on Harlem Railroad; new house, large, airy rooms, extensive piazza; spacious grounds; five minutes from station. Address as above, box 66 Post office.

GOOD BOARD AT A FARM HOUSE, IN THE Catskills, price $8 to $10. Inquire of L. BRANDERS, 44 Fulton street, Brooklyn, or J. CURTIS, South Durham, Greene county.

COUNTRY BOARD.

STATEN ISLAND.—FIRST CLASS BOARD CAN BE obtained in a German private house, within eight minutes' walk from first landing, Whitehall ferry, first house in Friedler's Park.

SUMMER BOARD—IN A MOUNTAINOUS REGION, not exceeding 50 miles from this city; Board for a family, four adults, three children (youngest 10 years) and one or two maid servants. Large, well furnished and airy rooms and first class table indispensable. Address, with particulars and terms, up to 1st June, L. M. H., box 1,616 New York Post office.

SUMMER BOARD.—MRS. S. P. SMITH'S WELL KNOWN private boarding house will be opened for city boarders on and after June 1. It is a delightful situation in the village of Southold, L. I., four hours' ride by Long Island Railroad from New York; near the Post office, and directly on a beautiful stream of salt water (Jockey Creek), affording convenient facilities for bathing, rowing or sailing. For terms, &c., address Mrs. S. P. SMITH, Southold, L. I.

WANTED—BOARD FOR SEVEN ADULTS (NO OTHER boarders), within reach of New York by rail or boat at 8 A. M. Address J. B. K., Herald office.

YONKERS.—THREE GENTLEMEN AND WIVES CAN be accommodated with good Board and pleasant Rooms within ten minutes' walk of depot or boat landing. For particulars inquire in the grocery store in Palisade avenue, Yonkers. G. W. TIOR.

SUMMER RESORTS.

ADVERTISEMENTS FOR THE HERALD RECEIVED IN BROOKLYN AT OUR BRANCH OFFICE, 145 FULTON STREET.

BELMONT HALL, SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN, N. J., will be opened June 15. D. A. CROWELL.

COZZENS' WEST POINT HOTEL.—Terms for the month of June, $3 50 per day or $21 per week. On and after the 1st of July and for the balance of the season $4 per day.

COLLEGE HILL HOTEL, POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.—This summer resort, on an eminence 500 feet above the river, always affording a delightful breeze and beautiful scenery, will open June 1.
GEORGE MORGAN, Proprietor.

CLIFF HOUSE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y., IS NOW OPEN for the reception of permanent or transient boarders. For particulars call on or address M. V. PACKARD, Tarrytown, N. Y.

CLIFTON SPRINGS HOTEL AND AIR CURE. (Combines with Water Treatment.)—This extensive and magnificent establishment, located directly on the Auburn branch of the New York Central Railroad, midway between Syracuse and Rochester, will be opened for the reception of pleasure seekers and invalids on the 5th of June. Terms of Board $3 per day, $12 to $18 per week; children and servants half price; subject to contract for four months at reduced rates. N. B.—Circulars sent on application.
ABBOT CLEVELAND, Proprietor.

COOPER HOUSE,
Cooperstown, New York,
will be open June 15. Rooms for 400 guests. New furniture; seven acres ground; Otsego Lake. Boating, fishing, fine drives; lake, valley and mountain scenery; ground made classic by the pen of Cooper; railroad trains twice a day from Albany; first class house; terms reasonable. Diagrams of house seen and rooms engaged at American Hotel, Albany, N. Y., or at Cooper House, Cooperstown, N. Y.
CHAS. A. WATKINS, Proprietor.

HIGHLAND GROVE HOUSE, HIGHLAND FALLS, near West Point.—This beautiful place will open on the 1st of June for boarders. Fine shade, walks and drives.
W. SIMONSON, Proprietor.

KEYPORT PAVILION, KEYPORT, N. J., WILL open on the 1st of June for summer boarders. Boats leave Barclay street at 4 P. M., Keyport at 7 A. M.; also afternoon boats. Apply to R. J. BOTTIMORE, 239 Fulton street, New York; T. J. COE & SON, 658 Broadway, Revere House; Captain H. E. BISHOP, on steamer Matteawan, or address GEORGE J. KIBBEE, Proprietor.

MONT EAGLE HOUSE, AT SUSPENSION BRIDGE, Niagara, N. Y.—Accommodations for 200 guests; will open for the reception of permanent and transient guests June 1. Fine views of the great Falls of Niagara and surrounding country from every window in the front. Board can be engaged from June, from $12 to $15 per week.
W. P. MUNROE, Proprietor.

MAPLE GROVE COTTAGE.—A QUIET RETREAT FOR a few families. Terms moderate. Reference. At 29 East Twenty-fourth street.

MANOR HOUSE, SARATOGA SPRINGS.—THIS FIRST class Boarding House will be opened for guests on the 15th June. Terms $3 per day or $20 per week. Apply at 64 West Fourteenth street, or 162 Ninth avenue.

NEPTUNE HOUSE, NEW ROCHELLE.—WILL OPEN June 15. Parties can see Mr. Fish, Jr., at Clifford House, 1,242 Broadway; or apply at Neptune House, New Rochelle.

NEWPORT, R. I.—FAMILIES WISHING BOARD CAN find good accommodations at No. 7 Catherine street.
J. O. ADAMS.

NORTH SHORE HOUSE.—THIS FAMOUS RESORT for sale. See advertisement.
BENNET & KLENEN, 57 Cedar street.

ORIENT POINT HOUSE, LONG ISLAND.—THIS house has been thoroughly repaired and very extensively improved this season and will open June 15; situated on the extreme end of Long Island, fronting the Sound and Gardiner's bay.
M. B. PARSONS & CO.

ORANGE HOTEL, TURNER'S STATION, ERIE RAILway, 1½ hours from New York; nine trains daily, all stop; beautiful grove attached to the house; elegantly furnished Rooms and first class table; Board for the season, at $12 per week. Apply to JAMES G. TURNER & CO., Proprietors, or to S. TILLOTSON, 11 Dey street, New York.

OCEAN HOUSE, LONG BRANCH, ON THE EUROPEAN plan.—Rooms to let by the day, week or season; restaurant attached. Apply on the premises or address R. VAN HOUTEN.

ROCKAWAY, MAY 22, 1869.—THE PAVILION WILL be opened this summer as a first class private boarding house.
J. MCKIM, Proprietor.

RUTHERFURD PARK HOTEL.
On the Passaic River,
nine miles or forty minutes from the City Hall, New York, via Erie Railway, now open, elegantly furnished and thoroughly fitted in every respect for permanent and transient guests. First class cooking and attendance. Delightful bathing, boating and fishing; spacious and elegant grounds; ample facilities for stabling. The well known reputation of the proprietor is sufficient guarantee that guests will find themselves well cared for in every particular. Apply to THOS. F. WELLS, formerly of the St. James Hotel, New York, at the hotel, or 77 South street, up stairs.

STETSON HOUSE,
LONG BRANCH, N. J.
This hotel will open on or about the 1st of June. Applications for rooms received at the Astor House, New York, or by letter to the hotel at Long Branch, on and after May 1, and during the season. The R. and D. B. Railroad will run a steamer at 9 A. M., returning at night, enabling parties wishing rooms to spend the day at Long Branch.
C. A. STETSON, Jr., Proprietor.
On Tuesday and Thursday the proprietor can be seen at the Astor House, from 10½ to 1 P. M.

SEMINARY PLACE HOUSE, NEWBURG, N. Y.—A FAvorite summer resort at moderate rates. Apply to HENRY W. SIGLAR, Proprietor.

SOUTH ORANGE MOUNTAIN HOUSE.—FORTY-FIVE minutes from Hoboken by Morris and Essex Railroad, six minutes' walk from Montrose station and twelve minutes from South Orange. The house is being thoroughly renovated and furnished throughout; hot and cold water and several bathrooms, &c., on each floor; attached to the house are about 20 acres of land, including a splendid grove and fine lawn; also a good bowling alley, croquet ground and billiard room; good stabling for horses; carriage room and accommodation for coachmen. Parties desiring rooms will please call at the house or address at South Orange. Open June 1.
HITZELBERGER & PALMER, Proprietors.

THE SALISBURY HOUSE WILL BE OPEN TO REceive city boarders on the 1st day of June. It is about thirty minutes' drive from Millerton station, on the Harlem Railroad, and about the same from Falls Village, on the Housatonic Railroad, and a short distance from celebrated cave on the Miles' farm, near the Twin Lakes.
MARTIN HARRIS, Proprietor.
SALISBURY, Conn., May 20, 1869.

WINDEMERE COTTAGE, GREENWOOD LAKE, Orange county, N. Y., is now open. For circulars call on or address M. P. BROWNING & CO., 25 East Fourth street, New York, or at Monroe, Orange county, New York.

WHITE LAKE MANSION HOUSE OPENS 15TH MAY, for transient or permanent boarders, for the summer. Reference—William W. Ladd, Esq., 31 Broadway; John H. Watson, Esq., 291 Broadway; or the proprietor, D. B. KINNE, White Lake, Sullivan county, N. Y.

WILLOW HAVEN.—THIS DELIGHTFUL SUMMER hotel, situated at Pamrapo, on the Central Railroad of New Jersey, 5 miles or 25 minutes from City Hall; 21 trains daily, is now open, thoroughly refitted, enlarged and furnished entirely anew in a manner unsurpassed by any hotel in the suburbs of New York, and will be kept as a strictly first class house; for location, beauty of scenery, bathing, boating, fishing, &c., it cannot be equalled. Application for rooms may be made on the premises or of the proprietor. Address O. W. RANDALL, box 5,154 New York Post office.

DENTISTRY.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH.—BEAUTIFUL SETS, ONLY $10; teeth extracted with gas, without the least pain; gold and platina fillings, only $1; warranted. Dr. LUTHER, Dentist, 50 West Eighteenth street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues.

ADVERTISEMENTS FOR THE HERALD RECEIVED IN BROOKLYN AT OUR BRANCH OFFICE, 145 FULTON STREET.

A LAUGH AT HAVING TEETH EXTRACTED.—GAS successfully administered since first introduced, five years since; registered names of thousands; no extra charge; nervous or delicate patients carefully treated; beautiful light upper, weighted lower and partial plates, without clasps; Plumpers; work, for style and cheapness, beyond competition. Call and examine. No payment except suited. DR. EVANS, 349 Sixth av., between Twenty-first and Twenty-second sts.

BEAUTIFUL SETS OF TEETH, $10, $15 AND $20; teeth filled with gold, $1; Gas administered at Dr. WHITE'S, 182 Sixth avenue. Open day and night and Sunday mornings.

DR. CRANE'S OSTEO-GOLD, FOR RESTORING DEcayed and sensitive teeth to their original shape and beauty, without pain; over 16,000 testimonials. Removed to 212 West Thirty-fourth street, near Seventh avenue.

TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN.—TWELVE years. Gas administered. Beautiful teeth $1; set $10; old Sets bought. J. JAY VILLERS, 155 Grand street, near Broadway. Branch office 265 Grand, near Bowery.

EXPRESSES.

AUG. HYNARD'S FURNITURE AND BAGGAGE EXpress, office 78 and 80 Bank street, near Bleecker. First class storage; furniture packed and shipped, or moved in city or country at short notice and reasonable rates. All orders by post promptly attended to.

ADVERTISEMENTS FOR THE HERALD RECEIVED IN BROOKLYN AT OUR BRANCH OFFICE, 145 FULTON STREET.

A.—F. & G. BURNHAM'S FURNITURE AND BAGGAGE Express, 115 West Eleventh street, near Sixth avenue.—Spring wagons; moving families, city or country. Pianofortes, furniture boxed, shipped, stored. Money advanced.

VELOCIPEDES.

VELOCIPEDES.—VELOCIPEDES OF THE MOST IMproved style for sale cheap. Inquire of J. & R. J. GEARY, 302 West street.

VELOCIPEDS, NEW, TO BE SOLD CHEAP—THREE wheels; suitable for gentleman's or lady's use. Apply to owner, 232 West Fifty-third street, between Broadway and Eighth avenue.

SALES AT AUCTION.

AUCTION SALE OF BOOTS AND SHOES.
W. M. HOLLINGSHEAD, AUCTIONEER.
BY J. T. WHITEHOUSE & CO.
SALESROOMS NOS. 23 AND 25 WARREN STREET,
will offer on
WEDNESDAY, MAY 26, AT 10½ O'CLOCK A. M.,
FIVE HUNDRED CASES OF EXTRA PRIME QUALITY BOOTS AND SHOES OF EASTERN and city manufacture, and particularly adapted to city and country trade.
Catalogues ready on Tuesday.

AUCTION NOTICE.
THIS DAY (WEDNESDAY),
at 11 o'clock,
THIRTEENTH REGULAR SPRING SALE OF MANUFACTURED STRAW GOODS,
consisting of
700 CASES
MEN'S AND BOYS' TRIMMED HATS, in great variety;
LADIES' ROUND HATS, all new styles;
PALM LEAF HATS AND HOODS.
Also
100 CASES BROWN AND WHITE SHADE HATS.
Also
100 CASES LADIES' ELEGANTLY TRIMMED HATS.
The attention of buyers is respectfully called to this sale, as it contains the most desirable goods yet offered, and just received from Eastern and City manufacturers.
Catalogues now ready.
HENRY MOLTEN & CO.,
21 and 23 Mercer street.

A.—E. NICHOLS & CO., AUCTIONEERS.
Magnificent Household Furniture,
Elegant rosewood 7¼ octave Pianoforte,
Works of Art, Bronzes, Paintings, Vases, Statuary,
Magnificent satin brocatel Parlor Suits,
Velvet, Brussels, Medallion Carpets,
At public auction this (Wednesday) morning, May 26, at 11 o'clock precisely, at the elegant brown stone residence 118 West Twenty-sixth street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues. Parlor Suits, covered with the richest description of green and gold and crimson and gold satin brocatel; Curtains to match; French Cabinets, Bois de Rose, gilded Chairs and Tables, rosewood Etageres, marble top Tables, Bronzes, Figures, Clocks, Painting, China and Antique Vases; Lace Curtains, Turkish Chairs, Lounges, French plate Pier and Mantel Mirrors, rosewood Pianoforte, Stool and Cover; rosewood and walnut Chamber Suits, Bedsteads, Bureaus, Washstands, Commodes, spring and hair Mattresses; Bedding, Linen, Blankets, Sheets, Sofas, Lounges, Chairs, Rockers, covered with reps, and haircloth; walnut Bookcase, Writing Desk, corner Etageres; Dining Suit, covered with green reps; Sideboard, Extension Table, 12 Dining Chairs, French China Tea and Dinner Sets, Silver Tea and Coffee Sets, Casters, Butter Dishes, Ice Pitchers, Spoons, Forks, Cut Glass and Crystal Ware, Ivory Table Cutlery, &c. Sale positive rain or shine.

AUCTION NOTICE.—AT ERNEST ROTH'S FURNIture manufactory, 56 and 58 Bleecker street, between Broadway and Mulberry street, magnificent Furniture at less than auction prices, warranted first class; over 50 magnificent satin brocatel Parlor Suits; all colors, latest styles, from $150 to 225 a suit; reps or haircloth Suits from $65 to $150, a great variety; all kinds of Parlor, Bedroom, Dining and Library Furniture, cheap for cash; delivered free; no charge for packing. Call before purchasing elsewhere.

A.—JAMES JENKINS, AUCTIONEER, WILL SELL AT public auction on Thursday, May 27, at the private residence 624 Eighth avenue, at 11 o'clock, the entire stock of Household Furniture, consisting of black walnut and rosewood Suits, Bedroom Furniture, Bedding, Brussels and Ingrain Carpets, Tables, Chairs, Glassware, Crockery, Cooking Utensils, &c. Sale positive.

AUCTION SALE OF PARLOR AND CHAMBER Suits, Brussels and Ingrain Carpets, and general assortment of Household Furniture, by COLE & MURPHY, 381 Fulton street, Brooklyn, Wednesday, May 26, at 10½ o'clock.

AUCTION SALE—OF FOUR HANDSOME TWO STORY and Basement Houses, on Monday, May 31, in the most desirable part of Hudson City, convenient to horse cars and within 30 minutes of New York City Hall; handsomely finished, for a genteel family; vestibule and sliding doors; marble mantels, cornices, &c.; worthy the attention of those wishing a good, cheap house; terms easy; sale positive. Call and examine. Inquire of owner, HENRY EVESSON, corner Montgomery avenue and Zabriskie street. Cars at Hoboken ferry.

A LARGE AND PEREMPTORY AUCTION SALE OF magnificent Household Furniture, fine Carpets, &c., &c., most of which are in perfect order, having been but little used. Messrs. BARRY & CO., Auctioneers, will sell, this day, Wednesday, May 26, the entire elegant Furniture, &c., contained in the large brown stone residence 135 East Nineteenth street, commencing at 10½ o'clock precisely, consisting of an elegant rosewood seven octave Pianoforte, magnificent Suits in French satin brocatel and fine reps, Centre Tables, &c.; also a large variety of superb Bedroom Furniture, in fine carved walnut, &c.; pure horse hair Mattresses, &c.; fine Dining Room Furniture, Tableware, &c. Full particulars in catalogues. N. B.—Sale positive and without reserve.

AUCTION NOTICE.—JAMES JENKINS, AUCTIONEER, will sell at public auction, on Friday, May 28, at 11 o'clock prompt, at the private residence corner Thirty-eighth street and Broadway, the entire stock of magnificent Household Furniture, consisting of black walnut and rosewood Suits, covered with green and gold and crimson and gold rep; Brussels and Ingrain Carpets, marble top Centre Tables, Etagere, black walnut Bedsteads, Cottage Furniture, Hair and Feather Mattresses, Bolsters, Pillows, Pier Glass and Vase Table, Window Shades and Cornices, Extension Table China, Crockery, Glassware, Silverware, Kitchen Furniture, Cooking Utensils, &c., &c. Also one very fine 7¼ octave Pianoforte and Stool. Sale positive.

AUCTION NOTICE.—J. M. TAYLOR, AUCTIONEER. Magnificent Household Furniture, Pianoforte, Bronzes, Drawing Room Suits, Paintings, Silverplate and many rare, costly works of Art. Public auction, on this day (Wednesday), at the elegant brown stone mansion, 57 West Fifteenth street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, commencing at 10½ o'clock. Drawing Room Suits—Covered crimson, gold, blue gold brocatel of the richest description. Window Curtains to match; marqueterie bois de rose Cabinets, Tables; Velvet, Medallion Carpets, Pier, Mantel Mirrors, Paintings by eminent artists, Sevres, Dresden, China ornaments, superb seven octave rosewood Pianoforte, Lace Curtains, 500 volumes choice Books, rosewood, walnut, Dressing Bureaus, Bedsteads, Wardrobes, Commodes, en suite, style Louis XIV.; Hair, Spring Mattresses, Bedding, Dining Room Tables, Buffet; elegant Sets Ruby, Crystal Glassware, Silver Castors, Tureens, Salvers, Dinner, Tea Service, Table Cutlery. The auctioneer would call the attention of the public to this sale. The house furnished less than six months; sale peremptory. Parties wishing to attend this sale take Fifth avenue stages or Sixth avenue cars.

BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.
HENRY H. LEEDS, AUCTIONEER.
Salesrooms, 95 Chambers street and 77 Reade street; Art Galleries, 817 and 819 Broadway, southwest corner Twelfth street. On the evenings of Thursday, 27th, and Friday, 28th May, at the Leed's Art Galleries, 817 and 819 Broadway, at 7½ o'clock each evening, choice collection of modern Oil Paintings, just received from Europe. Also several fine Pictures by favorite American artists, viz:—

Geo. H. McCord,	Hahn,	Kummel,
F. Ancill,	H. Savry,	Vester,
J. M. Hart,	Bilders,	H. Ronner,
E. Gignoux,	Vandenbergh,	Johanna Unger,
Lotichius,	Hoppenbrouwer,	A. Collins,
C. P. Ream,	Ten Berghe,	Kluiver

and others. Also a superior collection of Water Colors by

William Grale,	A. Watts,
Compte-Calix,	Wm. Dillon,
W. J. Hays,	J. G. Brown,
J. Helf,	Sarony
W. E. Winner,	and others.

Also, by order of the executors of the late W. A. Agnard, of Albany, N. Y., a private collection of old Paintings.

BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.
HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer, salesrooms, 95 Chambers street and 77 Reade street; art galleries, 817 and 819 Broadway, southwest corner of Twelfth street.
On Friday, May 28, at 11 o'clock, at their salesrooms, 95 Chambers street and 77 Reade street, special and important sale of fine Rhine Wines, by order of Messrs. Rother Bros. (Bingen on Rhine), including Rudesheimer, Berg, Hockheimer, Durkheimer, Forster Reisling, Marcobrunner (165 cases), being selections from the favorite vintages of 1862 and 1865; also several lines of Clarets, Ports, Sherry, Madeira, Jamaica (245 cases); also, to close former invoices, fine Sherries in bottles and demijohns; superior old Ports and Madeiras (March & Benson's, 1838); Pinet, Castillon & Co., Otard, Dupuy & Co.'s old Cognac Brandies, in casks; old Bourbon Whiskey, do.; old Jamaica and Grenada Rum; Brandenberg Frères and Finke & Co.'s fine Claret, Sauterne Wines, together with an invoice of the shipments of the London and Peninsular Wine Company's goods, bottled in London, consisting of Hennessy and Martelle Brandies; Amontillado, pale, golden and brown Sherries, Madeiras, Ports, Rums, Scotch and Irish Whiskeys, &c.

BY HENRY D. MINER, AUCTIONEER, SALESROOM, No. 8 Cortlandt street; Art Gallery, 845 Broadway.—MINER & BARKER will sell on Friday, May 28, at 11 o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 8 Cortlandt street, a collection of modern Oil Paintings, by French, German and American artists, now on exhibition.

BY M. DOUGHTY, AUCTIONEER.
PEREMPTORY SALE OF PARLOR SUITS, CHAMBER SUITS, MIRRORS, BOOKCASES, MATTRESSES.
M. DOUGHTY will sell this day, May 26, at 10½ o'clock, the entire stock of Cabinet Furniture contained in the warerooms 113 Fulton street, near Nassau; Parlor and Chamber Suits, Lounges, Centre Tables, Mirrors, Hair Mattresses, Wardrobes, Parlor Desks, Library Tables and Suits Bookcases; gilt Walnut Chamber Suit, with Statuary marble top, richly carved and finished Walnut Extension Tables, Sideboards, &c. Sale peremptory. Goods packed and shipped on the premises.

BY A. M. CRISTALAR, AUCTIONEER.
DIAMONDS, PEARLS, RUBIES, WATCHES AND JEWELRY AND ENGLISH SILVER PLATED WARE.
A. M. CRISTALAR & SON, Auctioneers, will offer at their salesroom, 427 Broadway, between Canal and Howard streets, on Friday, May 28, at 10½ o'clock, the entire stock of a Broadway dealer, consisting of Solitaire and Cluster Diamond, Ruby, Pearl and Garnet Sets; Brooches, Rings, Earrings, Studs and Buttons; Gold Hunting Case Patent Levers, Stem Winders, nickle movement Chronometers; Duplex and Ladies' Diamond Watches; also gold Guard and Vest Chains, Seals, Rings, Studs, &c.
Also, to close a foreign account,
an invoice of £600 worth of English Silver Plated Ware, comprising rich Tea Sets, Claret Jugs, Salt Sets, Liquor Stands, Butter Coolers, Breakfast and Dinner Cruets, Ivory Handle Knives and Forks, &c.

BY A. M. CRISTALAR, AUCTIONEER.
Magnificent rosewood and walnut first class city made and Parisian Cabinet Furniture.
A. M. CRISTALAR & SON will sell on Thursday, 27th inst., at 11 o'clock, at 17 East Fifteenth street, between Union square and Fifth avenue, to pay advances, by order of Mr. S. Magil, without reserve, in part as follows:—
Rosewood and walnut Pompadour Parlor Suits.
Elegant rosewood and walnut Chamber Suits.
Parisian Etageres, Buffets and Cabinets.
Walnut Secretary Book Cases.
One very elegant Armoire a Glace.
Hallracks, Centre and Library Tables.
Catalogues at sale. Private buyers will find this an unusual opportunity to buy fine furniture at auction.
Sale peremptory.
N. B.—The entire Building to lease for a term of years. Apply to S. MAGIL, on the premises.

BY MAX BAYERSDORFER, AUCTIONEER.—OFFICE 390 Bowery.—BAYERSDORFER & CO. sell Thursday entire Stock and fine Fixtures of Dry and Fancy Goods Store 1,049 Second avenue; excellent business place, old stand; sold in consequence of death; cheap. This day at private sale.

BY F. COLTON, AUCTIONEER.—ELEGANT HOUSEhold Furniture in West Nineteenth st.—This day (Wednesday), May 26, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 312 West Nineteenth street, near Eighth avenue, the entire rich Furniture of the private dwelling, embracing in part Velvet, Brussels and other Carpets; French plate Mirrors; rosewood Pianoforte, made by Chickering; Parlor, Dining Room, Bedroom and Basement Furniture; lace Curtains, Extension Tables, marble top Tables, solid black walnut Tables, best Hair Mattresses, French gilt and gold China, Mantel Clocks and Vases, Feather Beds, Blankets, Quilts, together with the entire Furniture of the house. Catalogues in time.

BY J. W. CAMPBELL, JR., AUCTIONEER.—CAMPBELL & CO. will sell Thursday, 27th, first class black walnut Fixtures, Furniture and stock of Confectionery and Cream Saloon. More full particulars.

BY J. W. CAMPBELL, JR., AUCTIONEER.
CAMPBELL & CO. will sell on Friday entire elegant Furniture of private residence on Tenth street. Full particulars day of sale. Catalogue at house.
CAMPBELL, JR., Salesman.

BY PHILIP LEVY, AUCTIONEER.—OIL PAINTINGS.—Superb collection of choice Works of Art, by eminent artists. Catalogue sale this day and to-morrow, May 26 and 27, at Artists' Salesroom, 80 Nassau street, commencing 10½ o'clock A. M.

SALES AT AUCTION.

E. HATHEWAY, AUCTIONEER, SELLS THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at 50 Vesey street, a large assortment of Liquors, Wines, Cigars, Fruits, damaged Teas, Groceries, Figs, &c.

GEORGE COOK, AUCTIONEER.
Genteel Household Furniture.
This day, at 11 o'clock, at salesrooms, 108 Liberty street, a large and general assortment of Parlor, Chamber and Dining Room Suits, Bookcases, Buffets, Centre and Card Tables, Mattresses, Bolster and Pillows, Comforters, Blankets, China, Glass, Cutlery, Waiters, Silver Plated Ware, two rosewood Pianos, three iron Safes, Writing Cabinets, Pictures, Carpets, Kitchen Articles, &c.

JAMES E. MALLORY, AUCTIONEER.
By MALLORY & BLACKWELL, 55 Liberty street.
THURSDAY, MAY 27,
At 1 P. M., on the Premises,
80 valuable Business and Manufacturing Lots at Tarrytown,
including water fronts within 200 yards of depot and steamboat landing.
This is the most desirable unimproved business property in the village, and no finer lots for manufacturing purposes can be found on the lower part of the Hudson river. The terms are unusually favorable.
Seventy-five per cent can remain at six per cent.
Take Antelope from Harrison street at 8 A. M., or Thirty-fourth street at 8:10, and trains from Thirtieth street at 6:15, 10 and 10:45. Lunch on the ground.
TUESDAY, JUNE 1,
At 12 A. M., at Exchange Salesroom,
Bellefield,
The country seat of the late James Boorman at Hyde Park.

J. BOGART, AUCTIONEER.
This day,
at 10½ o'clock, at No. 1 North William street and No. 13 Frankfort street,
Household Furniture, Oil Paintings, Pianos, &c., consisting of Parlor Suits, large French plate Pier Glass, Sofas, Lounges, mahogany Bureaus, Washstands, 100 Bedsteads, Card Table, marble top Centre Tables, black walnut Sideboard, Extension Dining Tables, Chairs, Tete-a-tete, Mattresses and Bedding, Brussels and Ingrain Carpets, 30 Stoves, Horse and Wagon, Harness, Gas Fixtures, Kitchen Furniture, Looking Glasses, Office Desks.
Also, at 12 o'clock,
100 fine old Oil Paintings,
2 rosewood Pianos,
1 old mahogany Piano.
JACOB BOGART, Auctioneer.

J. RODOLPH LEVISON, AUCTIONEER—WILL SELL by auction the entire collection, numbering 490, AMERICAN OIL PAINTINGS, Pastel Pictures and Crystal Medallions, belonging to the American Art Gallery, New York, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday evenings, May 25, 26, 27 and 28, in the store 675 Broadway, near Amity street.

JOSEPH McGUIRE, AUCTIONEER—WILL SELL ON Monday, May 31, at 12 o'clock noon, in the Exchange Salesroom, 111 Broadway, by order of the Supreme Court, two fine Building Lots, 50x100, with a brick Building in the rear, situated in Forty-second street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues, and known as Nos. 452 and 454.

JOSEPH McGUIRE, AUCTIONEER,
will sell by auction,
on THURSDAY, May 27, 1869,
at 2 o'clock P. M.,
at 378 West Twenty-third street,
a small quantity of choice Furniture.

MORRIS WILKINS, AUCTIONEER.
ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, FINE MIRRORS, OIL PAINTINGS, CHINA, GLASS AND SILVER PLATED WARE, CHANDELIERS AND FIXTURES, CARPETS, &c.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO., will sell by auction, Thursday, May 27, 1869, at 11 o'clock, at No. 25 East Fifteenth street, between Fifth avenue and Union square, all the Furniture of said house; carved rosewood Parlor Suits in satin brocatel, reps and plush; elegantly carved rosewood Etageres, marble top, Centre and Fancy Tables, walnut Escretoire, very fine French plate Pier and Mantel Mirrors and Cornices, rich Damask and Lace Curtains, fine Turkish Lounges and Easy Chairs, Sofa, bronze and marble Clocks, elegant mantel Ornaments, carved walnut Extension Table, Buffet, Dining Chairs, rosewood and walnut French Bedstead, Dressing Bureaus, Washstand, spring and hair Mattresses, Bolsters and Pillows, Blankets, Sheets, China, Glass and Silver Plated Ware, rich Moquet, Velvet and Brussels Carpets, Oilcloths; all the Gas Fixtures, large assortment of Kitchen Utensils, &c.
Also iron Safe, large Oil Painting, "Andromeda;" several original Oil Paintings, fine Engravings, Pastels, &c. The house will be open for inspection Wednesday, 26th, from 12 to 4 o'clock, by permit, which with catalogue may be had at the auctioneer's office, No. 3 Pine street.

MORRIS WILKINS, AUCTIONEER.
No. 20 Cortland street, northeast corner of Church street extension, at auction.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO.
will sell at auction
on FRIDAY, May 28, 1869, at 12 o'clock,
at the Exchange Salesroom, 111 Broadway,
Cortlandt street.—The valuable 5 story basement and subcellar brown stone Store, 20 Cortlandt street, northeast corner Church street extension, lot, 23½ front, 31.6 rear, by 123 feet in depth.
Fifty per cent can remain on bond and mortgage. Maps, &c., at No. 3 Pine street.

O. H. PIERSON, AUCTIONEER.
By JOHN G. PERZEL & CO.,
Store 113 Pearl street (Hanover square),
Friday, May 28,
At 12 o'clock, at the Navy Yard Brooklyn.
(By order of Rear Admiral S. W. Godon, commandant),
Junk—100,000 lbs. Hemp and Manila Junk.
Hemp Rope—25,000 lbs. Hemp Rope.
Manila Rope—50,000 lbs. Manila Rope.
Clippings—15,000 lbs. Canvas Clippings.
Chains—84,000 Chains, assorted sizes.
Gum Hose—5,000 feet. Gum Leading and Suction Hose.
Also Furniture, &c., as per catalogue.

PAWNBROKER'S SALE OF WATCHES AND JEWELry.—JOHN MORTIMER, 15 East Broadway, will sell this day, at 12 o'clock, 400 lots Gold and Silver Watches, fine gold Rings, Chains, Pins and other fine Jewelry, Opera Glasses, Plated Ware, Instruments and other valuable goods, worthy the attention of dealers and others. By order of S. B. Solomon & Co., 615 Hudson street.

PAWNBROKER'S SALE.—WATCHES AND JEWELRY, by R. FIELD, Auctioneer, 497 Pearl street, corner City Hall place, this day, at 11 o'clock, 500 lots Gold and Silver Watches, Diamond and Gold Jewelry, Guns and Pistols, Musical Instruments, Opera Glasses, &c. By order of Simpson, Somers & Co., successors to J. B. & J. Simpson, 25 Chatham street.

PAWNBROKER'S SALE.—R. FIELD, AUCTIONEER, 497 Pearl street, corner City Hall place, will sell, this day, at 11 o'clock, 500 lots of women's Clothing, comprising silk and other Dresses, brocha, crape and woollen Shawls, silk Cloaks, Remnants, Underclothing, Boots, Shoes, &c. Also, at 1½ o'clock, a large lot of Catholic Bibles and other valuable Books. By order W. WILSON & CO., 181 Bowery.

ROBERT SOMERVILLE, AUCTIONEER, 87 NASSAU street and 82 Fifth avenue.
ROBERT SOMERVILLE will sell by auction on Tuesday and Wednesday, May 25 and 26, at 11 o'clock each day, at salesroom 87 Nassau street. Great sale of Bronze Clocks, Figures, Groups, Carrara marble Statuary, Pedestals, Vases of all sizes, from six inches to six feet high, carved in alto and basso relievo; Herculaneum Urns, alabaster Statuettes of classical and historical subjects; Mosaic Tables, Card Receivers of different sizes and patterns, and many other classical Ornaments, just received from Europe and sold without reserve.

SHERIFF'S SALE.
Wines, Brandies, Whiskeys.
RICHARD WALTERS, Auctioneer,
will sell on this day (Wednesday), at 11 o'clock, at No. 27 East Broadway, a quantity of Bourbon, Scotch and other Whiskeys; Brandies; Champagnes, Sherry and other Wines, in baskets and cases; also a quantity of imported Cigars; also assorted Canned Fruits, &c.
J. DEMPSY, Deputy. JAMES O'BRIEN, Sheriff.

WM. WITTERS, AUCTIONEER, SELLS THIS DAY, AT two o'clock, at 454 Canal street, Parlor Suits, in rich coverings; French Plate Oval, Pier and other Mirrors; Paintings and Engravings, Lace and Brocatel Curtains; gas Chandeliers; Secretary Bookcase, Library do., Centre and Extension Tables, black walnut, mahogany, rosewood and enamelled Chamber Suits; Hair and other Mattresses, Feather Beds, Table and Bed Linen, Wardrobes, Lounges, Easy, Rocking and other Chairs; China, Glass, Silver Ware; Stoves, 40 to 50 fine second hand Carpets, Oilcloths, 500 pairs of Window Shades, one Billiard Table. Goods packed and shipped. Also one Soda Water Fountain and Counter, cost $800.

150 FINE OLD OIL PAINTINGS. ALSO TWO Pianos to be sold by auction, at ROGERT'S Auction Room, corner of Frankfort and William streets, this day at 12 o'clock.

MEDICAL.

ALL PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IMMEDIATELY, without mercury; office and consultations very private.
Dr. HARRISON, 177 Bleecker street.

A SPECIALTY.—DR. R. CORBETT, MEMBER OF N. Y. U. Medical College and R. C. Surgeons, London, can be consulted as usual on private diseases. Office, 20 Centre street, near Chambers. N. B.—No fee unless cured.

A GREAT AND SURE REMEDY FOR MARRIED ladies.—The Portuguese Female Pills always give immediate relief, being specially prepared for married ladies. A lady writes:—These pills relieved me in one day, without inconvenience, like magic. Price $5. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, office 129 Liberty street, or sent by mail.

ADVERTISEMENTS FOR THE HERALD RECEIVED IN BROOKLYN AT OUR BRANCH OFFICE, 145 FULTON STREET.

A CERTAIN CURE FOR MARRIED LADIES, WITH or without medicine, by Madame RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery; over 30 years' practice. Her infallible French Female Pills, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, specially prepared for married ladies, price $5, which can never fail, are safe and healthy. Sold only at her office, No. 1 East Fifty-second street, first door from Fifth avenue, and at druggist's, 152 Greenwich street, or sent by mail. Caution.—All others are counterfeit.

A.—MADAME GRINDLE, FEMALE PHYSICIAN, 120 West Twenty-sixth street, guarantees relief to all female complaints. Pleasant rooms for nursing.

A LADIES' PHYSICIAN.—DR. GRINDLE, 120 WEST Twenty-sixth street, near Sixth avenue, having over 18 years' successful and uninterrupted practice in this city, guarantees immediate relief in all female complaints, from whatever cause produced; relief to the most anxious in twenty-four hours. Elegant rooms, board and nursing provided.

A HOME FOR LADIES THROUGH SICKNESS, WITH medical attendance. 224 West Thirty-third street.

A CERTAIN CURE FOR LADIES IN TROUBLE—BY Dr. EVANS, 116 Chatham street. Powerful, safe Monthly Pills and Mixture, $5. Circulars forwarded free, first post.

ALL THE WORST PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IMmediately by Dr. EVANS, 116 Chatham street; also manhood restored by his Life Elixir. Recommended before marriage.

DR. COOPER, 14 DUANE STREET, MAY BE CONsulted on private diseases. Thirty-two years' experience enables him to warrant a cure in all cases, or no charge.

GENTLEMEN REQUIRING PRIVATE AND CONFIdential medical treatment should consult Dr. WEST, No. 4 Thompson street. A cure guaranteed; office private.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—DR. AND MADAME DUBOIS (25 years' practice) guarantee certain relief to married ladies, with or without medicine; no pain or inconvenience. Female restorative $5. Patients from a distance provided with Board, nursing, &c. Electricity scientifically applied. No. 154 East Twenty-eighth street, near Third avenue.

LADIES' BENEFACTOR, SUCCESSFUL IMMEDIately. Dr. EVANS' (116 Chatham) powerful Medicines; also gentlemen treated; private diseases cured; manhood restored. Call or write.

MADAME SCHILBACH, FEMALE PHYSICIAN FROM Paris.—Office 15½ Bowery. A certain cure for ladies in trouble; relief instantly.

NewspaperARCHIVE®

EUROPEAN STEAMSHIPS.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from pier No. 50 North river as follows:—

ST. LAURENT, Lemarie.......................Saturday, May 29
VILLE DE PARIS, Surmont....................Saturday, June 12
LAFAYETTE, Rousseau........................Saturday, June 26
PEREIRE, Duchesne..........................Saturday, July 10

Rates of passage, payable in gold (including wine),—To Brest or Havre—First cabin, $140; second cabin, $85. To Paris (including railway ticket)—$145 and $88.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travellers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense. GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, 58 Broadway.

ADVERTISEMENTS FOR THE HERALD RECEIVED IN BROOKLYN AT OUR BRANCH OFFICE, 145 FULTON STREET.

STEAM TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
Every Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday.
COLORADO.......................Wednesday, May 26
FRANCE.........................Saturday, May 29

Drafts, payable in any part of England, Ireland, Scotland, at current rates of exchange. Apply at THOMPSON'S Passage office, 73 Broadway, corner of Rector street.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—INMAN LINE of Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—

CITY OF ANTWERP.......................Saturday, May 29, 9 A. M.
CITY OF NEW YORK (via Halifax) Tuesday, June 1, 11 A. M.
CITY OF PARIS.........................Saturday, June 5, 1 P. M.
CITY OF BALTIMORE.....................Saturday, June 12, 1 P. M.

and each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday, from pier 45 North river.

RATES OF PASSAGE
By the Mail Steamer sailing every Saturday,

Payable in gold.		Payable in currency.	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$35
To London	105	To London	40
To Paris	115	To Paris	48

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER VIA HALIFAX.

First Cabin. Payable in gold.		Steerage. Payable in currency.	
Liverpool	$80	Liverpool	$30
Halifax	20	Halifax	15
St. John's, N. F., by branch steamer	45	St. John's, N. F., by branch steamer	30

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the company's offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, 15 Broadway, New York.

RUGER'S AMERICAN LINE TO EUROPE.—FOR BREMEN and Copenhagen via Cowes, taking passengers to Havre, London, Hamburg and Gothenburg.

First class sidewheel passenger steamers, comprising the OCEAN QUEEN, ARIEL, GUIDING STAR, NORTHERN LIGHT, SANTIAGO DE CUBA.

The well known steamship FULTON, will leave pier 46 North river, Wednesday, May 26, at 2 P. M.

Rates of passage to Cowes or Bremen:—First cabin, $90; second cabin, $67; steerage, $32, gold.

Apply to RUGER BROS., General Agents.

For freight, at 103 Pearl street; for passage, 42 Broadway.

STEAM TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
From New York only $30 steerage.
COLORADO.........Green..........Wednesday, May 26
NEBRASKA.........Guard..........Wednesday, June 2
From pier 46 North river.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.

Passage from and to New York, Paris, Hamburg, Rotterdam, &c. Drafts on Ireland, England, France and Germany at lowest rates.

Apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, 29 Broadway or 83 South street.

NOTICE.—THE SPLENDID STEAMSHIP COLORADO, Captain Green, will sail from pier 46 North river, for Queenstown and Liverpool direct, on Wednesday, May 26, at 2 o'clock P. M. precisely. Cabin passage, $80, gold; steerage, $30, currency. Apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

REDUCED RATES.—LONDON AND NEW YORK Steamship Line.—Steamers fortnightly to London direct from pier No. 8, North river. Passage at $90, $70 and $30, currency.

BELLONA..........June 15 CELLA..............June 29
ATALANTA.........June 22 PARAGUAY...........July 13

For passage to Hamburg, Bremen, Havre, Paris, Antwerp and Rotterdam at cheapest currency rates, apply to ROBERT N. CLARK, 53 Broadway.

For freight to HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, 54 South street.

STEAM TO ANTWERP.
INMAN LINE:
CITY OF LIMERICK, June 9.
CITY OF DUBLIN, July 7.
and monthly throughout the season.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

FROM NEW YORK.		FROM ANTWERP.	
Cabin	$100, currency.	Cabin	$80, gold.
Steerage	35, currency.	Steerage	35, gold.

For passage apply to JOHN G. DALE, Agent, 15 Broadway, New York.

FOR LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
CUNARD STEAMSHIP
AUSTRALASIAN, from New York..........Wednesday, May 26
RUSSIA, from New York................Wednesday, June 2
JAVA, from New York..................Wednesday, June 9
SCOTIA, from New York................Wednesday, June 16

Passage money payable in gold.

Cabin..................$130 | Second Cabin..................$80
Cabin Passage to Paris..................$145

For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green, New York.

PASSENGERS PER STEAMSHIP AUSTRALASIAN embark from the Cunard wharf, foot of Grand street, Jersey City, at 2 P. M., on Wednesday, 26th inst. E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green, New York.

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND LONDONDERRY.
THE ANCHOR LINE.

Favorite Clyde built passenger steamers, are intended to sail as follows:—

Dorian....Wednesday, May 26 Britannia..Wed'day, June 16
Cambria....Saturday, May 29 Columbia...Saturday, June 19
Dacian.....Saturday, June 5 Caledonia..Wed'sday, June 23
Iowa.......Saturday, June 12 Europa.....Saturday, June 26

and each succeeding Saturday and alternate Wednesday thereafter.

From pier 20 North river, at 12 o'clock noon.

Rates of passage, payable in currency —

Cabins to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry, $90 and $75.

Excursion tickets, good for twelve months, $150.

Steerage to Glasgow or Derry, $30; intermediate, $35.

Prepaid certificates from these ports, $37.

Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.

Drafts issued, payable at any bank in Great Britain and Ireland.

For further information apply on the steamers, foot of Dey street, or at the Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling green, New York. HENDERSON BROTHERS.

THE HAMBURG AMERICAN PACKET COMPANY'S iron mail steamship
ALLEMANIA,
Captain M. Bardua, carrying the United States mails, will sail on Tuesday, June 1, 1869, at 2 P. M., for
HAMBURG,
taking passengers for Hamburg, Plymouth and Cherbourg. First Cabin, $120; Second Cabin, $72; Steerage, $35, gold. Payable in United States gold.

The HOLSATIA, to sail June 8.

The BORUSSIA will sail as an extra steamer May 28. Passage prices reduced.

KUNHARDT & CO., General Agents, 61 Broad street, N. Y. | C. B. RICHARD & BOAS, General Passenger Agents, No. 6 Barclay street, N. Y.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S Steamship DEUTSCHLAND, Captain H. A. T. Nernaber, will sail, carrying the United States mail, from the Bremen pier, foot of Third street, Hoboken,
On THURSDAY, May 27, 1869,
for
BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
taking passengers to LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON and BREMEN, at the following rates, payable in gold:—

First cabin..................................$120
Second cabin.................................72 } Gold.
Third cabin..................................35
Steerage from Bremen.........................$40, gold.

To be followed by the steamship HANSA, Captain E. Brickenstein, to sail on Saturday, May 29.

For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., 68 Broad street.

FOR LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
CUNARD STEAMSHIP
CUBA, from New York..................Wednesday, May 19
AUSTRALASIAN, from New York..........Wednesday, May 26
RUSSIA, from New York................Wednesday, June 2
JAVA, from New York..................Wednesday, June 9

Passage Money Payable in Gold.

Cabin..................$130 | Second cabin..................$80
Cabin passage to Paris..................$145

For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green, New York.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL OR QUEENSTOWN.
Cunard line.
SAMARIA sails Thursday, May 27.
KEDAR sails Saturday, May 29.
MALTA sails Thursday, June 3.

Cabin passage, $80, gold; steerage, $30, currency.

Passages to New York at lowest rates.

For freight or cabin passage apply at No. 4 Bowling Green.

For steerage passage apply at 111 Broadway. E. CUNARD.

PASSENGERS PER STEAMSHIP SAMARIA EMBARK from the Cunard wharf, foot of Grand street, Jersey City, at 10 A. M. on Thursday, 27th inst. E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green, New York.

GREAT REDUCTION OF RATES TO GREAT BRITAIN and the Continent by the favorite steamer FULTON, sailing Wednesday, May 26. For passage apply at 197 Greenwich street, corner Fulton street.

INMAN LINE.
The steamship ETNA will sail, as an extra steamer, from pier 45 North river, for Queenstown and Liverpool direct, on TUESDAY, May 25, at 1 P. M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.

Steerage passage, $35, currency.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, 15 Broadway.

NATIONAL LINE.
Pier 47 North river.
FRANCE............Grace....Saturday, May 29, at 2:30 P. M.

Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown—Cabin, $100 and $75; steerage, $30, currency. Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37, currency.

Apply at the offices of the company, 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—OFFICIAL Passports of the Department of State issued, by A. O. WILLMARTH, U. S. District Clerk's office, 41 Chambers st.

COASTWISE STEAMSHIPS.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.

Through rates, New York to San Francisco.—

First Cabin.			
Outside.	Inside.	Second Cabin.	Steerage.
$225.	$211.	$159.	$75.

CHANGE OF SAILING DAYS.

Steamers of the above line leave pier No. 42 North river, foot of Canal street, at 12 o'clock noon,
On 1st, 11th and 21st each month,
except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

One hundred pounds baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.

June 1, ARIZONA, Captain Maury, connecting with CONSTITUTION, Captain Hudson.

Steamer leaving June 11 connects closely with steamer GREAT REPUBLIC, leaving San Francisco July 3 for China and Japan.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.—Freight for steamer ARIZONA received until 4 P. M. on Monday, May 31. All usual facilities afforded shippers in collecting inland charges, &c.

For freight or passage tickets and all further information apply at the company's ticket office, on the wharf, foot of Canal street. F. R. BABY, Agent.

NEW LINE FOR ST. DOMINGO, ST. THOMAS, ST. Domingo City, Samana and Puerto La Plata.

The first class steamship TYBEE, Captain E. A. Delanoy, will leave pier No. 4 North river, on Wednesday, June 2, at 3 o'clock P. M.

For freight or passage (having superior accommodation) apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., 29 Broadway.

COASTWISE STEAMSHIPS.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.
Atlantic Mail Steamship Company.

Sailing regularly every Thursday, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from pier No. 4 North river.

COLUMBIA, Captain E. Van Sice, May 27.
EAGLE, Captain M. R. Greene, June 3.
MORRO CASTLE, Captain R. Adams, June 10.

For freight or passage apply to S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President, No. 5 Bowling Green.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.
New York and Mexican Mail Steamship Line, sailing every twenty days from pier 17 East river, at 12 M.

The splendid new steamers
CLEOPATRA, Captain Phillips, Saturday, May 29.
CITY OF MEXICO, Captain Deaken, Friday, June 18.

For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, 33 Broadway.

FOR ST. THOMAS, PORT SPAIN, TRINIDAD AND Cuidad Bolivar.—Steamer HERO, Turpin, master, will sail on Wednesday, June 2. For passage only apply to A. M. SOTELDO, 38 Broadway.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT.
The Cromwell Line.

Steamships of this line will leave pier No. 9 North river at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:—

CORTES, Nelson............................Saturday, May 29
MARIPOSA, Kemble..........................Saturday, June 5

Freight taken for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston at through rates.

For passage, first and second class, or freight apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., 86 West street.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT.
MERCHANTS' STEAMSHIP LINE,
comprising the first class steamships

GENERAL GRANT......................Captain H. S. Quick
CRESCENT CITY......................Captain J. B. Hildreth
SHERMAN............................Captain W. P. Henry
GENERAL MEADE......................Captain A. W. Sampson
UNITED STATES......................Captain G. L. Norton

The steamship
GENERAL MEADE,
Captain A. W. Sampson,
will be despatched on Saturday, May 29, at 3 o'clock P. M., from pier 12 North river.

Freight received at through rates for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston.

The CRESCENT CITY will succeed, Saturday, June 5.

For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to FREDERIC BAKER, 40 Broadway.

FOR MOBILE—FERNANDINA ROUTE.
The first class sidewheel steamer ALABAMA, Captain Limeburner, leaves on Wednesday, May 26, from pier 29 North river, at 3 P. M.

Has superior passenger accommodations.

Is now receiving. Insurance guaranteed to Mobile at 1/2 per cent. Through rates to all points in the interior.

For freight or passage apply to J. F. PATTERSON, Agent, 177 West street.

FOR CHARLESTON, THE FLORIDA PORTS, THE South and Southwest—Regular Line.—The fast and popular sidewheel steamship MAGNOLIA, M. B. Crowell, commander, will sail Wednesday, May 26, at 3 P. M., from pier No. 8 North river, foot of Rector street. Cabin passage, $20.

Through bills of lading to all points South and Southwest. Agents in Charleston (RAVENEL & CO.) forward all goods free of commissions.

ARTHUR LEARY, Agent, 73 William street.

The steamship SARAGOSSA will sail June 2.

FOR CHARLESTON AND FLORIDA PORTS.
New York and Charleston Steamship Company's first class sidewheel steamship
JAMES ADGER, Captain T. J. Lockwood,
on Saturday, May 29, at 3 P. M., sailing from pier No. 5 North river.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through passenger tickets and bills of lading issued in connection with the South Carolina Railroad to all points South and Southwest and with steamers to Florida ports.

Goods forwarded free of commission.

Bills of lading furnished and signed on the pier.

Insurance by this line one-half per cent.

The MANHATTAN will follow, and sail on Saturday, June 5.

HENRY R. MORGAN & CO., Agents, 25 Broadway.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND—Daily to Norfolk and Portsmouth, tri-weekly to City Point and Richmond—The Old Dominion Steamship Company will despatch their sidewheel steamship ALBEMARLE for Norfolk and Portsmouth, on Wednesday, May 26, at 3 P. M., from pier 37 North river, foot of Beach street, connecting with the Seaboard, Inland Air Line, Virginia and Tennessee Air Line, Southside and Petersburg Railroads and Richmond and Danville and Virginia Central Railroads, taking freight and granting through bills of lading to all points South and Southwest. Bills of lading signed on the pier. For freight or passage, apply to N. L. McCREADY, President, 187 Greenwich street, corner of Dey. Steamship SARATOGA will follow for Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, on Thursday, May 27. Insurance by steamers of this line ½ per cent.

TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

ADVERTISEMENTS FOR THE HERALD RECEIVED IN BROOKLYN AT OUR BRANCH OFFICE, 145 FULTON STREET.

FOR BOSTON,
Via
Newport and Fall River.
Narragansett Steamship Company.
The
World-renowned Steamers
BRISTOL AND PROVIDENCE,
Captain Brayton, Captain Simmons,
will leave (alternate days) daily
from pier 28 North river,
foot of Murray street,
at 5 P. M.
Dodworth's celebrated Orchestra,
including brass, string and reed bands,
will be attached to each steamer on its passage.

GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT
every evening.

This is the only line running a
SUNDAY NIGHT STEAMER.

JAMES FISK, Jr., Managing Director.
M. R. SIMONS, General Superintendent.
CHAS. H. VAILE, General Passenger Agent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—TRAINS FOR ALBANY and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, leave New York at 8 and 10:45 A. M., and 4, 6:30 and 11 P. M. Drawing room cars attached to all day trains and sleeping cars to night trains. The 6:30 P. M. train runs on Sundays.

April 26, 1869. WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice Pres't.

LOW FARE TO ALBANY AND TROY—BY THE FASTest, most elegant river steamers in the world.—Fare only $1 50 being $1 75 less than rail and 75 cents cheaper than any other line. Like reduction to all points West, North and East, on the New York Central, Albany and Susquehanna and Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroad. The steamers Vanderbilt and Connecticut leave alternately every evening; Saturday excepted, at 6 o'clock, from pier 44 North river, foot of Spring street.

NEW YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.
Change of Time.
New York, April 26, 1869.

Express trains will leave Twenty-sixth street and Fourth avenue at 7 A. M. and 4 P. M. for Albany, Troy, Pittsfield, &c., and Chatham mail train will leave at 10 A. M. and Pawling train at 4:15 P. M.

I. C. BUCKHOUT, Superintendent, &c.

NEW YORK, April 22, 1869.

STEAMER ARMENIA WILL COMMENCE RUNNING—In place of steamer Mary Powell, Saturday, May 1, 1869, for Cozzens, West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, New Hamburg, Milton, Poughkeepsie and Rondout, leaving pier foot of Desbrosses street every afternoon at 3.30. The POWELL will occupy the route as soon as refitted.

EXCURSIONS.

ADVERTISEMENTS FOR THE HERALD RECEIVED IN BROOKLYN AT OUR BRANCH OFFICE, 145 FULTON STREET.

CHANGE OF PIER.—THE STEAMBOATS THOMAS CORNELL and JAMES W. BALDWIN will permanently occupy their former berth, foot of Harrison street, North river, on Monday, May 24th inst., making their regular trips to Rondout, Poughkeepsie, Newburg, Cornwall, Cozzens', and intermediate landings, daily, at 4 P. M.

EXCURSIONS.—THE STEAMBOAT JOSEPHINE CAN be hired for excursions. Apply at the Staten Island ferry office, foot of Whitehall street.

PICNICS CAN BE ACCOMMODATED AT IONA Island, on the Hudson, opposite Peekskill. For terms address HASBROUCK & BUSHNELL, Iona, or E. COCKCROFT, 171 Broadway.

TO CHARTER FOR EXCURSIONS.—THE STEAMBOAT General Sedgwick, having been thoroughly overhauled and painted, will be ready to make excursions from New York and vicinity. For terms inquire of the Stephens & Condit Steamship Company, pier 26 North river, foot Barclay street, New York, or foot Centre street, Newark, N. J.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN CHANCERY.—IN THE MATTER OF THE ACT OF the 11th and 12th Vic., chap. 68, and the trusts of the Will of Joseph Keely, formerly of Page street, Westminster, London, dated 20th September, 1834, so far as the same relates to the premises known as The Brewer's Arms, Millbank street, London, and of a certain indenture of the 23th April, 1858, whereby same was granted to Joseph Murphy, late of 58 Upper Dominick street, Dublin, gentleman.

Whereas Joseph Keely, formerly of Stackallen, in the county of Meath, Ireland, and afterwards of Page street, Westminster, London, by his will, bearing date the 26th day of September, 1834, left all his property to his executor, Patrick Keely, in trust for the benefit of him, Patrick Keely, and John Keely and Mary Bockahan, the brothers and sister of said testator, for their lives and the life of the survivor of them, and after the death of the survivor of them for the children of said Patrick and John Keely and Mary Bockahan who should be living at the time of the death of such survivor. And whereas portion of the property so left by said will, being the amount realized by the sale of the dwelling house and premises in Millbank street, Westminster, London, consisting of a sum of £2,062 3s. 8d. government 3 per cent stock, together with £30 3s. 2d. dividends thereon, is now standing in the books of the Governor and company of the Bank of Ireland to the credit of this matter; and whereas a petition has been presented by Catherine Keely, widow, and is now pending before the Right Honorable the Master of the Rolls praying that the said stock may be transferred to the said Catherine Keely, James Keely, James Bockahan, Christopher Macken, Patrick Timmons and Ellen Geraty, in said petition named.

Now, all persons claiming to be interested in said sum of government stock or the dividends thereon under or by virtue of the said will, or in any other manner whatsoever, are by their solicitors, on or before the 1st day of July, 1869, to come in and prove their claims at the chambers of the Right Honorable the Master of the Rolls, Four Courts, city of Dublin, or in default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded from all benefit of said fund.

Wednesday, the 14th day of July, 1869, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at the Chambers of the Right Honorable the Master of the Rolls, in the city of Dublin, is appointed for hearing and adjudicating upon the claims.

Dated this 28th day of April, 1869.

B. V. WHITESTONE, Chief Clerk.

JOHN DOHERTY, Solicitor for Catherine Keely, the petitioner, 62 Lower Dominick street, Dublin.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLEIZED SLATE, DECORATED MARBLE AND Marble Mantels, rich and elegant designs.
T. B. STEWART & CO., 605 Sixth avenue,
Between Thirty-fifth and Thirty-sixth streets.

ADVERTISEMENTS FOR THE HERALD RECEIVED IN BROOKLYN AT OUR BRANCH OFFICE, 145 FULTON STREET.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANTELS, FROM $12 up. The largest stock and the latest patterns at A. KLABER'S, 134 and 156 East 18th street, near 3d avenue.

PERSONS WISHING TO SUBSCRIBE FOR THE HERALD WILL BE SERVED AT AN EARLY HOUR BY LEAVING THEIR ADDRESS AT THE BRANCH OFFICE OF THE NEW YORK HERALD, 145 FULTON STREET, BROOKLYN.

COPARTNERSHIPS.

THE FIRM OF PHILBIN & QUIN HAVING BEEN DISsolved, Joseph P. Quin will continue the Plumbing and Gasfitting Business at No. 8 West Fourth street, where he will be pleased to see his old patrons, and hopes by unremitting attention and superior facilities to merit a continuance of their favors. JOSEPH P. QUIN & CO., Plumbing, Gasfitting and Fixtures, No. 8 West Fourth st.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXISTING BEtween the undersigned, doing business under the firm name of Hobbs & Sherman, as produce commission merchants, at 20 Vesey street pier, in the city of New York, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

EDWARD F. HOBBS.
BENJAMIN SHERMAN.
MAY 24, 1869.

WALSH BROTHERS, NEW YORK, MAY 3, 1869.—The business of the above firm will be hereafter carried on by PETER H. WALSH and JOHN E. WALSH, at 333 West street, New York.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

A DESIRABLE GENTLEMAN, WITH CAPITAL OF $5,000 to $10,000, can engage as equal partner in an established cash cotton commission business, worth $15,000 a year. References required. Address A. B. C. D., Augusta, Georgia.

ADVERTISEMENTS FOR THE HERALD RECEIVED IN BROOKLYN AT OUR BRANCH OFFICE, 145 FULTON STREET.

A PARTNER WANTED—IN THE AUCTION BUSIness; small capital required; location good. None need apply but respectable parties. Address WHITE, Hopper's Post office, Twelfth street and Broadway.

A MARRIED MAN, OWNING HIS NEW YORK CITY residence, free of debt and spare cash capital of $5,000, good business man and undoubted character, supported by first class city reference, wishes to form a partnership with some respectable real estate broker, or would hire his capital (if secured) and services to a manufacturer or other respectable business, or form a partnership or take an interest. All communications must be full and explicit and from unexceptionable and reliable parties, with respectable city references. Address W. J. C., 148 East Eighty-second street.

A PARTNER WANTED—IN A MONEY MAKING BUSIness; done without risk; only a small capital required. Apply to A. CAMPBELL, at Warner & Co.'s, 106 Broadway, top floor.

A GENTLEMAN OF INTEGRITY AND ABILITY, CApable of filling the position of treasurer of a corporation, and willing to invest $10,000, may hear of a situation at $3,000 per annum by addressing G. T., Herald office.

A LIGHT, GENTEEL, ESTABLISHED CASH BUSIness.—Half interest may be procured. Profits $200 monthly clear. $500 capital required. C. B. HOWES, No. 2 Dey street, room No. 9.

A FIRST CLASS DRESSMAKER DESIRES A PARTner.—Best location in city; elegantly furnished and extensive business. A practical party with $500 may address immediately Dressmaker, Herald office.

A WELL LOCATED AND PROFITABLE GROCERY Store for sale; has a good trade; cheap rent; will be sold low. SOUTHMAYD & CO., 194 Broadway.

AN INTEREST OR THE WHOLE OF AN ESTABlished down town Restaurant for sale; doing a large first class business. SOUTHMAYD & CO., 194 Broadway.

A HOTEL FOR SALE—SITUATED AT A RAILROAD depot, only a few minutes' ride from city; 45 rooms, in perfect order; house doing a large and profitable business, every room being now occupied by summer boarders; livery stable attached; ill health of owner only cause for selling. S. DINGEE, No. 9 Pine street.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH A CAPITAL OF $3,000, in a first class Saloon and Barroom, up town, paying now an excellent profit; on account of the retirement of one of the firm. Address, for two days, S. & Co., box 50 Herald office.

PARTNER WANTED—IN A CIRCUS, OR WOULD hire the right kind of a man for treasurer, who would deposit $800 to $1,100 on good security. Address M. L. B., Herald office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $5,000 TO $10,000 BY A German experienced in the importation of German, French and English fancy goods, &c. Address T., Herald office.

PARTNER WANTED—TO TAKE ONE-HALF INTEREST in an old established loan office; profits 10 per cent a month on diamonds, &c., as collateral. 189 Bowery, up stairs.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $3,000 TO $5,000, IN AN excellent importing business, affording good profits. Address V. S., station A.

PRINTER OR STATIONER WANTED—WITH $10,000 IN money or a first mortgage on improved city property worth not less than $21,000 and paying 7 per cent. This $10,000 is wanted as a loan and good security will be given. The loan must stand three to five years. During the time the loan remains the parties advancing this sum can do the printing for a concern which has not less than $20,000 to $30,000 per year. All work done for the concern will be paid for in cash. This $10,000 is to be invested and the investment will be placed in party's hands making the advance. There is no risk. Agents will not be dealt with. Address, with full name, and state whether you have this sum in money or in mortgage. Give full name of firm and location. Satisfactory proof must be given of your responsibility. Address L. G. E., box 6,088 Post office.

PARTNERS WANTED.—THE ADVERTISER HAS AN old established auction business in Chicago, doing from $300,000 to $500,000 per annum, that, with little extra expense, can be quadrupled, which he wishes to share with one or two reliable parties. For particulars address Auctioneer, care of Messrs. Geo. W. Bassett & Co., 49 Barclay street, or Earle's Hotel, New York.

PARTNER WANTED—IN MANUFACTURING LIGHT goods in the rubber trade. One article alone there is a fortune. $5,000 capital required. C. B. HOWES, No 2 Dey street, room No. 9.

TO SUPERINTENDENTS AND FOREMEN OF MANUfactories.—If you will send your name, business and address to A. H. & Co., Herald office, an opportunity will be given you to realize a handsome commission with very little effort.

THE ADVERTISER WISHES TO INVEST FROM $5,000 to $10,000 in a good paying business. Address, stating particulars, H., box 267 Jersey City Post office.

WANTED—A PURCHASER FOR A SHARE IN A NO. 1 house. On account of illness one of the partners desires to sell out and retire. Net profits can be run up from 25 to 50 per cent. Amount required $25,000 to $40,000. Applicants will give full name and address. Address Purchaser, Herald office.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—AN ACTIVE AND REsponsible man, with a cash capital of $2,000 or bond with approved security, to take the exclusive agency in New York and Brooklyn for articles in general demand; one well acquainted with the wholesale and retail men preferred. Apply from 9 to 2 o'clock at room 149 Merchants' Hotel, N. Y.

WANTED—A BUSINESS MAN, WITH $1,000 TO $5,000, in the manufactory of several articles; sales cash, success guaranteed. Call or address J. T. JOHNSON, 346 Greenwich street, New York.

WANTED—A MAN WITH $500 CAPITAL WHERE HE will see the value of his money in a paying business, over $1,200 worth of fixtures. Apply to JOHNSTON, at Clinton Velocipedrome, 11 Boerum street, Brooklyn.

$250.—PARTNER WANTED IN A GOOD, RELIable business; expenses small; no risk. Also other opportunities, requiring $400 to $30,000. J. M. MOODY, Commission Agent, No. 7 Murray street.

$300.—RARE CHANCE.—AN OLD ESTABLISHED and excellent Business, paying $50 weekly, sure; opportunity seldom offered, on account of sickness. MAX BAYERSDORFER & CO., General Auctioneers, 390 Bowery.

$500.—PARTNER WANTED—IN A NEAT MEchanical business. Profits large. Only part money down. Can try before buying. 42 West Broadway.

$500.—PARTNER WANTED—A PARTY WISHING first class business, as to revenue, &c., unlimited, in diamonds, watches, jewelry, &c., without risk. Particulars at 42 John street, office No. 1.

$500.—A RELIABLE MAN AS PARTNER IN AN old and well established cash business, paying a weekly profit of $60. This business will bear investigation. Those meaning business will call at 478 Broadway, offices Nos. 6 and 7.

$1,000.—AN ENERGETIC MAN WITH $1,000 CAN make $50 per day. Full particulars at 27 and 29 Nassau street, room 26, from 10 to 3 o'clock.

$1,000 WILL PURCHASE ONE-HALF INTEREST in Stock and Machinery of a splendid manufacturing business, established ten years; articles staple. Call at factory, No. 5 Cannon street.

$2,000.—FOR SALE, THE GOOD WILL, STOCK, Fixtures, Horse, Truck, &c., of a fine Mercantile Business, down town, doing a good business; satisfactory reasons given for selling. None but principals need address H. W., box 5,748 Post office.

$2,500 CASH AND AN ACTIVE MAN WANTED in an established manufacturing business in this city that will show for itself. For an interview address Broadway, Herald office.

$2,500.—PARTNER WANTED—CASH BUSINESS, desirable and legitimate; small portion of partner's time required; large income can be realized; sales and profits sure. Address Winfield, Herald office.

$5,000.—WANTED, A PARTNER, IN AN ESTABlished well paying Factory, for which half interest will be given and mortgage on property. BUTLER, DURFEE & CO., 69 Liberty street.

$5,000.—A FIRST CLASS LUMBERING ESTABlishment, 100 miles from city. An opportunity to make $100 per day without risk. Those acquainted with the business will find this a rare chance. Address H. WESTBROOK, Ridgewood, Bergen county, N. J.

$5,000 TO $10,000 WILL SECURE TO THE INvestor an influential position in a highly respectable Joint Stock Company. A gentleman possessing the required qualifications may aspire to the presidency of the concern, as the present incumbent is expected to leave New York. Address H. J. A., Herald office, stating what line of business engaged in.

HOUSES, ROOMS, &C., WANTED.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE WOULD TAKE CHARGE of a furnished house for the summer months; unexceptionable references given. Address S. D., 210 East 20th st.

ADVERTISEMENTS FOR THE HERALD RECEIVED IN BROOKLYN AT OUR BRANCH OFFICE 145 FULTON STREET.

APARTMENTS WANTED—FOUR OR FIVE ROOMS for housekeeping, with all improvements, for two adults; east side preferred. Address P. F. S., Herald office, stating particulars.

A FRENCH WIDOW LADY, WITH HER SON, 25 years old, wishes to take charge of a house in the city whose inmates are about to go to the country or to Europe. Address Mrs. Cotte, 105 West Seventeenth street, third floor. Reference—Mrs. Edw. La Montagne, 60 West Fifteenth st.

WANTED—IN YORKVILLE, TWO OR THREE ROOMS, partly furnished, for gentleman and wife, for light housekeeping; references given and required; terms must be moderate. Address W. H. G., Herald office.

WANTED—IN A QUIET HOUSE, AN UNFURNISHED Room and Bedroom, for gentleman and wife, water and gas, below Twentieth street. Address Mrs. F., 103 West Nineteenth street. State rent.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN AND WIFE, a situation to take charge of a gentleman's place for the summer; ten years' city reference. Call at 549 East 15th st., near av. A.

WANTED—TWO OR THREE COMFORTABLY FURnished Rooms in a private house for light housekeeping. $25 to $60 per month. References. Address, stating price and particulars, E. M. H., Herald office.

AMUSEMENTS.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
Twenty-third street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues.
LAST WEEK OF
OTHELLO,
AND LAST SIX NIGHTS OF
MR. EDWIN BOOTH.

MONDAY, WEDNESDAY AND FRIDAY, AS
OTHELLO.
TUESDAY AND THURSDAY EVENINGS AS IAGO.
SATURDAY MATINEE—IAGO,
AND LAST APPEARANCE OF
EDWIN BOOTH.

FRIDAY EVENING, MAY 28,
BENEFIT AND LAST APPEARANCE BUT ONE OF
MISS MARY McVICKER.
SATURDAY EVENING,
WILD OATS,
with Mr. EDWIN ADAMS and Miss FANNY MORANT.

Doors open at 7½, to commence at 8 o'clock.

Seats secured six days in advance, at the box office of the theatre, or at its branch ticket office, at the music store of C. H. Ditson & Co., No. 711 Broadway.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
MANFRED.
SPECIAL NOTICE.
ON WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON NEXT, MAY 26,
MR. EDWIN BOOTH
will have the pleasure of reading Lord Byron's beautiful poem of
MANFRED,
assisted by the members of the
PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY,
with Schumann's original music.

The orchestral and choral parts under the sole direction of
HERR CARL BERGMANN.

HERR OLE BULL
has also volunteered his valuable services and will appear on this occasion.

Doors open at 2; to commence at 3 o'clock.

Box sheet now open.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
Benefit of
MR. EDWIN ADAMS,
MONDAY EVENING, MAY 31.
"THE LADY OF LYONS."

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
POSITIVELY LAST NIGHT.
POSITIVELY LAST NIGHT.
LURLINE.
LURLINE.
LURLINE.
THIS EVENING, WEDNESDAY, MAY 26,
POSITIVELY LAST NIGHT,
LURLINE,
Italian version.
Pronounced by the public, for its
GREAT CAST,
GRAND BALLET
AND SPLENDID MISE EN SCENE,
THE GRANDEST OPERATIC SPECTACLE
ever produced in America.
ACT I.—The Rhine by Moonlight.
ACT II.—Coral Cave, abode of Lurline.
ACT III.—The Lurlie-berg by Moonlight.
GRAND TRANSFORMATION SCENE
AND GORGEOUS FINAL TABLEAUX.
POPULAR PRICES OF ADMISSION.

General admission...$1
Secured Seats in Parquet and Balcony..............50 cents extra
Family Circle...50 cents
Private Boxes...$8

Seats can be secured six days in advance at Academy of Music; Schirmer's, 701 Broadway, and 114 Broadway.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.
EVERY DAY AT 2 O'CLOCK, MATINEE,
EVERY DAY AT 2 O'CLOCK, MATINEE,
and
EVERY EVENING AT 8 O'CLOCK. EVENING.
24 and 25 representation inclusive, this week, of
The most gorgeously mounted burlesque and pantomime ever presented to the public of New York, and entitled
ROBINSON CRUSOE,
ROBINSON CRUSOE,
ROBINSON CRUSOE,
ROBINSON CRUSOE,
supported by the most talented combination of
BURLESQUE AND PANTOMIMIC ARTISTS
ever united in one company, among whom may be mentioned

Miss Marion Taylor..........as.........The Elf, with songs
Marie Longmore..............as..............Robinson Crusoe
Mr. J. Irving...............as.....................Will Atkins
with his inimitable grotesque dance in boots two feet in length.
Mr. R. Pateman..............as.........Friday and Harlequin
Mr. Wallace.................as.................King Kickerabuo
Mr. C. Abbott...............as..............Clown and Gymnast

Other characters by Mlle. Fedor, Mesdames Irving, Pateman and Chapman, Messrs. Chrisdee, Chapman and 100 auxiliary corps.

POPULAR PRICES.

Orchestra and balcony chairs $1, which should be secured in advance, as this portion of the auditorium is filled prior to the hour of commencing the performance.

Musical Director.......................Mr. F. W. HUMPHREYS

Scenery and transformation by Mr. JAMES ROBERTS

WALLACK'S.
LAST NIGHTS
AND
SATURDAY MATINEES, AT 2,
of the successful comedy of
CASTE,
CASTE, CASTE.

The management has pleasure in announcing the arrival of the celebrated
LAURI TROUPE,
who will within a short period appear in one of those peculiar pantomimes with which their name and fame, as distinguished from all others in this branch of art, are identified through Europe and who unite in a remarkable degree the grace and delicacy of execution of the French Ravel with the exuberant joy and animal vigor of the English Grimaldi school.

BRYANTS' MINSTRELS.—FOURTEENTH STREET.
BRYANTS' MINSTRELS. | Parquet.................50c.
BRYANTS' MINSTRELS | Gallery...................25c.
BRYANTS' MINSTRELS | Orchestra Chairs......75c.

First appearance of the brilliant tenor singer,
Mr. WM. DWYER.
DAN BRYANT and DAVE REED'S Challenge Dance.
UNSWORTH, NELSE SEYMOUR EUGENE.
Dan Bryant and Nelse Seymour as the Gendarmes.
THE EBONY BLONDES. THE EBONY BLONDES.
THE EBONY BLONDES. THE EBONY BLONDES.
RED HOT. THE GREAT BURLESQUE. RED HOT.
RED HOT. THE GREAT BURLESQUE. RED HOT.
RED HOT. THE GREAT BURLESQUE. RED HOT.
CROWDED NIGHTLY. POPULAR PRICES.

PIANOFORTES.

A GREAT CHANCE.
A Great Chance.
A Great Chance
To purchase a first class Pianoforte very low for cash,
at
BAINES BROTHERS',
45 East Fourteenth street,
Union square,

Who will offer this week a lot of fine and very handsome Pianos, some of which have been used from one to three months, at prices from $100 to $200 less than the catalogue price. Each and every Piano offered for sale is in perfect order, and will be warranted for seven years if required, and only need to be seen to be appreciated.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF FINEST PIANOS MANUfactured; five years' guarantee, instalments taken, second hand Pianos for sale and taken in exchange. Pianos to let; amount applied if purchased. JOHN C. BARNES, 187 Eighth street, near Broadway.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF FIRST CLASS PIANOS, at reduced prices.—A Chickering, $160; Nunn's, $150; a few nearly new, $280, $300, $350; an upright, a bargain, $250. STEELMAN & HOLLYER, 55 West Sixteenth street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF SQUARE AND UPRIGHT Pianofortes for sale cheap, at prices from $70 upwards. Pianos to let. A. BRAUTIGAM, 21 Amity street.

A LARGE VARIETY FIRST CLASS PIANOFORTES, patent agraffe treble, warranted ten years. Those wanting a superior instrument would do well to examine them before making their selections elsewhere. JENNYS & SON, 223 East Twenty-first street, between Second and Third avs.

A MAGNIFICENT ROSEWOOD PIANOFORTE, COST $550, for $275, Stool and Cover; satin brocatel Parlor Suit, latest style for $175; one do., $75; Carpets, Curtains, Paintings, Etageres, Bookcase, Turkish Chairs and Lounges, Chamber, Dining Furniture, at a sacrifice; family leaving city. 118 West Twenty-sixth street, near Sixth avenue.

A CHICKERING PIANO FOR $100, IN PERFECT order; a seven octave rosewood Pianoforte, having every improvement, very cheap for cash. J. BIDDLE, 18 Amity street, near Broadway.

A—TWO SUPERB STEINWAY PIANOS, ONE UPright and square, for sale cheap; also new and second hand Pianos for sale and rent. At WM. CANDIDUS' warerooms, 46 Bleecker street.

AT SCHROEDER'S PIANO ROOMS, 64 UNION square, between Seventeenth and Eighteenth streets, Upright and Square Pianos, Parlor Organs, for sale and for hire, at greatly reduced prices; every instrument warranted.

A FAMILY LEAVING THE CITY WILL SELL THEIR magnificent Pianoforte, cost $600, for less than half; carved rosewood, 7 octave, overstrung bass; celebrated city maker; guaranteed five years; nearly new. 113 Seventh st.

A VERY FINE NEW SEVEN OCTAVE ROSEWOOD Piano, best city make, for sale cheap—Warranted, elegantly finished, carved legs. Inquire at 220 East Twenty-eighth street, near Third avenue.

A MAGNIFICENT ROSEWOOD PIANOFORTE FOR sale—Property family leaving city, made to order, celebrated maker, fully guaranteed, used 6 months; cost $650, for $275. Parlor Suits, covered with brocatel; Etageres, Paintings, Bronzes, Mirrors, Chamber, Dining Room Furniture; at half the original cost. No. 57 West Fifteenth street, near Sixth avenue.

BERGE'S PIANO.—THESE MOST SUPERB AND ELEgant Instruments for sale on favorable terms by instalments. Several second hand Pianos, very cheap. Manufactory and warerooms, 340 and 342 Second avenue.

BARGAINS FOR CASH.—A NEW 7 OCTAVE PIANO, first class maker, for $275; one do., $200; one second hand 7 octave Piano, $150; one do., $75; one 6⅔ octave do., $90; one 6 octave, $60; new Cabinet Organs, $50, $65 and $100, and others in proportion, at WATERS', 481 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A RAVEN & BACON PIANO; NEW, never used, perfect order: cost $635; will be sold for $500. Address BENEDICT, box 208 Herald office.

GET THE BEST PIANOS—AT BLUME'S. THE CELEbrated "Knabe" Piano, with Agraffe and all latest improvements: second hand Pianos, $75, $100, $175, $225. FREDERICK BLUME, 1,125 Broadway, second door above Twenty-fifth street.

IF YOU WANT A GOOD PIANO CHEAP CALL AT L. P. CUMMINGS' wareroom, No. 8 Union square. Sold on instalments or rented any way to suit customers. Only look at them before you decide elsewhere.

PIANOS TO RENT CHEAP AT
75 University place.
C. A. MUNGER.

PIANO FOR $65.—FINE INSTRUMENT; MAGNIFICENT seven octave rosewood, having overstrung bass, carved legs, all modern improvements; great bargain for cash. JAMES GORDON, 21 Sixth avenue.

UPRIGHT PIANOS.—A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF first class Upright Pianos either for sale or to rent, at the manufactory of MARTINS & SON, 24 East Houston street, near Broadway.

WANTED TO BUY—A SECOND HAND UPRIGHT Piano. Must be a bargain. Address U. P., Herald office.

$200.—SEVEN OCTAVE FOUR ROUND CORNERS carved legs piano, with melodeon attachment. P. CLIFFORD & SON, 664 Eighth avenue.

AMUSEMENTS.

THEATRE COMIQUE, OPPOSITE ST. NICHOLAS Hotel.

THE LAST
WEEK BUT ONE.

LAST WEEK BUT ONE LAST WEEK BUT ONE
LAST WEEK BUT ONE LAST WEEK BUT ONE
LAST WEEK BUT ONE LAST WEEK BUT ONE
OF THE PRESENT TRIUMPHANT SEASON.

LAST NIGHTS OF PLUTO.

Rewritten and arranged by Mr. W. H. Lingard, which will reach its 121ST REPRESENTATION at the end of the present week.

TO-NIGHT the very amusing Farce entitled
THE OMNIBUS.

THE GREAT ORIGINAL LINGARD
in his inimitable Sketches and Statues of Eminent Men.
LAST WEEK BUT ONE OF THE RECONSTRUCTED
PLUTO, OR THE MAGIC LYRE,
the liveliest and most elegant burlesque of the day.

Monday next, May 31, FIRST BENEFIT OF MISS ALICE DUNNING.

MR. EDWARD RIGHTON, the celebrated English Comedian and Burlesque actor, will appear Monday evening next, 31st inst.

MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY, COMMENCING AT 2.

WAVERLEY THEATRE,
NO 720 BROADWAY,
OPPOSITE NEW YORK HOTEL.
ADOPTION OF SUMMER PRICES.

Orchestra Chairs, $1; Dress Circle, 75c.; Balcony Circle, 50c.; Family Circle, 30c., Reserved Dress Circle, $1.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 26, AND EVERY EVENING,
IXION. IXION. IXION.

By the request of many citizens the great burlesque of IXION will be produced for a limited period, for the purpose of affording the theatrical going public of New York the opportunity of witnessing little Jenny Willmore, Miss Lizzie Willmore and Mr. Felix Rogers in their original creations of Ixion, Minerva and Juno, as played by them over 1,000 nights in London, Dublin, Liverpool, Edinburg and throughout the principal cities of England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales, and lastly in Philadelphia, with great success.

SEE LITTLE JENNY WILLMORE AS IXION.
SEE LIZZIE WILLMORE AS JUNO.
SEE FELIX ROGERS AS MINERVA.
SEE THE WAVERLEY TROUPE IN IXION.
RIGL SISTERS IN TWO DANCES.
A SUPERB FARCE
WILL PRECEDE THE BURLESQUE.
MATINEE SATURDAY, AT 2.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Lessees and Managers........JARRETT & PALMER.
Engagement of the celebrated
LYDIA THOMPSON BURLESQUE TROUPE.
One hundred and fourteenth performance and
LAST NIGHT BUT TWO
LAST NIGHT BUT TWO
LAST NIGHT BUT TWO
of the
FORTY THIEVES.
FORTY THIEVES.
FORTY THIEVES.
SATURDAY EVENING, MAY 29,
Will be produced
THE SPECTACULAR EXTRAVAGANZA,
With ENTIRELY NEW SCENERY, MECHANICAL EFFECTS, MUSIC, COSTUMES, MASKS AND APPOINTMENTS,
Entitled,
SINBAD THE SAILOR,
OR
THE UNGENIAL GENII AND THE LITTLE CABIN BOY,
supported by the
entire strength of the celebrated
LYDIA THOMPSON TROUPE,
assisted by the renowned
CLODOCHE TROUPE
(of the Chatelet Imperiale theatre, Paris),
consisting of
CLODOCHE, FLAGEOLET,
LA COMETE, NORMANDI,
whose wonderful grotesque dancing has electrified all Europe for the last five years, and who have now been induced, at enormous expense, to visit America for
THE FIRST TIME.

THEATRE FRANCAIS. REOPENING—SATURDAY.
Sole Lessee and Director..............................J. GRAU
SATURDAY EVENING, May 29.
Return of Mr. Grau's celebrated
FRENCH OPERA COMPANY,
after a most successful tour in the Western cities.
CLOSE OF THE OPERA BOUFFE SEASON,
LIMITED TO TWO WEEKS.
SATURDAY AND MONDAY, MAY 29 and 31,
the only two nights of Offenbach's famous and successful
LA VIE PARISIENNE (LIFE IN PARIS),
with ROSE-BELL, DESCLAUZAS, CARRIER, BECKERS, Guerett, Rizarelli, Genot, Bourgoin, Bageard, V. Maurice.

On TUESDAY, JUNE 1—First time in America of Herve's chef d'oeuvre,

CHILPERIC,

which will be produced with great splendor and perfection in every detail, and a cast embracing the entire company.

Seats can be secured this morning, at Schirmer's 701 Broadway; Peters', 198 Broadway, and at the Theatre.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE,
Twenty fourth street, adjoining Fifth Avenue Hotel.
JAMES FISK, Jr...Proprietor
L. Benedick, Stage Manager | E. Colonne, Musical Director
THIS (WEDNESDAY) EVENING,
THE GREAT SUCCESS,
THE HERMIT'S BELL
(Les Dragons de Villars),
in which will appear
IRMA, THE FRENCH NIGHTINGALE,
supported by M. DECRE and the best strength of the company.
TO-MORROW (THURSDAY) EVENING,
LAST APPEARANCE BUT TWO
of
MLLE. TOSTEE IN AMERICA
in
BARBE BLEUE,
with the usual unrivalled cast.

MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S PARK THEATRE, BROOKLYN.
Last week of
Mr. JOHN BROUGHAM,
who will appear this evening as
SHYLOCK,
in his last most successful burlesque, called
MUCH ADO ABOUT A MERCHANT OF VENICE.
To conclude with THE ROBBER'S WIFE.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE. 201 BOWERY.

MATINEE.	THE GREAT COMIC DRAMA,
MATINEE.	A DUTCHMAN IN
MATINEE.	A DOUBLE BEDDED ROOM.
MATINEE.	G. W. Thompson as the Dutchman.
MATINEE.	THE COMIC MOANDREWS.
MATINEE.	THE GREAT JOHN MULLIGAN.
MATINEE.	The Daring and Graceful Gymnasts,
MATINEE.	THE KELCOURT BROTHERS.
MATINEE.	TONY PASTOR'S SONGS.
MATINEE.	JENNIE BENSON'S CLOG DANCE.
	THE DOUBLE COMPANY.
MATINEE TO-DAY, At 2½ o'clock.	Reserved Seats 75c., secured six days in advance; Orchestra Chairs, 50c., Parquet, 35c.; Family Circle, 25c., Private Boxes, $5. Box office open from 12 to 3.

TERRACE GARDEN,
Fifty-eighth and Fifty-ninth sts., near Lexington avenue.
SUNDAY CONCERTS.
EVERY SUNDAY EVENING.
ADOLPH NEUENDORF, CONDUCTOR.
Choice Selections from the best masters,
by an Orchestra of 42 of the best
Musical Artists in the city.
DURING THE WEEK,
EVERY EVENING, EXCEPT SATURDAY,
CONCERTS AND DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES
(in the German language),
in the Summer Theatre,
the only one in the city.
ERNST O. BERNET, Proprietor.

FOURTH SOIREE
of the
NEW YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,
for the season of 1869,
AT THE CONSERVATORY HALL,
82 Fifth avenue, corner Fourteenth street,
THURSDAY EVENING, May 27, at 8 o'clock.

GREAT SUCCESS OF THE GRAND MUSICAL PALACE
OR EMPIRE CITY RINK,
corner Third avenue and Sixty third and Sixty-fourth streets.
ORCHESTRAL CONCERTS,
under the direction of H. B. DODWORTH.
Third appearance of the Skatorial Queen,
MISS CARRIE MOORE,
THIS (WEDNESDAY) EVENING, MAY 26.
Tickets 25 cents.

The above magnificent building, covering a space of 70,000 square feet and accommodating
over 10,000 persons,
is one of the coolest in the United States.
THURSDAY EVENING, MAY 27,
GRAND GALA NIGHT.
ORCHESTRAL CONCERT. Director, H. B. DODWORTH.
Skating by the Skatorial Queen, MISS CARRIE MOORE.
The celebrated Lightning Zouave Drill by
SERGEANT BURK,
together with other attractive entertainments.
MUSICAL PALACE AND EMPIRE CITY RINK.
ATTENTION, NATIONAL GUARD.
The great military sensation of the age,
SERGEANT BURK,
the Champion Lightning Drillist of the world, in his wonderful and original Zouave Drill, the most novel and extraordinary performance with the musket ever attempted, will make his first appearance at the above magnificent building on
THURSDAY EVENING, MAY 27.
Tickets, 25 cents.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
FRENCH OPERA.
JAMES FISK, Jr..Proprietor.
L. Benedick, Stage Manager. | E. Colonne, Musical Director.
ON SATURDAY, MAY 29,
the eminent success,
THE HERMIT'S BELL,
with
IRMA AND DECRE,
and the full strength of this celebrated Company.
BRILLIANT MISE EN SCENE,
POWERFUL DOUBLE ORCHESTRA
AND SPLENDID CHORUS.

Seats may be secured at the box office of the Academy on and after Thursday, May 27.

620 BROADWAY.
LADIES' NEW YORK
ANATOMICAL MUSEUM.

"Know Thyself."	Life Within Life.
Venus de Medici.	Apollo Belvidere.
The Beauties and Wonders of the Human Creation.	Monstrosities of the Human and Animal Creation.

NO LADY (MEDICAL STUDENT OR OTHERWISE) SHOULD FAIL TO VISIT THIS MARVELLOUS AND WONDERFUL COLLECTION.
FEMALES ONLY IN ATTENDANCE.
OPEN FROM 8 A. M. TILL 8 P. M.

CONCERT OF CONTINENTAL OLD FOLKS AT DODworth Hall postponed to Wednesday evening, May 26. Caused by non arrival of baggage.

THEATRE COMIQUE, 514 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, can be rented, or will share with first class exhibitions, for a few weeks during the absence of the Lingard Troupe, commencing about June 7. For particulars apply to or address CHARLES WHITE.

TO LET—THE THEATRE FRANCAIS, BY THE NIGHT, week or month. Apply to J. GRAU, Director, Theatre Francais.

A FIRST CLASS ACTOR WILL RECEIVE ONE OR two lady pupils in the higher walks of the drama. Address Manager, station D, New York.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN,
Corner Twenty third street and Fourth avenue.
Now Open, Day and Evening.
The Forty-fourth Annual Exhibition.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE—BEGINS AT 8.
Late Pike's, Twenty-third street and Eighth avenue.
GENERAL ADMISSION FIFTY CENTS.
JAS. FISK, Jr., Proprietor. C. W. TAYLEURE, Manager.

First production in English of SARDOU'S Heroic Drama, from the author's manuscript expressly translated for Mr. Tayleure by H. A. Delille, Esq. | PATRIE PATRIE PATRIE PATRIE PATRIE | Scenery, costumes, &c., from Sardou's original Paris designs and models.

Mr. C. W. COULDOCK..........as..............COUNT RYSOOR
Mr. FRANK MAYO..............as..............CAPT. KARLOO
Mr. GEORGE H. CLARK.........as..............LA TREMOUILLE
Mrs. MARY GLADSTANE.........as..............DOLORES
MADAME PONISI...............as..............SARAH

Duke Alva.......Mr. F. Bangs | Noircarmes.........J. Carden
William of Orange....C. Hall | Capt. Recor.........C. Loveday
Jonas..........F. Chippendale | Alberti..............G. Johnson
Miguel...........N. McIntyre | Galena.................W. Burns
Erkerzeel..............J. Cook | Vargas.................W. Eaves
Cortadello........W. Beekman | Pastor....................J. Bilby
Rafaela....Miss Blanche Grey | Gerald..............Mr. Egberts
Gudule..............Miss Egberts | Berti................Miss Everett

MILITARY BALLET BY MORLACCHI TROUPE.

Hall of Butchers...The Edict | Torture Chamber ..The Oath
Home of Rysoor. A Revelation | The Public Square,
The Ramparts ....Conspiracy | Forbidden Tears
Alva's Cabinet...The Betrayal | The Stake..............Fulfilled
The Town Hall ..The Struggle |

The scenery by Messrs. Marston, Seavey, Du Flocq and Thorne. Costumes all new and historically correct.

FIRST "PATRIE" MATINEE, SATURDAY NEXT.

Seats secured six days in advance at the box office, at Schirmer's, 701 Broadway; Erie Ticket Office, Twenty-third street and Broadway; at the St. Nicholas, Metropolitan and Fifth Avenue Hotels; F. Rullman's, 114 Broadway.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
TWO PERFORMANCES THIS DAY.
TWO PERFORMANCES THIS DAY.
MATINEE AT 1½.
MATINEE AT 1½.
MATINEE AT 1½.
EVENING AT 8.
EVENING AT 8.
EVENING AT 8.
GEO. L. FOX'S GREATEST TRIUMPH,
GEO. L. FOX'S GREATEST TRIUMPH,
HICCORY DICCORY DOCK.
HICCORY DICCORY DOCK.
A GREAT PANTOMIMIC SUCCESS.
ROARS OF LAUGHTER and evident admiration of

The WHIMSICALITIES of the CLOWN.
The HUMOR of the PANTALOON.
The AGILITY of the HARLEQUIN.
The GENIALITY of the COLUMBINE.
The QUAINTNESS of the JOKES.
The INGENUITY of the TRICKS.
The CLASSIC GRACE of the BALLET.
The RAPIDITY of the CHANGES.
The PERFECTION of the SANGALLI.
The BRILLIANCY of the TRANSFORMATION.

THE PICTURESQUE SCENERY,
THE SUPERB COSTUMES,
THE CHARACTERISTIC MUSIC,
TERRIBLE GIANT, INEXPLICABLE SEA MONSTER,
AND THE FLYING VELOCIPEDE.

BOWERY THEATRE.
IMMENSE TRIUMPH
of the dashing Equestrienne,
MISS KATE FISHER.

Mr. & Mrs. Edwin Blanchard. | MR. OLIVER B. DOUD.
DICK TURPIN'S RIDE | THE FELON'S DOOM.
FROM LONDON TO YORK. | Mr. & Mrs. BLANCHARD,
Miss FISHER as Dick Turpin. | and the LEARNED DOG
Mr. DOUD as Peter Bradley. | CARLO.

MISS FISHER'S TRAINED STUD WONDER.
FRIDAY EVENING, BENEFIT OF MISS KATE FISHER.

THE TAMMANY.
LEONARD GROVER, MANAGER AND DIRECTOR.
ENTHUSIASTIC SUCCESS.
LEFFINGWELL. LEFFINGWELL.
LEFFINGWELL, who sets you LAUGHING ALL.
GUSHING CLORINDA LEFFINGWELL.
This (Tuesday) Evening, May 25,
Byron's Sparkling Burlesque,
CLORINDA,
THE GIRL OF THE PERIOD.
CHARMING NEW SCENES BY MALMSHEA.
GORGEOUS (OF COURSE) COSTUMES, PROPERTIES AND MECHANICAL EFFECTS.
NEW AND BEAUTIFUL BALLETS BY MLLE. BARUTTA.
ZANFRETTA'S NEW COMIC PANTOMIME,
PETER GRAY, OR, KING ADING DONG.
MLLE. ZULALI'S
THRILLING TRAPEZE ACT AND CHALLENGE TRANSEPT FLIGHT.

LEFFINGWELL AT THE TAMMANY MONDAY.
LEFFINGWELL set Chicago wild with mirth. His engagement was the great triumph of the season.

LEFFINGWELL played an immense engagement in St. Louis. Houses constantly crowded. Audiences bursting with laughter.

The Philadelphia papers teem with praises of the LEFFINGWELL—ranking his Burlesque Creations with the very highest order of character acting.

LEFFINGWELL created a furore of fun in New Orleans. No other engagement approached his in genuine success. Immense audiences convulsed with enthusiastic laughter.

The whole West and South are filled to an extravagant degree with corpulent communities. Individuals of aldermanic proportions meet you on every side. If you ask, Why these mountains of flesh? The answer is, "LEFFINGWELL."

THERE IS NO TRUTH IN THE REPORT
that LEFFINGWELL is subsidized by the New England vest button manufacturers.

Addenda to Banting—Avoid LEFFINGWELL.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, 585 BROADWAY.
Undoubted success and Fifth Year of
BIRCH, WAMBOLD, BERNARD AND BACKUS.
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
Screams of delight at the funny
COURT SCENE,
OTHELLO AND MACBETH.
First appearance of FRANK BELL, in his great Essence.
THE UNBLEACHED BLONDES.
Terminating with the gorgeous Palace Scene.
BARBER BLUE. BARBER BLUE.

The Trouble commences at 8. Seats secured six days in advance.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.
Seventh av., between Fifty-eighth and Fifty-ninth sts.
THIS (WEDNESDAY) EVENING, MAY 26, AT 8,
THEODORE THOMAS'
SEVENTEENTH GRAND
POPULAR GARDEN CONCERT.
Mr. J. LEVY,
the greatest virtuoso of the day on the Cornet-a-Piston, together with the eminent soloists already connected with
THEO. THOMAS' UNRIVALLED ORCHESTRA.

1. March, "Take Care"..Gung'l
2. Overture, "Robert le Diable"...........................Meyerbeer
3. Waltz, "Geschichten aus dem Wiener Wald".....Strauss
4. Fantasia, "Masaniello" (with solo for French Horn)..Auber

MR. H. SCHMITZ

5. Overture, "William Tell"......................................Rossini
6. Air Varie, "Alexis," solo for cornet-a piston....Hartmann

MR. J. LEVY.

7. Waltz, "On the Beautiful Blue Danube"..........Strauss
8. Finale, "Lohengrin," Act 1.................................Wagner
9. Overture, "Don Giovanni"..................................Mozart
10. Waltz, "Maud," solo for cornet-a-piston.............Levy

MR. J. LEVY.

11. "Saengerlust"..Strauss
12. Selection, "Genevieve de Brabant"...............Offenbach

CONDUCTOR.......................THEODORE THOMAS.
ADMISSION THIRTY-FIVE CENTS.
PRIVATE BOXES EXTRA TWO DOLLARS.

Can be had during the day at G. Schirmer's, 701 Broadway, and at Schuberth & Co.'s, 820 Broadway.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
OLE BULL'S
GRAND CONCERT,
WEDNESDAY EVENING, MAY 26,
assisted by the following favorite artists:—
Miss S. W. BARTON, Soprano.
Mr. WILLIAM MACDONALD, Tenor.
Mr. BENJAMIN OWEN, Organist and Accompanist.
Mr. THEODOR MARTENS, Pianist and Accompanist.

Admission...One Dollar
Reserved Seats..Fifty Cents Extra
Family Circle..Fifty Cents

Sale of seats will commence on Monday morning, May 24, at box office of Academy, and at theatre ticket office, 114 Broadway, New York.

Doors open at 7¼; commence at 8 o'clock.
THOS. R. TURNBULL, Business Manager.

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ROBERT NICKLE, PRESTIDIGITATEUR.
PANTOMIME, VOL-AU-VENT.
BOB BUTLER AND JOHN FOSTER, PANTOMIMISTS.
NEW MINSTREL STARS, COLLINS, LANG AND MUDGE.
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Mr. ED. HOFFMAN, Solo Pianist.
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W. H. GRIFFITH, BILLIARD TABLE MANUFACturer, has removed to 40 Vesey street.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

CHAPTER OF ACCIDENTS,

Great Conflagration at Hunter's Point.

The Devoe Oil Works, Seven Lighters and a Brig Destroyed.

LOSS ESTIMATED AT $550,000.

A Livery Stable in Brooklyn Burned---Loss $75,000.

Collisions in the Bay and East River.

An Austrian Ship Run Into and Sunk by the Steamship Russia.

The Steamboat Norwalk Sunk Near Wall Street Ferry, Brooklyn.

Explosion on a Tugboat in the East River—Three Persons Injured.

CONFLAGRATION AT HUNTER'S POINT.

The Devoe Manufacturing Oil Works, Coal Yards and Houses Burned—Seven Lighters and the Brig Avance Destroyed—Terrific Explosion—The River on Fire—Loss Estimated at $550,000—List of Insurances.

Hunter's Point, Long Island, is a queer place. In fact, it is a nondescript. It is an offshoot from the more pretentious village of Greenpoint, which is, in turn, the child of the parent Brooklyn, the fourth city of the Union. It lies on the broad breast of the East river, which folds its mighty waters within the greater arm of the Ocean, Long Island Sound. Through it or beside it, on the south, silently winds a silvery sheen of water that seems to clasp in its embrace lovingly the land it touches and which in part has made the place a name. This stream is called Newtown Creek. It has attained great significance from its commercial value, but perhaps the old stoop shouldered resident of the peninsula, whose memory wanders to the century past, will also view it with kindly regards from the happy days that have slipped down the gallery of the past, but remain tinged with life in his memory when he and his sweethearts expended hours in the unprofitable business of fishing, catching soft shell crabs, and paddling, in moments of romance, their light body rowing boats. Hunter's Point does not cover an immense territory, but the busy hum of trade buzzes incessantly from scores of factories and furnaces, that had made for it commercially, an importance that can be envied. Though there are in this village scores of blacksmith shops, with brawny hands at the bellows, cabinet maker's factories with artisans of the saw and lathe, lumber yards with millions of feet of prepared timber, coal yards with thousands of tons of coal, this village is the refined petroleum centre of the country, the oil factory of the world, the cheap illuminating fluid depot of millions. Above, beyond and around the creek which also washes the shores of Greenpoint, dividing these two ambitious places are immense buildings of wood and brick, covering in their extent acres of ground, giving employment to hundreds of the bronzed checked and sinewy exponents of labor there living, and constituting one portion of wealth, and employing millions of capital in profitable investment.

These factories are under control of men whose reputations in business matters, industry and honor, with the genius to open new fields of commercial importance are second to none extant. This they have accomplished, and now the little narrow territory bounding the creek of Newtown is a vast manufactory and place of shipment of refined oils, known as kerosene, to all quarters of the globe, to all climes and all colors and all conditions of people.

The largest of these establishments, overlooking with a proud business mien its neighbors, and the most complete of their character for making, filling and shipping the article named was, the works of

THE DEVOE MANUFACTURING COMPANY

Its business of the most gigantic nature, involving in various uses hereafter to be named an extent of ground equal to five acres. They were divided into two grand sections to insure utility of manufacture and safety of production. It also demonstrates the wisdom of its directors in this arrangement, who, with clear far sightedness, were prepared for any accident or emergency that might be entailed in the vastness of their legitimate and unparalleled business.

The sites of these sections are upon opposite sides of the creek Newtown, embracing upon the one hand two acres of territory and upon the other three acres, the former is within the limits of Greenpoint, and the latter within the jurisdiction of Hunter's Point. They face each other. Upon each were the almost countless buildings required in their business, each the duplicate of the other; but the Greenpoint structures were regarded as the "reserve works," and not in use of late, as the capacity of the Hunter's Point factory was sufficient for their vast trade. The latter, until yesterday morning, had long been in operation, meeting the demands upon its capacity and gladdening the hearts of the hundreds who passed the hours of labor within its boundaries. It is now a thing of the past. The huge red buildings that enclosed so much wealth in oils and machinery have been levelled with the dust, and a blackened space, seething, boiling and bubbling with a hundred hissing tongues of fire, is all that remains of the once vast works. The conflagration that razed them, and sent consternation to the country around about and destruction to other property on land and water, burning lighters, sailing vessels and steam tugs, and frightening in its intensity even the bold firemen who tried to stem its wave of overwhelming destruction, occurred at an early hour yesterday morning. To thoroughly understand this vast, terrible business of the fire fiend, it will be essentially necessary to narrate the dimensions of the various buildings burned, and the nature of their contents. They were divided as follows:—

THE PACKING HOUSE.

This building, of wood, was 100 feet wide and 200 feet deep, extending down to the creek, in height one story, but conspicuously large. In this were two immense machines of iron, styled the "filling apparatuses," that performed all the work of filling the tin cans before packed in wooden cases prior to shipment. These machines were capable of disposing of 36,000 five gallon cans daily. At the time of the fire there were stored in this building 12,000 cases packed, or in gallons of refined petroleum 120,000.

THE TANK AND STORAGE SHEDS.

Next adjoining the "packing house" was a large shed, containing a large iron tank, constructed of three-eighth inch wrought iron, the capacity of which was 3,000 barrels of oil, or 120,000 gallons. It was nearly full. One portion of this building was used to store empty cases, soon to be wanted, as well as those ready for transportation. This shed was 100 feet wide on front, 75 feet at rear and 200 feet deep, and also ran to the water's edge.

On the eastern side of this were five other sheds, twenty-five feet wide and 200 feet deep, containing four iron tanks of 160 barrels oil each, and two additional tanks of 725 barrels each. There was connected with these sheds a steam pump, capable of filling 5,000 barrels in ten hours. There was here 4,000 barrels in these tanks and in barrels, 12,000 cases packed, or 120,000 gallons, 40 barrels of turpentine, 200 cases of turpentine and 700 empty refined petroleum and turpentine barrels. All the spare room in these was taken up in the storage of oil in barrels.

Between these buildings, used for clarified oils exclusively, was the petroleum refinery of Messrs. Day & Co., disconnecting the works entirely. Then came

THE BENZINE TANK.

Here was one large building, sheds and tank. The main enclosure was 125 feet wide by 250 feet deep. In this the manipulation of naphtha occurred. There were also here patent filling machines, with supply and ground tanks, their capacity being 52 barrels each. In the rear of these were two large tanks of 800 and 1,460 barrels capacity respectively. In this yard there was at the time 800 barrels of naphtha in tanks, 7,000 cases of naphtha ready for shipment, and 12,000 cans ready to be packed.

THE TIN SHOP.

Beyond the benzine yard was the company's tin shop, occupying fourteen full lots, and where were made all the cans used by the company, and which contained a large stock and valuable machinery. In it were fifty-two presses used in this manufactory, valued at about $300 each, and 6,000 to 7,000 boxes of tin to be used up. Besides there were large quantities of soldering irons and other tools, and also about a dozen complete sets of tinners' tools. The capacity of this shop was 29,000 cans every ten hours working, but recently they have been making but about 17,000.

The stables of the company, of brick, were removed from the yard across a side street running to the East river. They contained eight horses and several trucks. These and the buildings were saved.

THE COMPANY'S LIGHTERS AND TUGS.

Lying in the creek were the following lighters of the company, all of which were totally destroyed or nearly so. They were the

	Value.
Star, capacity 325 barrels or 1,500 cases	$1,800
Caroline, capacity 450 barrels or 1,800 cases	1,800
Jane, capacity 230 barrels or 1,000 cases	1,200
Madison, capacity 26,000 gallons, a tank boat	7,500
Countersign, capacity 225 barrels or 900 cases	1,200
Washington, capacity 24,800 gallons, a tank boat	7,000
R. W. Price, capacity 600 barrels or 2,980 cases	2,000

Of these the Caroline was fully loaded to be sent away in the morning. The Washington was not wholly consumed, but what is left of her is of little value. The tugboat Brilliant was also in the creek, but as there is a standing order to her captain never to allow her steam to run down, but always be in readiness to depart at a moment's notice, she escaped and saved a large amount of property.

THE NORWEGIAN BRIG AVANCE.

This brig, chartered by Messrs. P. Harmony, Brother & Co. to carry a cargo of kerosene oil to Seville, Spain, had been lying off the works to be loaded, and it was expected late Monday. She had on board 600 barrels and 1,900 cases. She was totally destroyed. Her commanding officer was Captain Ivendrop and the crew numbered five men. The brig was worth $10,000 in gold and the cargo from $16,500 to $18,000 in currency.

MESSRS. DAY & CO.'S REFINERY.

This refinery, situated as referred to above, consisted of a frame building 75 feet wide, 125 feet deep and two stories in height. It contained a steam engine, two small vertical tubular boilers, steam pump for oil and pumps of same character for water, three "agitators" and all the necessary apparatus and tools to carry on the business. It also contained a large wooden tank and two smaller ones, empty, and the entire stock on hand was about 350 barrels of oil. These works had not been very busy for some time previous to the fire.

THE SURROUNDING PROPERTY.

Surrounding the above works, totally consumed, there are the following yards and factories, only one of which is badly damaged, however:—

John C. Provost, coal and wood yard.—Portions of the sheds are destroyed and a large amount of coal.

Mayer & Lowenstein, varnish factory.—Not damaged, but in imminent danger.

F. A. Akerly, coal and wood.—Not damaged.

John H. Livingston's lumber yard.—Damaged but slightly.

Long Island Railroad depot and freight shed.—Not damaged, but in the greatest danger.

Tenement house of Mr. Reed, a keeper on Blackwell's Island, occupied in lower story as a lager beer saloon, but the upper unoccupied.—Almost totally destroyed.

BREAKING OUT OF THE FIRE.

At ten minutes past three o'clock yesterday morning, a clear, beautiful, charming hour, almost light enough to distinguish objects several blocks distant, and with three burly watchmen guarding the premises that no incendiary hand should approach the building with motives akin to murderous, and while one of them was winding up his watch as he stood at the foot of the "packing house," near the junction of the creek and river, and when about returning it to his pocket, having noted the above time, the sudden flashing skyward of two distinct, narrow shafts of flame from remote places of the property he was guarding startled him as if he were struck dumb. It was but for a moment, however. He sprung his rattle, cried the dread alarm, which his companions did almost simultaneously, the few tired laborers and their equally fatigued households, living about the works, resting from the labors of the previous day, did not hear the first alarming cry; but in five minutes, startled and almost shunning the lurid glare of the increasing light for fear of blindness, and, retreating from its intense heat, sought safety; then they took up pealing cry and sent the wild alarm through every narrow street and lane of Hunter's Point and Greenpoint, and yelled faster and more furiously as the flames leaped higher and higher. The concourse that gathered was great. The police heard of it, and flashing over their telegraph wires the alarm went to Williamsburg or Brooklyn, E. D., and messengers were despatched to the various engine, hose and truck houses.

Steamboats on the river saw the shooting, grandly gorgeous, all devouring flames, and hastened to the scene. The thousands of brave hearts and brawny hands that stood about the fire were powerless. They knew that the buildings were saturated with an agent subtle as gunpowder, and they knew, many of them, that the immense tanks with thousands of gallons were fastened with manhole plates, and experience had taught them that the worst was to come.

The flames seemed like demons. They leaped and hissed from roof to roof, from building to building, with inconceivable rapidity. Deep red, light crimson, at times of amber and then white, they shot above, around and outward with their forked fingers, long before

AID ARRIVED.

At last the steamboats arrived, the police boat, some say, but this is not clear. The Minnehanonck, a ferryboat, and the Engines Nos. 1, 2, 5, 7, 10, 12 and 13, and Hose Companies Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 of the Eastern District, arrived, under Chief Engineer Smith. Nobly they all went to work; but the company's tug Brilliant, under direction of the President's assistant, Mr. J. E. Greene, that "never is without steam" had taken hold of two lighters not enumerated in the above list—Jefferson and Masters—and towed them to a place. She then directed her efforts to the Greenpoint yard of the company, then menaced, and there remained, throwing a large stream of water upon its every portion, saving it intact.

THE LIGHTERS ON FIRE.

Now great tongues of fire shot their livid poison across the creek, and one after one of the lighters took fire. Kindling like a spark at first, in seconds easily counted they, too, took a conspicuous part in the grand illumination. One by one they burned in hull, in masts, now licking up the decks, now absorbing beams and planks, when, with a hiss, the unburned skeletons dropped to pieces and floated amid the general wreck. One of these burning hulls drifted against the lost brig Avance, and before the captain and crew could obtain their clothes the great, enveloping clouds of dark, hideously black smoke had nearly suffocated them; but they escaped, and with wondering, uplifted heads looked upon the seething mass.

STILL INCREASING.

Again on the north the fire fiend was playing sad havoc among the adjoining property. It soon licked up Messrs. Day & Co.'s works; it reached out its forks to Mr. Provost's, ran along sheds, and took up a permanent position in his huge coal heaps, which kindled but slowly, yet burned fiercely, emitting stifling gases, which only lent greater horror to the grand, sublime, destructive sight. The large charcoal pile of Devoe's took fire at last, and behind the brick wall against which it was piled up—the varnish factory—where several hundred barrels of varnish. Just over beyond it were the depot and freight sheds of the Long Island Railroad. If these were to take fire where would the fiend stop? Then when this danger was thought of by the excited firemen and railroad employés they worked with Herculean energies to quench the seething charcoal pile, which they eventually did in such a manner as to prevent momentary alarm—heroically and until the stifling volumes of smoke drove them from their position.

The sheds of the Devoe works were fast falling, and amid this terrible sight, the oil not consumed, hundreds, yes, thousands, of gallons flowed down the docks and into the water, when there seemed in reality the phenomena of

A RIVER ON FIRE.

The oil seemed to mass in islands and burn very furiously even there, floating in all directions, and as the tide was rising the new wooden bridge across the creek was with difficulty prevented from taking fire. At last, though, these quantities expended their hideous strength, when another and greater terror came upon them, being

A TERRIFIC EXPLOSION.

Explosions of minor character, bursting of barrels by the score, and the greater ones of the bursting from the upper ends the man hole plates of the several tanks—the four large ones with gallons of burning oil in them—had taken place, and sufficiently alarmed the thousands about, but a greater was to come. At twenty minutes to five o'clock the lighter Madison, which had burned more furiously than any of the others, because of her contents in hold, when suddenly its huge iron tank, containing gasses and oil confined too long, exploded with a frightful concussion. In every house within the radius of half a mile beds shook violently, and the few sleepers started and jumped from their beds. Men were thrown to the pavements, firemen were jostled terribly against each other, and some were bruised, but none seriously. Not a vestige of the boat was left.

THE SCENE BY DAYLIGHT

Yesterday the scene was one of the greatest devastation. Huge boiling, bubbling tanks of oil yet threw up their sheets of flame fifty feet, and none could approach them, as they seemed ready to melt with intense heat. The volume of stifling smoke, by the influence of a gentle northwest wind, was wafted across Long Island. Crowds of men, women and children walked where they were allowed—some barefooted among burning embers and heated iron on a tour of inspection, or thievery—the presses that stood in the tin shop stood wrenched and warped in the midst of the ruins like grim spectres mourning the destruction. Small boats came in scores filled with river thieves trying to venture near enough to steal and carry away what of value they could. The firemen loitered about and could do no more. The little Brilliant put about, with scorched sides, but yet brilliantly active. The "reserve works" were in working order, and thus, with watching and waiting, the day ended amid the ruins.

WAS THIS INCENDIARISM?

The answer comes at once affirmatively. The fire broke out simultaneously in two distinct places, 500 feet apart, and where no fire had been for a long time before. The pretended reasons given by some about threatening to have revenge by some workmen has never been heard of by the officers.

INSURANCES OF THE SUFFERERS.

The insurances of the sufferers of this terrible conflagration are, as could be obtained yesterday, as follows:—

The Devoe Manufacturing Company, in the annexed companies—

United States, Baltimore	$2,500	Williamsburg City	[illegible]
Corn Exchange, N. Y.	2,500	Humboldt	6,[illegible]
Beekman	2,500	North American, Hartford	[illegible]
Commercial	2,500	Franklin, Baltimore	1,750
Mechanics and Traders'	2,500	Narragansett, Providence	2,000
Royal	7,500	Norwich	5,000
Etna	6,000	Hope, Providence	2,000
Cleveland	2,500	Royal	5,000
Hope	2,500	Lamar	5,000
Baltic	2,500	Providence, Washington	1,000
Lumberman's, Chicago	2,500	Adriatic	2,000
Queens	10,000	Corn Exchange	2,550
Security	7,500	Republic	2,550
State, Pennsylvania	5,000	Liverpool, London	20,000
North American, Phil.	6,000	Etna, Hartford	2,500
Putnam, Hartford	4,000	International	2,000
Phoenix, Philadelphia	1,500	Cleveland	2,500
Imperial	5,000	Lumberman's	2,500
Merchants, Hartford	2,500	Mechanics and Traders'	2,500
City of Hartford	2,500	Liverpool	10,000
Washington, Baltimore	1,750		

TOOLS AND FIXTURES.

Commonwealth	$2,500	Etna	$250
Enterprise	2,500	Maryland	2,500
Lamar	2,800	Lumbermans', Chicago	2,500
American	1,500	Hope	2,500
Albany City	250	Cleveland	2,500
Atlantic	2,000	Hide and Leather	2,000
Mechanics' and Traders'	1,000	Home	2,500
Monumental, Baltimore	1,000		

BUILDINGS, ETC.

Commercial Mut. Cleveland	$1,250	Corn Exchange	$1,250
Equitable, Providence	818	Pacific	1,000
American, Providence	818	People's, Worcester	2,500
Humboldt, New York	1,363	American, Providence	1,500
Excelsior	1,250	Excelsior	2,500
Etna	2,250	Adriatic	2,500
Buffalo City	1,000	Charter Oak	2,700
Western, Buffalo	1,000	Albany City	2,500
Mutual, Buffalo	1,000	Home, N. H.	2,000
Springfield Fire and Marine	1,000	Columbia	1,000
Home, New Haven	1,000	Albany City	2,250
		Commonwealth	1,500

STABLE.

Commonwealth $2,100

The following is that effected on John C. Provost's.—

United States, Baltim'e.	$2,000	Lennox	$2,500
Etna	1,000	Security	2,500

Messrs. Day & Co. are not at all insured.

Mr. Reed is only partially.

The loss by the Devoe Manufacturing Company will reach a very large sum, not ascertainable for days.

The officers of the company are:—George W. Devoe, president; F. W. Devoe, treasurer. The superintendents are—Of the works, Gardner Van Reed; president's assistant, J. E. Green; of tin shop, F. T. Parsons.

LARGE FIRE IN BROOKLYN.

Destruction of a Large Livery Stable in Brooklyn—Loss About $75,000.

A fire was discovered about nine o'clock last night on one of the upper floors of the large livery stable of Mr. H. B. Witty, situated at Nos. 2, 4, 6, 8 and 10 Nevins street, near Fulton avenue. It communicated to the hay and spread with such fearful rapidity that the employés had barely time to save the horses, many of which were very valuable. The entire structure, which was a four story brick, erected about a year since on the most approved plans, was totally demolished before the fire was subdued. The loss on building and stock, including a number of carriages and velocipedes, will amount to $75,000.

The origin of the fire is not definitely known. An employé in the stable states that he first discovered it beneath the stairway, in the hay loft, while another party asserts that it originated in an adjoining building, occupied by Goodenough & Fronkel as a liquor store, but the latter statement is probably a mistake, as that building was only damaged to the amount of $500. It is owned by Mr. Criscollo.

Mr. Witty's stables were erected about a year since, at a cost of $40,000. He had $50,000 worth of rolling stock in it, but part of it was saved. There were $5,000 worth of sleighs in one of the upper lofts destroyed. He has an insurance on the building and stock of $30,000 in twelve different companies.

The firemen worked with great perseverance, and through their exertions saved several buildings on Fulton avenue, owned by Mr. George P. Jarvis. The damage to these buildings will amount to $300. The families occupying them were considerably alarmed and packed up their furniture ready to move.

COLLISION IN THE BAY.

The Steamship Russia Runs Into and Sinks a Ship With a Valuable Cargo.

About eleven o'clock yesterday forenoon, as the steamship Russia, of the Cunard line, was coming up the bay, she ran into and sunk the Austrian ship Figlia Maggiore, Posnanovich, captain, which was at the time lying anchored off Bedloe's Island. It appears that the Russia was under a full head of steam, and, when about 500 yards from the ship, got into an eddy which swung her directly in the way of the anchored vessel. The steamer's engines were immediately backed, and every effort that could possibly be made under the circumstances was made to avoid a collision; but the Russia had been going at such a rapid rate just previous to her engines being backed that every effort proved unavailing and the bow of the steamer struck the ship just abaft the forward rigging and went crashing through her side as though it had been made of the merest shell. The crew of the ship, who had foreseen the danger impending when the Russia was first discovered bearing down on their vessel, were fortunate enough to get into their small boats, with whatever little effects they could snatch up at the moment, and put off before the ship went down, which she did in eight fathoms of water a few minutes after being struck. It is said that the collision was unavoidable from the fact that on either side of the Russia vessels were passing down the bay, and that she would have cleared the Figlia Maggiore without any accident had she not been swung somewhat out of her direct course by a powerful eddy. It is surmised, however, that on account of the tide being strongly against the steamship the captain thought that after the engines were backed she would not reach the ship, else, in all probability, he would have put the helm hard to starboard.

The Figlia Maggiore was built in 1857, was of 646 tons burden and belongs to a firm in Trieste. She was consigned to F. Victor & Achelis, of this city, and had the following valuable cargo,—284 casks of madder, 5,700 pigs lead, twenty-five casks of garancine, sixty-two casks and 1,454 cases of oils, 550 casks and ten boxes of wine, 1,500 cases of soap, forty-two casks cream of tartar, thirty-five barrels of gum, one case of saffron, fifteen bales of liquorice root, twenty five bales of walnuts, 200 bales of canary seed, 125 bales of wool, 345 bales of cork, twenty-two casks of glassware and thirty-one boxes of orange flower water.

The entire cargo, which belonged to various firms in this city, is said to have been fully insured in New York city and foreign insurance companies. Its total value is estimated at $400,000 at the very lowest figure. Efforts will soon be made by a wrecking company to raise the ship, when it is believed that a great part of the cargo will be saved. It may be said, in conclusion, that the Russia received no injury whatever from the collision, although a good many of her passengers were frightened nearly out of their wits when the shock occurred.

LOSS OF THE STEAMBOAT NORWALK.

She is Run Into and Sunk near the Brooklyn Side.

Yesterday morning, after ten o'clock, as the steamboat Norwalk, a well known river boat—which during the present season has been running to Peekskill—was proceeding up the channel destined for a New York pier, there to embark passengers for Bath, Long Island, to attend the races at the Prospect Park Fair Grounds, she was run into and sunk within four minutes thereafter. It appears from the statements of the captain, George W. Wilson, and the pilot of the Norwalk that they were proceeding up the stream under a moderate pressure of steam, and when nearly opposite Martin's wharf, about midway between the Wall street and Fulton ferry slips, they encountered a propeller coming down the river, having a scow heavily laden with stone in tow. The Norwalk reversed her engines and signalized the propeller; but the latter kept on her course and attempted to cross the bow of the larger steamer. The scow struck the Norwalk on the starboard side, about the main gangway, just forward of the wheel, and immediately above the water line, with a force which is described by the pilot as resembling the striking of a solid stone pier. The hole knocked in the side of the steamboat was about six feet in diameter, and the water poured in with frightful rapidity, warning her crew—fortunately there were no passengers on board at the time of the occurrence—to seek safety without delay. The engines were put to their utmost to bring the doomed vessel near the shore, and she was brought in close proximity to the foot of Roberts' wharf, near the Wall street ferry, where she went down, stern foremost and turned bottom upwards, within less than five minutes from the time she was struck. The captain and crew were all rescued through the prompt assistance lent them by the tugboats and several smaller craft lying in shore that witnessed the disaster. Rumor had it that a cabin boy was lost; but this is denied by Captain Wilson. The vessel that caused the damage kept on her course down the river, and in the excitement of the occasion the officers failed to obtain her name. The Norwalk, formerly called Aurora, was an old vessel, but was rebuilt about five years ago. Last summer she drove a good business in plying between New York, Brooklyn, Fort Hamilton and Coney Island as a pleasure boat. During the past winter she underwent a pretty thorough overhauling, being refurnished, upholstered and renovated very generally in every part. She was owned by Messrs. Smith, Lewis & Wilson, of New York, whose loss amounts to about $15,000, and was not insured. The Norwalk now lies in about seven fathoms of water, and efforts to raise her are in progress.

EXPLOSION ON A TUGBOAT.

Three Persons Injured.

The immediate vicinity of Wall street ferry about half-past ten o'clock yesterday morning was suddenly thrown out of the quiet groove of its peaceful every day life by the loud report of an explosion, and a moment afterwards the myriad of splinters that were seen flying through the air and a heavy column of steam that emerged from the tugboat William Parks, lying at pier No. 15 East river, pointed out the whereabouts of the accident and told but too plainly that destruction, and perhaps death, were again on the wing. The shock was exceedingly heavy and caused considerable excitement among those who chanced to be in the neighborhood. There was a great hurry towards the scene of the catastrophe, and in a very few moments a vast crowd had collected, but the noise of escaping steam for a time seemed but to increase the confusion. The accident occurred near the head of pier No. 15, and by it three persons—the pilot, Thomas Rainey; the steward, James Johnson, and a deck hand, named Charles Powell—were severely, if not seriously, injured.

It appears that the tugboat but a little while previous to the sad disaster which overtook her so suddenly had entered the slip between piers Nos. 15 and 16 to wait for a tow, and lay with her bow made fast to a spile on the latter pier, and her stern swung across the slip towards pier No. 15. At the time of the explosion the pilot, steward, and deck hand above alluded to were on the deck near the bow of the vessel and in close proximity to the rear end of the boiler, which particular end was the cause of the trouble. It was the lower portion of the rear end of the boiler that was blown out, and as these men were but three or four feet in front and almost immediately over it at the time, they unfortunately received the full force of the shock. The steward was busily engaged in preparing the breakfast, and the pilot and deck hand were also busily employed in some work near him, when they were, without the slightest warning, suddenly sent whirling through the air and into the water.

The pilot, Thomas Rainey, was blown into the water, and as he was pretty badly stunned and scalded by the explosion, would doubtless have sank to the bottom had not Mr. James Coventry, a longshoreman, who witnessed the accident, heroically, and at the risk of his own life, jumped into the water after him, and after some difficulty succeeded in rescuing him from a watery grave. Captain Rainey, who is rather severely scalded about the upper portion of the body, was taken to his home in this city. It is said that he had been in command of the boat but a few days.

Charles Powell, the deck hand, was thrown from the boat on to pier 16, a distance of about twenty feet, and is badly scalded and bruised about the chest and arms. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital, where his injuries were promptly attended to. He was evidently suffering severe pain—so much so, indeed, that the doctor who attended to him was unable to find out whether or not he had received any internal injury, which, if he has not, will permit him to recover in a very short time.

James Johnson, the steward, escaped with comparatively slight injury. He is burned about the arms and the upper portion of the body, but not dangerously. Johnson was also taken to Bellevue Hospital, where he received medical attendance. The wounded men were conveyed to Bellevue by officers Ryan and Welch.

John Harrigan, the engineer of the tugboat, had been away from the boiler about two minutes, and when the explosion occurred was standing on the dock. Another deck hand, whose name we could not ascertain, was near the stern of the boat and likewise escaped uninjured.

The engineer states that when he last examined the boiler, two minutes previous to the explosion, it had a pressure of fifty-five pounds of steam. He further states that they were allowed by the inspector's certificate to carry sixty pounds, and that the boiler was provided with a "lock valve," which blew off at sixty-two pounds. He attributes the cause of the accident to usage and old age. The boat and boiler were both built in Philadelphia and were about five years old. The pilot house of the tug was blown into the water, but in other respects the boat sustained but very little damage. One thousand dollars will probably put her again in good repair. She is a trifle over sixty-one tons burden, and is owned by Mr. Washington Duckett, of Philadelphia, which city she left about two weeks ago and came to this city to be fitted with new tanks. On Monday she made her first trip down the bay, and yesterday morning had come up from Sandy Hook with a bark in tow, which she had left safely alongside of an adjoining wharf but a little time previous to being incapacitated by the explosion from doing further service.

ALLEGED DEFALCATION.

The Atlantic National Bank of Brooklyn a Heavy Loser by Its Late President.

No small consternation was occasioned among the depositors of the Atlantic National Bank of Brooklyn, to whom it was whispered for the first time on Monday that the late President of the institution, Mr. William C. Rushmore, who was killed by the recent accident on the Long Island Railroad, was discovered to have been deficient in his accounts with the bank to the amount of nearly $250,000. A slight rush on the bank was naturally the result of the report among the uneasy depositors, who had heretofore reposed the utmost confidence therein. The uneasiness thus caused has now ceased, however, in consequence of the action of the directors, who met yesterday morning, and, after fully considering the affairs of the bank, drew up an agreement between them, pledging themselves to carry it through the crisis and to continue the business. It appears that a few days after the funeral of Mr. Rushmore, who was regarded heretofore as one of the most strictly honorable and upright men in the community, and at whose obsequies the most celebrated divines of the city were proud to express their opinion of his worth, it was discovered by Mr. George S. Puffer, the acting president of the bank, that discrepancies existed in the accounts, and that there was a deficiency in the securities of from $100,000 to $250,000.

Up to the time of this startling discovery it was believed by the directors that the bank was in a highly prosperous condition; that the capital, amounting to half a million of dollars, was entirely secure, and that there was a surplus of $78,000 on hand, besides $35,000 of earned money for the payment of the semi-annual dividend. Since then the authorities have been sifting the matter in secret, jealously guarding its privacy, until it finally leaked out as above stated.

It is said that the deficit proceeds from advances made to a contractor, on securities, whose account is largely overdrawn; and also from the purchase of real estate by the late Mr. Rushmore in his own name. The deeds for the purchase of this property were, however, put away in the vaults of the bank, and were marked, "To secure the bank."

The officers of the bank are Peter C. Cornell, William Hunter, Jr.; Brewster Valentine, John French, John A. Lott, Henry C. Murphy, Henry K. Sheldon, George D. Puffer, Samuel Smith, Seymour L. Husted and Henry R. Pierson.

A MERCHANT IN TROUBLE.

A Bank President Victimized of $35,000—Alleged Fraudulent Transfer of Lands.

At Jefferson Market yesterday, before Justice Dodge, was arraigned, by Sergeant John McDermott, Jenks Budlong, a cheese merchant, of Warren street, Brooklyn, who stands accused of a serious offence, which, even if not sustained in the criminal prosecution now pending, will at least cause him considerable annoyance and expense to defend.

The complainant is Clinton Gilbert, Vice President of the Greenwich Savings Bank, and the charge is that Mr. Budlong, with the connivance and concurrence of another gentleman named in the affidavit, who has not yet been arrested, secured his endorsements to promissory notes amounting to $35,000, by false representations, which he had been compelled to pay.

The allegations set forth in the complaint on file in the court are briefly these.—

Mr. Gilbert charges that on the 1st of May, 1866, the accused applied to him to endorse notes to the above amount and, as a protection to the complainant, offered to give him a first mortgage on certain lands in the State of Ohio, including what is known as the Chardon cheese factory, at Chardon, Geauga county, Ohio, of the value of $15,000 or upwards. The complainant, believing his representations, consented to become endorser, and did so endorse notes to the above amount. Budlong produced what purported to be a first mortgage on the above property, which, it is alleged, he claimed was all the real estate owned by him in Ohio, and was free of all encumbrances. The cheese factory was alleged to be included in the property covered by the mortgage to which Edward H. Stokes was made a party with Mr. Gilbert, and which they accepted as the security for Mr. Gilbert's endorsements on the promissory notes. During the last month the complainant has discovered that the said mortgage did not cover the property in Chardon, Ohio; it is also charged that Budlong induced Gilbert to withhold the filing or recording of the said mortgage for the then time being; that when the mortgage was sent to the counties wherein the property described was situate, to be recorded, it was discovered that Budlong and the other named in the affidavit caused a mortgage to be prepared from Budlong to the other party named, covering all the real estate named, which they caused to be recorded before that made in favor of Gilbert, thus rendering his of no value. It is further charged that Budlong conveyed by deed to the other party named his interest in the cheese factory. Mr. Gilbert therefore charged that the prisoner conspired with the party named in the complaint with him to cheat and defraud him out of the above sum of $35,000, which he has been compelled to pay. He also represents that Mr. Stokes, before the commencement of these criminal proceedings, conveyed to him (Gilbert) all his interest in the said mortgage.

Upon the examination of the prisoner he stated that he is a resident of Brooklyn, fifty years of age, a merchant, and not guilty of the crimes alleged.

Justice Dodge fixed the bail at $70,000, which, up to the hour of closing the court, Mr. Budlong's counsel was unable to offer. He requested the Justice to allow an officer to accompany his client to a hotel, there to remain in his custody until bailed, but the request was refused and the accused locked up in a cell in Jefferson Market prison.

The second party to the complaint has not yet been arrested, but as he is a gentleman of means it is believed he will not attempt to avoid arrest. An examination in the case will be held at an early day.

PROSPECT PARK FAIR GROUNDS.

First Day of the Trotting Meeting—Two Capital Contests—The Fastest Team Trot on Record.

The first day of the trotting meeting at the Prospect Park Fair Grounds was a decided success. The weather was all that could be desired, and the attendance, if not very numerous, was decidedly select. The managers of the fair grounds showed that they had little to learn in the completeness of the arrangements which marked the day. A competent force of police officers from Brooklyn, under command of Inspector Folk, was present to enforce order, but no occasion for their services arose throughout the day. The arrangements for visitors were about as perfect as could be reasonably expected for an opening day, and a first opening at that. The grand stand was filled, but not crowded. It is admirably placed for the purpose of witnessing a race, overlooking the entire course and commanding many very picturesque views outside of it. The upper floor of the grand stand was more especially patronized by the ladies, whose toilets lent a charming feature to the scene and gave the course its most brilliant attraction. The club house, a few hundred feet away, had a grand national flag flying from its summit, two of smaller dimensions fluttered over the main entrance, and three of the association flags, in blue and white, gave themselves to the breeze from the top of the grand stand. There were wealthy gentlemen present from all parts of the country, and a real interest appeared to be felt by all in the successful establishment of legitimate trotting. Without clubs of this character, supported by gentlemen who take an interest in trotting, no real approach can be made to rendering the national horse sport of America popular and permanent. The members of the association are gentlemen of wealth and standing, and, numbering several hundred in strength, they combine an influence that cannot fail to popularize trotting and encourage the breeding and training of a better class of horseflesh throughout the country. The public, too, are invited to witness trotting, pure and simple, divested of its many features of fraud and collusion, and conducted in a manner that forbids the notion of unfairness. Any instance of fraud or collusion that may ever happen to occur on the Prospect Park Fair Grounds will be summarily dealt with, and those implicated will be forever prohibited, man and horse alike, from coming upon the course. The club house was considerably thronged throughout yesterday, the whole force of the association, with their families, being present. Dodworth's band played upon the upper piazza and certainly deserved credit for the wonderful variety of popular operatic airs they poured forth from time to time. There was a goodly show of handsome private vehicles on the ground, and a more than goodly show of beautiful women. Among those who promenaded the quarter stretch might be noticed Commodore Vanderbilt, Captain J. Vanderbilt, Mayor Kalbfleisch, Commodore Edward Dodge, Sheridan Shook, John C. Ham, William Johnston, Barney Williams, E. Simmons, Cornelius Stagg, California; Joel Holkem, Dr. George Gordon, Joseph Harker, George Hall, William M. Parks, Edward O. Read, Edward Morris, Colonel E. Sanford and Mr. Hamlin and friend from Buffalo. A good deal of enjoyment characterized the day. The weather alone was a source of exquisite delight, and the scenery, as viewed from the upper piazza of the club house, presented the most varied and picturesque features of rural beauty the eye could possibly rest upon.

THE TROTTING

was capital. The track was in fine order for fast time, and it was made, the team race being the fastest that ever took place in any race in this country. It is true that Mr. Bonner drove his mares Flatbush Maid and Lady Palmer and John Lovett drove Bruno and Brunette in faster time by four seconds in public, but not a race. The black stallion Darkness and the black mare Jessie Wales yesterday made the best that has ever been made in a race. They trotted the third heat, without skip or break, in 2:30. The best recorded time previously was made on the Mystic Park, Boston, September 20, 1867, which was in 2:32, and was made by the black mare Jessie Wales that trotted yesterday, with Ben Franklin for a mate. The winners of the team race on this occasion are the best matched team that were ever hitched together, both in size and color, and they step with the precision of clockwork when up to the top of their speed. The mare has a white heel and the stallion a star in his forehead, which are the only marks about them, otherwise they are as black as ravens. There were three teams entered for the purse, but only two came to the post, the blacks and Mr. Simmons' team, consisting of Old Put and Honest Allen. The other entry, Dan Mace's Twang and Mack, did not show up, as one of them, Twang, was lame. The black team are owned in Boston.

The mile heat race was a good one, four horses being engaged, and they made a capital race of it. The entries were Dan Mace's bay mare Lydia Thompson, Dan Pfifer's bay mare without a name, John Murphy's bay mare Lady Ella, and P. Manee's bay gelding, Trenton, formerly known as Defiance. The race was won by Lydia Thompson in three straight heats. The winner is a magnificent dark bay mare, 15½ hands high, with a square and vigorous trot. She does her work very promptly, as she never made a skip in the race. The winner of the second premium in this race, Pfifer's mare, is also a pretty bay mare, a trifle over fifteen hands, being sired by young Patchen. This was the first race she was ever engaged in, and she behaved well throughout under the circumstances. She will probably make a fast trotter in time. Lady Ella, the winner of the third premium, is a beauty, and trotted her race out in the gamest manner possible. She is a dark bay, handsomely formed, of stylish action, about fifteen hands high, and with a little more experience on the track in company will make a capital trotter. She was sired by a son of Rysdick's Hambletonian, and she can easily be recognized as one of that family. The other horse in the race (Trenton) is a fine looking light bay gelding, with a good turn of speed; but he was driven in the race by that unfortunate individual, Peter Manee, and had no chance of winning. In the hands of any popular professional driver Trenton would have been the favorite against the field, and would have probably won the race, as he showed more speed at times than any of the others in the race. Besides the four mentioned there was another entry, the bay mare Ellen Tree, but she did not make her appearance on the track. The mile heat, best three in five, in harness, race was the first to take place, the betting on which was rather spirited at about even money on Lydia Thompson against the field. On the team race the blacks were the favorites at $200 to $90. The following are the details of the trotting—

THE FIRST TROT.

First Heat.—Dan Pfifer's bay mare won the pole, Lady Ella the second place, Trenton third and Lydia Thompson outside. The latter was the favorite against the field. Trenton had the best of the send off, closely followed by Lydia, Lady Ella well up, with Pfifer's mare several lengths behind. Trenton led around the turn, Lydia Thompson second, Lady Ella close up and Pfifer's mare several lengths behind. When they reached the quarter pole Trenton led two lengths, Lydia second, two lengths ahead of Lady Ella, Pfifer three lengths further off. Time to the quarter pole forty seconds. Going down the backstretch Trenton opened the gap on Lydia, and Lady Ella closed up a trifle, but as they approached the half-mile pole Lydia closed rapidly, and as they passed that point there was not over half a length of daylight between her and the leader, Lady Ella a length and a half behind, Pfifer six lengths in the rear. Time, 1:19½. Going along the lower end of the course Lydia Thompson lapped Trenton, and at the three-quarter pole she was at his shoulders, Lady Ella two lengths further off, while Pfifer and his mare were entirely out of the race. Time to the three-quarter pole, 1:58½. A beautiful neck and neck struggle ensued up the homestretch, until the mare and the gelding were within thirty yards of the stand, when Trenton broke up, and Lydia went in a winner of the heat by a short length. Lady Ella was third, three lengths behind Trenton, but eight lengths in front of Pfifer's mare. Time of the heat, 2:39.

Second Heat.—Lydia Thompson was now the favorite against the field, at about two to one; in some instances, however, the odds were greater. At the second attempt the horses got away to a good start, Trenton first, Lydia Thompson second, Pfifer's mare third and Lady Ella fourth. Going around the turn Lydia Thompson and Trenton were head and head for a short time, but then the latter broke up and fell in the rear. Pfifer's mare was second and Lady Ella third. At the quarter pole, which was passed in thirty-nine seconds and a half, Lydia led five or six lengths, Lady Ella second, half a length in front of Pfifer's mare, who was three lengths in front of Trenton. Going down the backstretch Pfifer's mare and Lady Ella trotted finely and closed nicely on Lydia, the latter at the half mile pole being about three lengths in front of the two mares, who were two lengths ahead of Trenton. Time—1:18¾. Going along the lower end Trenton broke up again and fell off six lengths. Pfifer's mare was then trotting very steadily, and closing the daylight gradually. At the three-quarter pole—time, 1:58—Lydia was two lengths ahead, Pfifer second, two lengths in front of Lady Ella, who was six lengths in advance of Trenton. Pfifer forced his mare around the lower turn, and she responded gamely to the call and made a vigorous effort to overtake the leader, Lydia Thompson, but the latter won the heat by a length, Pfifer's mare second, two lengths in front of Lady Ella, the latter being four or five lengths ahead of Trenton. Time of the heat, 2:37½.

Third Heat.—Lydia Thompson was a great favorite and any required amount of odds were offered on her winning the race. Few bets, however, were made. The horses had a very even send-off, Lydia leading around the turn, Trenton second, Pfifer's mare third, Lady Ella fourth. At the quarter pole Lydia Thompson led two lengths, Trenton second, two lengths in front of Pfifer's mare, who was one length ahead of Lady Ella. Trenton then broke up and fell in the rear. Time, thirty-nine and three-quarter seconds. Going down the backstretch Lydia took a commanding lead of four lengths or more, Pfifer's mare second, two lengths ahead of Lady Ella, who was two lengths in advance of Trenton. At the half-mile pole, which was passed in 1:18¾, Lydia Thompson led four lengths, Pfifer's mare second, two lengths and a half in front of Lady Ella, who was four lengths ahead of Trenton, the latter having broken up a second time. Going along the lower end Lady Ella broke up, but lost little ground, and still kept in front of the gelding. At the three-quarter pole Pfifer made his dash for the heat. He made a very fine effort, and closed up rapidly. At the three-quarter pole, which was passed in 1:57¼, Lydia led three lengths, but Pfifer was closing at every stride. The struggle up the homestretch terminated by Lydia Thompson winning the heat by one length, Pfifer's mare second, three lengths in front of Lady Ella, who was four lengths ahead of Trenton. Time of the heat, 2:40¾. The following is a

SUMMARY.

PROSPECT PARK FAIR GROUNDS, May 25.—Premium No. 1, $500; mile heats; best three in five, in harness, for horses that have never beaten 2:45; $350 to the first, $100 to the second and $50 to the third horse:—

D. Mace entered b. m. Lydia Thompson	1	1	1
D. Pfifer entered b. m. No Name	4	2	2
J. Murphy entered b. m. Lady Ella	3	3	3
P. Manee entered b. g. Trenton (formerly Defiance)	2	4	4

TIME.

	Quarter.	Half.	Three-quarters.	Mile.
First heat	40	1:19½	1:58½	2:39
Second heat	39½	1:18¾	1:58	2:37½
Third heat	39¾	1:18¾	1:57¼	2:40¾

THE SECOND TROT—TEAMS.

First Heat.—After scoring once, in which the black team showed a deal of foot, they got the word, Jessie and her mate having nearly a length the best of it. They went away at a great pace and opened two lengths of daylight on the turn. At the quarter pole their lead was three lengths, and the time forty and a quarter seconds. The black mare and stallion drew away still more on the backstretch, and led at the half-mile pole four lengths. Time, 1:17¼. The pace was now very fast, and the even style in which they went was greatly admired. At the three-quarter pole, which was passed in 1:55, they led Old Put and Honest Allen five lengths, and it seemed, taking the closeness of the last turn to the stand, that the blacks could not be collared. Old Put and Honest Allen, however, came with a fine rush at the finish, and seemed to be closing rapidly. The little stallion took hold in earnest and came along in his old, determined style, but Old Put could not stand the pressure, and the black mare and Darkness, finely driven by Colonel Picket, won the heat by four lengths, in 2:32¾. William Borst, the driver of Old Put and Honest Allen, handled his horses also in a masterly manner.

Second Heat.—There was no betting now on this affair, as it appeared a foregone conclusion that the black team must win, barring accidents. The start was good. Picket appeared to wait a little with the blacks for the other team, seeing which Borst put on a rush and took a lead of a length and a quarter on the turn. At the quarter pole, which was passed in thirty-nine and a half seconds, this was increased to a length and a half. About another furlong away the black mare and her mate made a bad break, and at the half-mile pole, which was reached in 1:17½, the chestnut stallion and Old Put led five lengths and were trotting fast. Nearing the three-quarter pole, the black team, having settled again to their work, came rushing along fast and strong. The time at the pole was 1:56, and Honest Allen and Old Put had four lengths the best of it. The black ones gained rapidly. After the last turn the black stallion made a skip, but was caught after two or three jumps, and a desperate finish ensued. As the black team closed opposite the grand stand Old Put broke up. He was not pulled down as soon as he ought to have been, and, in fact, he was allowed to run over the score, Honest Allen trotting as true as steel all the way. The blacks, however, came with such a rush up the stretch that they won by half a length, making the heat in 2:35. The gallant manner in which the blacks closed up and won was hailed with cheers by the spectators.

Third Heat.—The blacks had rather the best of the start and they took a lead of two lengths around the turn, which they held to the quarter pole in thirty-eight and a half seconds. Old Put here left his feet, but Honest Allen keeping up the pace, very little ground was lost by the mishap. The blacks were then fully extended and they were going at a tremendous rate, opening a gap of five lengths to the half-mile pole, which they passed in 1:15. Going along the lower end they never flagged for a moment, but kept up a steady, beautiful stride, seeming in the distance like a single horse. At the three-quarter pole they were six lengths away from Old Put and Honest Allen, the time being 1:52. The latter team were now put to their best pace; in fact, they were at a pace that Old Put could not maintain, and he broke up and ran for some distance, and he again broke up on the homestretch and ran, the little stallion sticking to his trot and gaining rapidly on the blacks. The latter came in winners of the heat and race by two lengths, making the heat in 2:30 the fastest time ever made in a race by a team in this or any other country. The following is a

SUMMARY.

Premium No. 2, $1,500, mile heats, best three in five, for all teams; $1,000 to the first, $350 to the second and $150 to the third team.

B. S. Wright entered black horse Darkness and black mare Jessie Wales	1	1	1
W. L. Simmons entered b. g. Old Put and b. g. Honest Allen	2	2	2
D. Mace entered b. g. Twang and g. g. Mack dr.			

TIME.

	Quarter.	Half.	Three-Quarters.	Mile.
First heat	40¼	1:17¼	1:55	2:32¾
Second heat	39½	1:17½	1:56	2:35
Third heat	38½	1:15	1:52	2:30

HORSE NOTES.

There was a large attendance at the Fashion Course on Sunday morning to see the trotting horses that are there in training take their morning work. A number of horses have engagements at the Prospect Park Fair Grounds this week.

D. Mace drove Mr. Humphrey's black mare Tempest, and afterwards another black mare that showed considerable speed.

Mr. Rodin drove a very fast and fine looking sorrel horse, the property of Mr. De Jonge. He also drove Mr. Messerole's horse Little Fred a mile in 2:34½, and repeated him a mile in 2:29½.

Mr. Borst drove George Wilkes a mile, which he trotted very handily in 2:23½.

Mr. Ferguson drove Needle Gun a mile with a running horse by the side of the sulky, and he also showed great speed.

Mr. Champlin drove a very fine and fast team of blacks, the property of Mr. Wilkins.

Mr. Harker's mare Brunette showed a great deal of speed.

George Palmer was rattled up and down the homestretch of the track several times. He is very fast this spring.

Mr. Rodin drove Myron Perry a mile in 2:31½. This horse is matched to beat Dutchman's three mile saddle time.

Mr. Lovett drove a very handsome five year old Hambletonian mare, the property of N. H. Leadbetter, who stepped very nicely.

Mountain Boy trotted a quarter of a mile the other morning at the Union Course in thirty one seconds and a half. Bruno and Dexter have also trotted quarters in thirty-one seconds and a half; and Mr. Bonner's mare Peerless has been tried a quarter by Captain Moore and another gentleman in thirty seconds; but the beauty of Dexter is that he keeps up his brush longer than any other horse in the world.

Captain Baby owns and drives on the road to a top wagon a magnificent team of grays, whose style and action are admirable.

The young race horse Pompey Payne, who marked 1 44¼ at Lexington last week, was sold immediately after the race to James Conlisk for $8,000. Pompey Payne is three years old, a blood bay, of fine style and finish. He was sired by Vandal, dam Magneta by Mahomet. Pompey Payne was beaten at two mile heats on Friday last by Versailles and Dublin.

THE BUCKEYE RACES.

CINCINNATI, May 25, 1869.

The racing over the Buckeye course commenced to-day. The weather was fine, the attendance good and the track somewhat heavy. The betting was moderate.

The first race was a sweepstakes for three year old colts and fillies, mile heats, $25 entrance, the club adding $300. The following is a

SUMMARY.

Jackson & Co.'s b. c. Herzog, by Vandal, dam Dixie	1	1
Richards & Kelgour's ch. c. by imp Mickey Free, dam Blonde, by imp. Glencoe	2	2
H. P. McGrath's ch. c. Blarney Stone, by Rhinodyne, dam Roxana, by imp. Chesterfield	3	4
D. J. Crouse's ch. c., by imp. Bonnie Scotland, dam by imp. Yorkshire	4	3
G. W. Stewart's ch. c. Barney Williams, by Lexington, dam Volgar (sister to Vandal), by imp. Glencoe	5	5
J. W. Ford's b. c. Wilkes Booth, by Doncrail, dam Amanda Morehead, by imp. Glencoe	6	7
George Cadwallader's b. c. Pompey Paine, by Vandal, dam Magnetta, by Mahomet	7	6
H. Blandy's ch. c. John Mcintire, by Frank Boston, dam Buckeye Lass, by Admiral	dis.	

Time, 1 45—1.43½.

The second race was for a Club purse of $500; two mile heats, for all ages. The following is the result:—

A. Buford's b. c. Crossland, by Lexington, dam Tennessee mare	1	1
D. J. Crouse's br. h. Ausbril, by imp. Australian, dam by imp. Ambassador	2	3
Ch. m. Phoenix Belle, by imp. Australian, dam Dolly Carter, by imp. Glencoe	3	dis
James Ford's b. m. Woodford Belle, by Lexington, dam Amanda Morehead, by imp. Glencoe	4	2

Time, 3 39—3.39½.

KENTUCKY RACES.

LEXINGTON, May 21.—Citizens' Stake for colts and fillies three years old, two mile heats, $50 entrance, p. p.; the association to add $250.

General A. Buford's b. c. Versailles, by Vandal, dam by imp. Margrave	2	2	1	1
Frank Harper's ch. c. Dublin, by Australian, dam Lavender, by Wagner	3	1	2	2
Geo Cadwallader's b. c. Pompey Payne, by Vandal, dam Magneta, by Mahomet	1	3	3	3

Time, 3:39½—3:48¼—4:01½—4:00¼.

THE NATIONAL GAME

The Mutuals beat the Harvards yesterday, with a score of 4— to 11.

The Socials and [illegible] play to-day.

The Eckfords and [illegible] play to-day, at the Union grounds.

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THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

The Old and New School Assemblies.

A BLAST FOR PEACE WITH ENGLAND.

SENATOR DRAKE SPEAKS THEREON.

The Proposed Basis of Reunion Not Liked by the Old School.

The Power of the Press a Lever to the Church.

The Gold Market and Foreign Missions.

OLD SCHOOL ASSEMBLY.

Fifth Day.

The proceedings opened at nine o'clock A. M. with the usual devotional exercises, imploring the divine assistance to aid them in the work before them for the day. Rev. Dr. Jacobus, the Moderator, presided. When business was resumed the Secretary read the minutes of the proceedings of the day before, and on motion they were adopted without any amendment.

The SECRETARY, by permission, stated that a great many of the reports and resolutions are written in lead pencil and are much interlined, and when handled somewhat become illegible. He would ask that this custom be abandoned, for the benefit of the files and records of the Assembly.

After some routine business, Judge RYERSON, of this city, offered the following preamble and resolutions:—

Whereas the existing state of feeling between this country and Great Britain is a cause of profound regret and grief to all who desire to maintain peaceful and friendly relations between these two great Protestant Powers, and whereas there are no causes of difference, but such as ought to be adjusted (while a war between them would do incalculable injury to the cause of civil and religious liberty, would retard, perhaps for generations, the great work of converting the heathen, and be one of the greatest calamities that could befall our race, and as we believe that a vast majority of our citizens would deplore such a war, and as, above all, it is one of the highest duties of the Christian Church to labor and pray for peace and good will towards man) therefore,

Resolved, That this General Assembly would earnestly exhort all Christians under its care to offer fervent prayers to Almighty God that He would by His Holy Spirit so enlighten and influence the understandings and hearts and would so guide and control the conduct of the rulers and people of both these nations that all matters of difference may be amicably settled and a lasting peace preserved.

And this Assembly would affectionately and earnestly appeal to the Christian people of Great Britain and Ireland to join in like supplications to our common Father in Heaven.

Resolved, That a copy hereof be sent to the other General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, now in session in this city, with a most respectful request that they unite with us in our efforts to preserve peace between these two Protestant nations (a war between whom might and probably would involve the civilized world)

The Judge hoped that his resolutions would be approved. He proposed them after consultation with the wisest members of this and the other Assembly. We are not, he said, travelling out of the sphere of our appropriate duty, but perform a high Christian obligation, and our request will meet with a hearty response. The objection urged is that there is no danger. He wished he could hope so; but when he read in the papers the expressions of a statesman who openly advocated war, when he read the letter of Prof. Goldwin Smith, a man who stood by us during the days of our trouble, and who now counsels emigration from England to this country to cease, when all this must have had such an impression upon him, what, he asked, must have been the impression on the far-off people of England? Remembering what powerful interests in both countries are in favor of war, how that a single act of an inflammable individual might increase the complication, he would say there is danger, and he wished to assure the English people that the true sentiment of Americans is opposed to such a course. He believed that if the Christian people of England and America would unite in prayer for peace God will listen to these prayers and He will guide and influence the hearts of rulers. We are in the same condition now as in 1859-60. It was said then that there was no danger of a secession civil war, and they were derided as Union savers who spoke of the approaching danger; but he believed that if the Christian people of both sections had then united in prayer the terrible four years of war might have been avoided

Here the order of the day intervened, but it was postponed to continue the debate.

Senator CHARLES D. DRAKE prefaced his remarks with the quotation that the Church of Christ preaches peace on earth and good will to all men. There can, therefore, be no impropriety in praying for peace. But, with all due respect for the mover and his intentions, he must dissent from some expressions in the paper offered. Everything concerning war or peace with England was out of place here. For an ecclesiastical assembly, it is not proper to snuff war in the breeze. There is another assembly in this country, competent to declare war with another nation, which has adjourned without having in any way given any apprehension of an impending war. Why should this assembly, not responsible for the foreign policy of this country, undertake to make such a public pronouncement? The Senator then read the same preamble and resolutions, leaving out all passages referring to war with England (which are marked above in parentheses)—a war, he said, which has not yet risen as much as a man's hand on the clouds and of which there is no intimation in the minds of the men who control the destinies of this nation. It is not for this ecclesiastical assembly to discover specks of war.

The amendment as suggested by Senator Drake was accepted with great pleasure by Judge Ryerson, who was glad to hear such opinions expressed here by the Senator so much opposed to those he had read attributed to another distinguished Senator of the same political party, and he hoped that when Senator Drake returned to the field of his labors in the Senate he would give utterance to the same pacific sentiments.

Judge BLACKWOOD hoped that all the words referring to war with England in the resolutions and not read by Senator Drake should be bodily taken out of the paper, so that they might not even appear on the records as being struck out by an amendment.

Senator DRAKE suggested that the motion was still in the control of the mover, and he might strike out what he wished.

Judge RYERSON read the resolutions again, with the objectionable passages left out (given above as stated within brackets).

Judge HALL, a native Scotch Presbyterian, hoped that the paper as now read and seconded by Senator Drake would pass unanimously. It was right that everything looking to an interference with the political authorities should be left out, but it was appropriate for the Church to do what in its power lay to preserve permanent peace. The very irritation of feeling at present was a precipice to be guarded against.

The resolutions were thereupon unanimously adopted.

Rev. Dr. ROGERS, Temporary Clerk, then announced, with great emphasis, that the proper authorities of Jersey City and Newark had countermanded all orders for decorating soldiers' graves next Sabbath.

The order of the day was reached, it being the report of the committee on the Board of Foreign Missions. The report furnishes evidence of the successful working of the missionary efforts and demands gratitude to God for His aid. It refers to the death of several prominent missionaries and members of the Board of Foreign Missions and recommends appropriate action. The contributions to the funds of the Board were not such as to authorize increased expenditure, but the General Assembly should provide the necessary means to supply all the wants of the work. The number of contributing churches has decreased more than a hundred. The financial exhibit of the report gives the following receipts:—

	To May 1, 1868.	To May 1, 1869.
Total from churches	$177,939	$178,438
Total from legacies	15,210	88,308
Total from Sy. Ref. Pr. Church	4,045	3,720
Miscellaneous	59,782	29,966
Friends in India	5,940	8,000
Total	$262,926	$308,429

The expenditures from May 1, 1868, to May 1, 1869.—

Missions in India	$124,732 87
Missions in Siam and Laos	20,169 10
Missions in China	69,089 58
Missions to Chinese, California	2,235 00
Missions in Japan	8,367 88
Missions in Africa	16,067 89
Missions to American Indians	13,186 56
Missions in South America	36,089 30
Missions to the Jews in New York	700 00
Missions in Papal countries	2,747 78
Secretary's and Treasurer's Department	11,856 24
Printing	9,520 28
Miscellaneous	987 69
Total	$316,658 77

—or a balance against the treasury of $5,300 60. Among the expenditures was the sum of $19,382 for extra foreign exchange—that is for additional expense incurred for converting the paper money contributed into gold values to make it available in foreign countries. The report of the Board has also the following:—

This is now a critical period in the Board's history. It must either go forward or backward in its work. To advance with the Divine blessing on its labors more means must be furnished to send out the men who are waiting and ready to go, and to sustain the expanding work in the field. To arrest the work, the present scale of liberality need only be maintained, as this is wholly inadequate to sustain the present operations of the Board. The gifts of the Church would be sufficient if the present contributions were in gold. To make them equivalent to this should be the aim of every congregation, and to this the committee would specially direct the attention of every minister and church session.

To the report of the committee to whom the general report of the Board of Foreign Missions had been referred were appended a series of resolutions as follows:—

Resolved, 1. That the report of the Board be approved and published, with the accompanying paper on the present condition of the foreign mission work, and recommended to the prayerful attention of the ministers and members of our churches.

2. That the success which has hitherto attended this work and the marked providences by which God has in the past intervened to provide the means to carry it on should encourage the Board to go forward, with a true economy, but with fidelity to the high trust committed by God and the Church to its care. And the members of this Assembly hereby promise the Board their hearty sympathy and cordial co-operation and pledge their influence with their several presbyteries to sustain this work.

3. That the present cost of exchange greatly increasing the expenses of the mission work and rendering necessary enlarged contributions, the pastors of churches be requested to bring this fact to the attention of the churches and urge them to make their contributions on a good basis.

4. That it be earnestly recommended to the several presbyteries to take measures to secure contributions for this object from each of their churches.

5. That gratefully recognizing the aid already given by the children of the Church and believing that this field, systematically and faithfully cultivated, may be made to produce a still richer harvest, this Assembly earnestly requests the pastors and superintendents to see that the children of all our Sabbath schools are carefully instructed in their duty to aid in giving the Gospel to the heathen, and that they have frequent opportunities to contribute to this work.

6. That recognizing our dependence upon God and the aid of the Holy Spirit for the success of all our efforts, we would urge upon all the members of our churches the duty of more frequent, earnest and united prayer for the Divine blessing upon the Board, missionaries and those for whom they labor.

The report having been recieved and a motion made to adopt it, Rev. Dr. ECKHARD inquired whether this would carry the report and resolutions as a whole, and, being told yes, said that it should not be done without explanation, for if these resolutions were passed and lived up to he would give his son to the work; never again, perhaps, to meet him this side the river of death; but amend them and make them only recommendations, then his son would remain. The responsibility rests with the ministers and elders. The revival looked for sure to come from the union of the churches will not add one man nor one dollar to the missionary field, unless the pastors and elders exert themselves and do what God requires, to make it a reality and not let it remain a form. It is easy to pass a resolution, but it takes work to carry it out. He himself spent the earlier part of his ministry among the heathen and knows the bitterness of feeling engendered because the funds were not at hand. He had once three thousand children in Bible schools, but he had to send off for want of means. But if these resolutions be passed, then each man should know that it has become his duty to see that they are carried out.

Rev. Dr. MATTOON, who had presented the report, stated that this very question was prominently before the committee. The funds had run low; the treasurer had said that if, in the Providence of God, a legacy had not come he could not have carried the burden a month longer. The Board expect another $58,000 this year, while yet, if no further aid come, the Board will be in debt for this year's work. It is every minister's and elder's duty to present this matter properly in their churches. Much, in fact all, can be accomplished by the presbyteries. By them, even churches with no stated supplies, no settled pastors, can be reached. The committee desire to pledge this Assembly, not alone as a body, but as individual members, to go home and do their utmost, and carry their influence before the presbyteries, and see that every one does its duty.

Rev. Dr. IRWIN, Secretary of the Board of Foreign Missions, said that the keynote to the work of the Board are the words of Christ Himself. He made a strong appeal, directed to the Christian hearts of his hearers, to support the efforts to evangelize the world. Interesting was his classifying as among the Buddhists of India, the Chinese, &c., as "benighted heathens," also the Roman Catholics of South America. He referred to the efforts of missionaries and to the testimony that China was literally open to Christianity and that Hindooism is falling to pieces. He continued his appeal and spoke emphatically of the duty of every Christian to support the Board in its missionary labors.

He was followed by Mr. ROBERT CARTER, a member of the Executive Committee of the Board of Foreign Missions, who gave a graphic account of the financial troubles of the Board. So that two years ago the Board had no home and was accommodated with an office in the speaker's store He remembered the following year, when forty-five thousand dollars were contributed by little children alone. The year after they were again seventy-six thousand dollars in debt. He detailed some of the harassing situations into which the Board and their missionaries had come through the want of funds, and closed with a fervent exhortation to be more liberal in the future.

The next speaker upon the same subject was Rev. Dr. WATERBURY, a member of the same committee, who also enlarged upon the failure of the church members to contribute a sufficiency for missionary purposes. While other foreign missionary societies have money, but lack men, the Presbyterian Board has men clamoring to be sent among the heathens, but not the means to send them.

He then explained in detail a practical method by means of which each pastor and elder could reach the wealthy, the poor, the grown and the young and influence them to contribute. He called upon all to let this be a missionary day, and throw their whole soul into it. They must evangelize the world, and God is opening avenues for them to do it.

Rev. Dr. MARTIN, from Ningpo, China, was called out. Speaking of the attention paid to the discussion of this subject, he compared it with the hum and buzz during the business details, showing that the hearts of the assembly were not in the proceedings yesterday, but are to-day. He mentioned the debt of the Board, and said it was too much the custom to rely on the rich of the church; but as Mohemid Ali did in Egypt planting trees thus increasing the fall of rain, every pastor should plant in the garden of God, and throughout the land the results would soon beneficently rise about us. He then spoke of missionary labors and their results as having gradually been founded in a system of general brotherhood and always bringing home benefits to its nation. He spoke of Urlius translating the Bible into Gothic and instructing them in Christianity, and a century later, when the Goths destroyed and sacked the Roman Empire, they saved the churches and all who sought refuge in them, as the Cross called for their respect. He referred to the immigrations of Chinese, that there will be Chinese nations on this Continent in less than three centuries; they will immigrate, not by thousands, but by millions; they will not displace the Anglo Saxon, but they will be here, and shall they come as Christians or heathens? He then entered into details of his missionary experience. At the last meeting of Presbytery of Ningpo sixteen members were present, only four white men, eleven were Chinese. When he arrived there only seven individual Presbyterians were there; they had now seven churches. Why then be backward in this flourishing work of God? He was shocked when at first it seemed that these resolutions would be adopted without discussion. He hoped that the Assembly would in the true meaning of the word adopt and make these resolutions their own.

Rev. Mr. ROBERTS, of New Jersey, followed. What will the Suez canal, the Pacific railroad, the cable telegraph do? They all refer to temporal matters, except as the Church of God may make use of them. But by the labors of the missionary penetrating the hidden languages of a thousand millions of people and bringing to them the literature of the Church a canal is opened ten times as important as the Suez canal or any other enterprise. Hence the work of foreign missions transcend any other enterprise in the world. And while temporal enterprises receive more money than they want, the church goes begging, runs in debt and hundreds of churches refuse to contribute; He also, having been in Egypt and Palestine, related some of his experiences in that country among those whom former missionaries had converted and who were now waiting for other missionaries, but there is no money to send any.

At the hour of half-past twelve the Assembly adjourned, with prayer, to half-past two o'clock P. M.

Afternoon Session.

Before opening the proceedings in the afternoon all the delegates to the Assembly arranged themselves in order in front of the church, on Fifth avenue, and were photographed in a body.

A report of the special committee in regard to the decorating of soldiers' graves on Sunday next was made, to the effect that nobody could be found who had authority to act in the matter, and they asked to be discharged.

Rev. Dr. ROGERS inquired whether this report referred only to the city and State of New York, and received an affirmative response.

Rev. Dr. ROGERS—"I can only say for my own little State of New Jersey, across the way, that the order for Sunday was countermanded and Saturday substituted, and those who cannot do it on that day may do it on Monday; so that in my State the Sabbath will not be desecrated;" and the reverend gentleman gave a significant nod of satisfaction as he sat down. The committee were not discharged.

Rev. Dr. WRIGHT, not a member of the present Assembly, but chairman of a special committee appointed at the last Assembly on the subject of an increase of clerical salaries, was allowed to make his report now, as he was obliged to leave the city. The report was read and placed on the docket. This report is a very lengthy document. It starts out by referring to the following propositions:—

1. That the Assembly acknowledge that by the ordinance of Christ every minister of the Gospel devoted to His work is entitled to an adequate support.

2. That the duty of providing such support does not rest exclusively on the congregation which is served by the minister, but upon the Church as a whole.

3. That the Board of Domestic Missions be directed to carry out these principles in the best manner and at the earliest period possible.

This is followed by a long argument, revealing also the differences in the committee and giving a general view of the subject of the sustentation of the ministry. The report concludes:—

Some of the objects aimed at in this plan are —First—To use our system, especially the presbytery in the direct work of sympathy and care for churches and ministers under its control. Second—It is hoped that while the feeble churches are assisted, it will lead to expansion and missionary effort in all parts of our land, by bringing presbyteries to feel that they are held responsible by our system for the care of the field over which they are placed Third—Greater care will be exercised in the use of funds raised and appropriated on the field than by drawing from a general fund. Fourth—The Board will thus be relieved of a large part of the care incident to the distribution of funds in every presbytery, and can give its individual attention to all its resources to missionary presbyteries and to those positions of our country where as yet we have no presbyterial organizations.

During the question as to which of the orders of the day or of what lies over as unfinished business should be taken up it was finally agreed to hear the report on the answers of the presbyteries on the subject of union. Rev. Dr. McGILL, Stated Clerk of the Assembly, proceeded to read the report, which was accepted and adopted. Numerous inquiries followed as to the correctness of the classification, whereupon it was moved to recommit the report for re-examination and correction, which was carried. From the report which thus passed out of the possession of the house again, it would appear that 143 presbyteries had voted and replied to the questions, sent down last year from the General Assembly, as to their approval or disapproval of the "basis of reunion" proposed. It seemed that only five presbyteries voted unconditionally for it, thirty-seven conditionally and the rest against the "basis." It takes a three fourth majority to decide. This would indicate that the "basis of reunion" had been rejected by the Old School Presbyterians, which, however, seems to be no serious obstacle to the accomplishment of the reunion on a different "basis."

Rev. Dr. BLACKFORD, of Rio Janeiro, was awarded the floor on the report of the Committee on the Board of Foreign Missions. He claimed that the Board did not act right, it being afraid of debt. He wished that the debt were a hundred thousand dollars, to stir up the shame of the Church. The reverend gentleman continued a somewhat violent harangue, when

A DELEGATE rose to a point of order, as the reverend brother was not speaking to the report.

Rev. Dr. BLACKFORD—Mr. Moderator, I think the report of the committee opens the whole subject of foreign missions.

The MODERATOR assented, whereupon a gentleman from Ohio interposed:—"Mr. Moderator, we are getting exceedingly tired;" and immediately the Freedmen's Committee asked leave to retire, which was granted. Rev. Dr. Blackford then continued.

Rev SALOMON COOK, of Illinois, followed in a business-like explanation as to the way in which the churches who have not yet contributed could be brought to do so. He hoped that these very proceedings of the Assembly will have this effect and fill the treasury. If the money spent in tobacco was devoted to the Church it would double their contributions.

Mr. WILLIAM RANKIN, Jr., Treasurer of the Board of Foreign Missions, was called out and gave some very interesting statistics. He would not vote to expend more than there was money, for, whether he signs the drafts as treasurer or as an individual, if they be not promptly honored, it affects his commercial name. The legacy mentioned was one of $68,000, and came, by the providence of God, in time to save an indebtedness of $65,000 The mission work had progressed. Twenty-seven years ago the expenses were $60,000; eighteen years ago, when he became treasurer, they were $114,000, and this year they are estimated at $343,000. The difference between paper and gold is their great difficulty. Even since the Assembly is in session, he paid over $2,000 premium to get $5,000 gold. The first need of the Church to convert the world is gold. Prayers and confidence in God should not be missed, for they are essential, but to make them materially effective, gold is necessary.

Rev. Dr. IMBRIE believed that the speech of Mr. Rankin has fully demonstrated that we have arrived at a crisis not only for the Board of Foreign Missions, but for all other boards, and which we must meet. But the present debate was only taking up time otherwise wanted, and he would move the adoption of the resolution. This motion was carried and the resolutions were adopted.

Rev. Mr. PLUMLEY then offered the following, which was passed:—

Resolved, That the Assembly recommends that the week in 1870, commencing January 2, and including Sabbath, January 9, be set apart as a "week of prayer" for the conversion of the world.

The stated clerk was authorized to receive a supplementary report of the Presbytery of Long Island upon the subject of the reunion of the two branches of the Presbyterian Church.

The Rev. Dr. HAMILL submitted a report on the Board of Education, and its operations. The report concludes with a series of resolutions, the gist of which was as follows:—First, approving the operations of the Board for the year. Second, expressing gratitude to God for His bounty in allowing the work to grow to its fiftieth anniversary. Third, recommending an increase of the ministry, made necessary by the opening of new fields, and calling upon increased liberality of church members. Fourth, that in every theological school a chair of evangelistic theology should be instituted to instruct the students in the principles of the aggressions of the Church upon the sins of the world. The fifth recommends each presbytery to have a standing committee on candidates for the ministry. The sixth asks pastors to satisfy themselves fully as to the fitness of applicants before presenting them to the presbytery The seventh appoints the last Thursday of February as a special day of prayers for families, schools, colleges and seminaries. The eighth recommends the prayers of the Church for the evangelical educational movement among the Germans and French; The ninth declares the high importance of the German Theological School at Dubuque. The tenth refers it to the Board of Education to inquire how best the Assembly could exercise proper control over that school; and the eleventh deems it unwise, on account of its present location among a large German population, to remove the school to Springfield, Ill.

After receiving and accepting an invitation to visit the Bible House, and also the proposition of the General Synod of the Reformed Church (fully given in the proceedings of the New School Assembly) and referring it to a committee of three ministers and two elders, and adopting a proposition for the joint communion on Friday next, the appeal case of Hynes against the Synod of Illinois was entered into, and, without completing it, the Assembly adjourned.

THE NEW SCHOOL ASSEMBLY.

Fifth Day.

The fifth day's proceedings of the New School Presbyterian Assembly opened yesterday morning, as usual, with prayer. The Moderator then read an invitation from the Consistory of the Old North Reformed Dutch church in Fulton street to join in the celebration of their centennial anniversary. The invitation was accepted, with the thanks of the Assembly.

The several committees on Synodical Records made favorable reports, which were adopted. A few synods, however, were unrepresented, and their committees were discharged.

The standing committee on Sabbath schools reported that the institution of Sabbath schools was gathering influences and agencies which had great power in the land. This result was mainly owing to the efforts of laymen. The Assembly has felt that something ought to be done in this matter. The committee recommended a preamble and resolutions to the effect that the Sabbath School Committee be disbanded. Adopted.

The MODERATOR—Everything on my docket for the action of the house is exhausted, and we are waiting for the reports of standing committees.

The Assembly then united in singing—

There is a fountain filled with blood,
Drawn from Emmanuel's veins.

Rev. Mr. BALLANTYNE then lead in prayer.

On motion of Mr. LANE the Assembly adjourned till half-past two o'clock to give the standing committees an opportunity to finish up their business in order to report to the Assembly.

It was announced that any members who had exchanged hats last night at the reception could step forward and have the mistakes rectified.

After the adjournment the members of the Assembly had their photographs taken outside the church, standing in a group in Thirty-fifth street.

Afternoon Session.

The Assembly were punctual in reassembling at the appointed hour, and the Moderator opened with an appropriate prayer.

After the minutes of the morning session had been read and approved

Rev. Dr HOWARD CROSBY, from the Committee on Devotional Exercises, reported the following additions to the programme.—A joint prayer meeting in the Church of the Covenant at half-past eight A. M. to-day, Rev. Dr. Fowler to preside; meeting in behalf of Home Missions, church erection and education, in the same church, this evening, at eight o'clock; meeting in behalf of the deaf and dumb, in the Madison Square church, at eight o'clock this evening, meeting of the Christain Commission, in the Church of the Covenant to-morrow evening at eight o'clock. A joint communion service of the Old and New Schools will be held in the Brick church at three o'clock on Friday. Rev. Drs. Fowler and Jacobus will preside Dr. Gardiner Spring will offer the opening prayer and distribute the bread, Rev. Dr. Shaw will deliver the opening address, and Rev. Dr. Anderson the concluding address. Elders William Strong, of Pennsylvania; David Haber, of California; John L. Knight, of Indiana, and J. H. McCampbell, Martin Ryerson and Morris Patterson, of this city, will distribute the wine.

Rev. Dr. FISHER read the minutes of a meeting held at the Mission House, in Arch street, Philadelphia, in November, 1867, of committees of the Old and New Schools in reference to reunion, signed by Alexander McGill, Secretary. They contained nearly the same suggestions for reunion as those already submitted and published in full in the HERALD.

The matter was referred to the Committee on Reunion.

The report of the standing Committee on Publications was then read, and contained several suggestions as to how the work in this connection might be advanced. A long and heated debate followed, in which Rev. Drs. Moore, Crosby, Darling, Taylor and others were pitted against each other.

Dr. CROSBY was in favor of having the getting out of the publications placed in the hands of some of the publishing houses of New York or Philadelphia as a matter of economy.

Dr. DARLING opposed this on the ground that in his experience publishers had sold a great deal more of their own favorite books than they did of Presbyterian works, and in one instance where he inquired at a publishing house for a Presbyterian book none of the clerks of the establishment knew that such books as Presbyterian books were published there. The doctor was in favor of the Presbyterian Church, as a distinct denomination, publishing their own matter.

Rev. Dr. HOWARD, of Catskill, did not see, understanding as he did the power of the press, why the Presbyterians, as a denomination, should not use that power and have a press of their own.

Another reverend gentleman said that a large number of Presbyterians would not take the *Presbyterian Monthly* because it was dull reading to them. He said the thing they wanted was an aggressive literature. They wanted a rival to the Boston Tract Society. The time was past for people reading dull works, and if the Church did not furnish interesting matter the people would go elsewhere. The report was adopted.

Rev. Dr. WING reported from the Judicial Committee that two papers had been referred to the committee—one from T. C. Connelly, of Washington, D. C., calling attention to injustice to the members of a church. The committee recommended that the paper be returned to the subscriber and the whole matter be dismissed, inasmuch as the committee could not take cognizance of it. The report was received and the recommendation adopted. The second paper related to a minister who was deposed and his name stricken from the roll by the clerk, before his case was decided and without any orders from the Presbytery. The committee recommended that the name of the minister be restored to the roll and retained there until the case is finally disposed of. This recommendation was also adopted.

Dr. PORTER, President of the General Synod of the Reformed Church in this country, was then introduced to the Assembly by the Moderator, and suggested a national gathering of the Evangelical churches of the United States for the purpose of conferring together. He presented the following memorial in relation to the matter, which was referred to a special committee —

THE GENERAL SYNOD OF THE REFORMED CHURCH TO THE ASSEMBLIES, SYNODS AND JUDICATORIES OF THE SEVERAL BRANCHES OF THE EVANGELICAL CATHOLIC CHURCH IN THE UNITED STATES, SENDETH GREETING:—

At its session in the city of Hudson, N. Y., held June, 1868, the General Synod of the Reformed Church in America adopted, by a unanimous vote, the following circular letter:—

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF EVANGELICAL CHURCHES.

Whereas, the Constitution of the Church confides to the General Synod the duty of "regulating and maintaining a friendly correspondence with the highest judicatories or assemblies of other religious denominations, for the purpose of promoting union and concert in general measures which may be calculated to maintain sound doctrine, prevent conflicting regulations relative to persons under censure of the judicatories of either denominations, and to produce concert and harmony in their respective proceedings to promote the cause of piety and religion." And whereas, it is the conviction of this synod that wholesome fraternal measures may be adopted for combining and unifying the evangelical denominations in support of the common doctrines of Christianity, without involving any surrender of the distinctive features and individual characteristics of these denominations. And whereas, the doctrinal and governmental system of the Reformed Church is broad and catholic, presenting a basis on which general measures for the promotion of piety and religion may be prosecuted, therefore

Resolved, That this synod hereby appoints a committee of three ministers and three elders, to present in its behalf to the highest judicatories and assemblies of other evangelical denominations, at their next annual meetings, for their consideration and adoption, the following plan of a national council of the evangelical denominations of these United States —

First—Such Council shall have for its great object the concerting of proper measures for promoting, not organic, but fraternal union, for the maintenance of the common doctrines and ethics of the Christian Church, whose one head is the Lord Jesus.

Second—That its powers shall be simply advisory, and be exercised, not for the purpose of assailing what any denomination represented therein may regard as necessary to its welfare, but to secure concert of action for the furtherance of the Gospel by diminishing sectarian rivalries and oppositions

Third—Such Council, when convened, may consider and recommend such general measures as may tend to give expression to the proper and essential unity of all who love the Lord Jesus Christ, whether in this or other lands, and draw them closer together in aggressive labors to bring the whole world into subjection to Christ

Fourth—The Council shall be a delegated body, and may consist of five representatives, three ministers and two laymen, from each evangelical denomination acceding to this recommendation, but no denomination, as such, shall be held responsible in any legislative sense for what the Council may choose to recommend.

Fifth—The Council shall meet, provided the higher judicatories and assemblies of sister churches accede to this suggestion, on the third Tuesday of October, 1869, in the city of New York, at ten o'clock A. M., in the Reformed Church, on Washington square.

The President, Assessor, Stated Clerk of this Synod, with the Elders, Robert H Pruyn, Sandford Cobb and Frederick T. Frelinghuysen, were appointed a committee to carry the above into effect.

The undersigned, president and stated clerk of the synod, have been directed by the committee above named to forward the foregoing paper to your reverend body, and request for it a favorable consideration.

The state of Christianity in our country, in its relation to anti-Christian forces, seems to encourage an effort to secure a co-operation among all who "hold the faith," in measures fitted to meet the exigencies of the times.

Hoping that your reverend body may be willing to take the action suggested in the preceding paper, we subscribe ourselves as yours in fraternal bonds

ELBERT S. PORTER, President of General Synod.
DAVID D. DEMAREST, Stated Clerk.

NEW YORK, May, 1869

After the transaction of some unimportant business the Assembly adjourned at half-past five until half-past eight this morning, when a joint prayer meeting of the two Assemblies will be held.

SEMI-CENTENARY OF THE PRESBYTERIAN BOARD OF EDUCATION.

The fiftieth anniversary of the Presbyterian Board of Education was held last night at the Brick church, corner of Thirty-seventh street and Fifth avenue. After prayer the Rev. Dr. MAGILL gave a brief summary of the objects and history of the Board from its inception down to the present time. Rev. Mr. LORD followed him, referring especially to the relation of the Board of Education to missionary efforts and to its aid in sending forth missionaries.

The congregation then sang the hymn commencing

Jesus shall reign where'er the sun.

Rev. Dr. BEDELL followed with a short address.

The presiding minister then announced Dr. McCOSH, who on being introduced, said that he had been, he believed, expected to throw some light from the European system on their own Board of Education. Frankly, he had nothing to say. There was a state of transition in Europe as to the form of church education and that he believed must be ultimately referred to first principles. The first principle was the duty of the parent to educate his child, but necessity and convenience required the reference of this important duty to others These were voluntary efforts or better education by the State. Keeping in view this primary duty the question still was left, what was the Church to do? The Church had a duty, but not to give the whole education to the people. Feed my sheep, feed my lambs must be read together Oxford and Cambridge and the Scotch colleges had undertaken the whole and had failed. The duty of the Church was different, not secular, but religious education.

The secular education was originated by John Knox in Scotland, and continued by the Puritan fathers in this country. The Christian Church was a strong element in the stimulation of secular or general education, but it was not its direct function. He would call attention to a danger to the national system now threatened, the attempt now being made to denominationalize schools, a subject which he was astonished had excited less attention—the attempt inaugurated by the State of New York to give special support to the Roman Catholic schools at the expense of the community. He regretted that such a thing should excite so little attention. But this was not his main object in this address. The order was "feed my lambs." Now, to speak boldly, he feared the preaching of his own Church was too philosophical, too much given to ideas political or otherwise elegant, but not attractive to at least one-third of the audience, and so driving them away to other denominations. In this connection he told a story of Hugh Miller—that he left Dr. McCandlish's church to relieve himself on Sunday from thinking. The speaker thought the preaching to children and maids should be more attended to. He thought a part of the seminary instruction should be the instruction of the young and simple He wished the encouragement of Sabbath schools and a general religious tone in all the schools and an encouragement of Christian teachers. Such an object would be a proper purpose for the Board of Education. All this discussion had an important bearing on the purpose of the meeting. They should not rival the national system. If they did they would fail. But it might be the State school might be under the control of an anti Christian. Then they might have a duty to oppose them. Then the organization might encourage the raising up of Christian teachers and further the fund raised directly for the education would indirectly help the increase of the ministry. During the last year but little over fifty had devoted themselves to the ministry. In view of this alarming fact he suggested that the churches should establish a day of prayer. He believed that this would be a most effectual aid. But he believed that there was another way in which they could aid. One of the greatest drawbacks to young men desiring to enter the ministry was their inability to obtain the preliminary education This could be helped by the Education Board if sustained by an ample education fund; but, besides this, there was the great matter of secular education, a matter in which it was especially desirable to introduce the Christian element.

At the conclusion of Dr. McCosh's address the Doxology was sung, after which the benediction was pronounced, and the congregation dispersed.

THE PRESBYTERIAN ASSEMBLY AT MOBILE.

MOBILE, Ala., May 25, 1869.

The Presbyterian Assembly, on Monday, appointed a committee to revise the form of government and discipline. The committee reported in part to-day. The Assembly recommends its presbyters to throw their licentiates as far as practicable into destitute fields. On the subject of co-operation with the General Assembly of the old school in the labor among the freedmen the following was unanimously adopted:—

That inasmuch as the correspondence of the Secretary of the Committee on Freedmen, of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America, with the Secretary of Sustentation of our Church has developed no practicable mode of co-operation between the two Churches in the efforts to evangelize the freedmen, this General Assembly is not prepared to take any steps contemplating proposed concert of action.

Resolved, That the Secretary of Sustentation is hereby instructed to communicate the foregoing resolution to the Committee on Freedmen of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America

A resolution on the maintainance of simplicity in church music was laid over.

A missionary meeting was held on Monday night A plan was reported for insuring the lives of ministers, and a resolution was introduced looking to an amendment in the charter of the church

At the meeting to-night several addresses were made on the subjects of education and publication.

EUROPE.

The Cunard steamship Russia, Captain Lott, from Liverpool Saturday, the 15th, via Queenstown the 16th, arrived at this port yesterday. She brings details of our cable telegrams up to date of sailing.

General Prim has offered Spain as an asylum to Mazzini.

A clerk in the bank of Messrs. Smith, Payne & Smith, of London, has absconded with £17,000.

The young Marquis of Bute was recently made a Knight of the Holy Sepulchre at Jerusalem.

The dykes of the Rhine have burst through at Eichenweis, in Switzerland, and the surrounding country is threatened with inundation.

The Pope has recently sent several decorations to Austrian prelates, and the governments of Prussia and Russia have conferred similar honors on several prelates in Rome.

The submission of Mr. O'Sullivan has greatly irritated his friends in Cork, but has been approved of in Dublin. Many of his supporters insisted upon his having the nomination of his successor.

The twenty-fourth anniversary dinner of the Royal General Theatrical Fund was held at the Freemason's Tavern, London, on the 13th, under the presidency of Mr. A. R. Slous.

During the late rage of the typhus fever in Brussels 3,644 persons were attacked, and the deaths amounted to 509. A commission of inquiry has been appointed in order to trace the cause of the epidemic.

The question of the "Countess of Derwentwater" has again been brought before the English public by the old lady making her appearance at Dilston, near Newcastle, and taking possession of a cottage.

The King of Prussia was to commence his journey on the 23d and intends visiting the following cities:—Hanover, Bremen, Jahde, Osnabruck, Cassel and the Castle of Wilhelmshohe. He will return to Berlin on June 5.

A serious disturbance occurred on the 14th in the Quartier Latin, Paris, among the medical students, on account of antipathy to a professor. The rioters were dispersed by the police, who arrested several of the belligerents.

The Vienna papers mention another candidate for the throne of Spain in the person of a descendant of the Counts of Reischarh, who pretends to have descended in a direct line from Joan of Arragon.

The *Indépendance Belge* states that the two sons of Count Bismarck have just embarked at Ostend for Dover, on their way to the University of Oxford.

The mortal remains of Daniel O'Connell were reinterred in a new mausoleum at Glasnevin Cemetery on the 14th, and the ceremony was attended by the Lord Mayor and all the high dignitaries of Dublin. Upwards of 8,000 people followed the procession.

The *Government Messenger*, the official organ of the Russian empire, announces in its number of the 6th May that the journal *Moscow* is definitively suppressed.

The Emperor Napoleon is having a villa built at Rome, on the Palatine Hill. The ground has been bought from the King of Naples for a sum of $10,000, and on the spot are found the remains of the palace of the Cæsars.

The failure of Mr. William Sharman is announced in the Liverpool papers of the 15th instant, Russia broker, trading under the title of W. W. Simpson, &c., South Sea House, with considerable liabilities, through speculations in tallow, owing to the fall in tallow. Other failures are spoken of. Messrs. Evans & Co., hop merchants, of the Borough, have suspended, with liabilities estimated at £100,000. The failure is attributed to the heavy fall in hops. An unfavorable liquidation is expected.

Letters from Lake Maggiore state that all the confluents of that water are overflowing their banks; the Simplon road is cut above Domo-d'Ossola; the torrent of San Bernardino has carried away its dykes on many points and has inundated a part of the town of Intra; many of the roads in the canton of Ticino have been seriously damaged, and government engineers have been sent to all the localities where required. The Po is also rising in an alarming manner.

ENGLAND.

Senator Sumner's Speech Still Under Discussion—Views of the London Press.

The London *Times* of the 13th speaks this way:—

It may be a relief to some of our readers that we should begin with the general result. The general result, then, is that all the claims together come to rather more than $13,000,000. Some few of these claims are in respect of prizes made by the Sumter or other cruisers notoriously fitted out in Confederate ports. Except under the sweeping doctrine of Mr. Sumner no liability can possibly attach to Great Britain for such losses, which, however, represent but a very small proportion of the whole. The great majority of claims, as might be expected, are in respect of prizes made by the Alabama herself, the Florida, and the Shenandoah. The number of vessels alleged to have been destroyed by the first alone is not less than seventy, while the two last are credited with thirty-six prizes each, besides the captures made by their respective tenders. The account against the Georgia is much shorter, including only nine vessels, and no other cruiser, except the Sumter and Tallahassee, seems to have done any very great mischief to American merchantmen. In glancing over the catalogue the largest estimate of value that we observe in respect to one vessel is that of $550,000 for the Sea Lark, destroyed by the Alabama on May 3, 1863 This estimate is more than twice as great as the sum total of "claims" against the same vessel, and is marked with an asterisk, indicating that it is the estimate of the captors. The natural inference is that Captain Semmes and his officers were not unwilling to magnify their office by an exorbitant valuation of damage inflicted by themselves, but to be made good, if at all, by this country. Another thing which strikes us as remarkable in these tables is that estimates of value are very rarely given, except in respect of vessels destroyed by the Alabama and the Shenandoah, the column of "value" being nearly blank in the pages appropriated to the Florida. On the other hand, there are some vessels the estimated value of which is here stated, but in respect of which no claims have been filed, "the facts in regard to them having been derived from other than official sources." Most of the vessels destroyed by the Sumter have no estimate of value against them, and in respect of one only has any claim been filed; whereas several claims have been filed in respect of vessels destroyed by the Tallahassee, "a steamer fitted out at Wilmington in 1864." We do not profess to explain these distinctions, but we can suggest a possible reason. During the earlier part of the war, notwithstanding the Queen's proclamation, no American merchant thought of holding Great Britain liable for any loss that he might individually incur, It was not until later that any such claim was set up, and it was reserved for Mr. Sumner to extend it from individual loss to national loss, including under the latter count at least half the whole cost of the war, and excluding from the account any set-off for blockade-runners illegally captured. * * * Let Mr. Sumner disguise it as he may, the Americans know that our government acted with good faith throughout, and erred, if at all, from a misconception of neutral duties. Above all, they know that, in submitting to arbitration on the Alabama claims, we concede everything that Mr. Seward originally demanded, everything that was expected of us by any reasonable man in the United States before Mr. Sumner's mischievous speech, and everything that it is possible to concede without lowering ourselves equally in their eyes and our own.

The London *Daily News* of the 15th argues in this manner:—

We do not, of course, believe for a moment that Mr. Sumner means to complicate the questions between us. We take his pacific assurances in good faith, and cordially believe them. It is exceedingly probable, indeed we believe it to be entirely true, that nothing is farther from the thoughts of the best portion of the American people than to push this matter to extremities. They join us in deprecating war between us as the greatest calamity which could afflict our race. They probably believe, with us, that any lasting quarrel, any permanent alienation betwen us, would be an evil from which the interests of freedom all over the world would also suffer. But such unhappy events come out of what we do rather than of what we intend. A threatening attitude is none the less threatening because a whisper accompanies it that those who assume it have peace and good will in their hearts. Bullying and quarrelsome words are not the real preservatives of peace Unreasonable demands are not likely to result in settlement. Should Mr. Motley come to tell us that Mr. Sumner's speech really represents the attitude of his government we must simply wait till our cousins have come to their better mind. No such claims will be admitted for a moment, if we never have any settlement at all. England is as one man in that matter. Nor can we ask for the reopening of the negotiations; if they are re-opened at all Mr. Motley must reopen them. But if there is, on the other side, a real desire for settlement, and such moderate proposals are made as can become the basis of negotiation, it will soon be found that nothing is wanting on the part of England either in readiness or desire to clear the score between us

Irresponsibility of American Public Speakers.

[From the London Daily News, May 14.]

It is announced that we are shortly to be honored by the presence among us of Senator Chandler, whose speech in Congress, recommending the appropriation of Canada by the United States, has lately been commented on by the press. We do not know on what authority the statement rests, but it is far from improbable. If the worthy Senator were questioned on the point, he would probably answer, "And why not?" To be sure, if one of our statesmen had just made a speech in favor of annexing some American State, we should not expect to hear directly afterwards that he was going to take a holiday in the great republic; but between English and American public men there is one great difference. In America the sense of responsibility for the character and effect of public utterances seems to be most imperfectly developed, and sometimes to be altogether wanting. A man lets off a speech as he lets off a firework, and if it makes a good fiz and elicits applause he joins the crowd in watching the effect and is ready the next hour to take his holiday, without thinking what may be the effect of that which he has been saying. We do not mean by this that Americans speak more rashly than we do, for it is evident that many of these injudicious speeches, like pyrotechnic displays of a more material kind, have cost much labor; but the one element of a sense of responsibility has been wanting. In this respect party makes no difference, but for unadvisedness of speech Sumner is as Chandler, and Reverdy Johnson as Sumner. When the citizens get a little more crowded up numerically and physically, we suppose their ideas and modes of expression will become subject to a certain amount of compression.

The Ex-King of Hanover in an English Court.

In the Vice Chancellor's Court of London, on May 8, a somewhat curious case came on for hearing—the legal point bearing on the indemnification sought by the Bank of England from future claims. The suit was brought by the ex-King and the Crown Prince of Hanover against the Bank of England, the Duke of Cambridge and the Duke of Brunswick, for the purpose of obtaining a transfer of a sum of £600,000 three per cent consols standing in the bank's books to the credit of "his Majesty's Royal Regency of Hanover," into the names of plaintiffs, and of the Dukes of Cambridge and Brunswick, to be held by them in trust for the persons entitled thereto. In 1783 a large sum of money arising from the revenues of Hanover was invested on behalf of King George III., then Elector of Hanover, in bank annuities, and carried in the books of the Bank of England to the credit of "the Lords of his Majesty's Electoral Regency of Hanover." This fund was now represented by the £600,000 sought to be dealt with in this suit. A protest was lodged in 1867 by the Prussian ambassador against the delivering up of the money, or the interest thereon, to King George or his representatives; but by the convention recently made between King George and the King of Prussia, the former was secured in possession of the £600,000. Under these circumstances the suit was instituted for the purpose of obtaining a formal authority under which the Bank of England could act with security in transferring the money. The Vice Chancellor said that the proper course would be for these royal personages to name two persons to act as their trustees in the matter, and an order for transferring the fund, under the direction of the Court, might then be made. This course appeared to meet the views of the ex King of Hanover's legal advisers.

FRANCE.

The Emperor's Speech at Chartres—Comments of the French Press.

[From the Paris Peuple.]

The tone which prevails in the language of the chief of the State is that of calmness and dignity. He is neither disturbed nor irritated by the attacks directed against his government. He derives from the very respect paid to universal suffrage the confidence which animates him That was the institution which raised the edifice of the empire, and it will not be the power that can seek its overthrow. The Emperor invites all citizens to concord in making an appeal to their patriotism, and in the last passage of his speech cites the word "liberty," which is in every heart and on every lip. All France will rejoice to see that the elect of the people contemplates with a profound serenity the superficial agitations and the useful discussions of the electoral period, and that neither unjust attacks nor powerless menaces have diminished his devotedness to the cause of progress and freedom.

[From the Paris Siecle]

Conciliation is, indeed, very desirable, and we can understand that the chief of the State should appeal to the sincere men of all parties to second the regular progress of his government in a liberal course. But a call of that nature should be made in a tone of moderation. To describe all the adversaries of the administration as being animated by subversive passions is not a likely mode of pacification. The opposition is a necessary counterpoise of the government. To us it seems that at the moment when the sovereign people are about to elect their representatives the greatest reserve is required on the part of the executive power, and perhaps it would have been desirable, and even fitting, for the Emperor, in his speech, not to have made any allusion to the elections.

[From the Paris Constitutionnel.]

If we are to believe some writers, the Emperor does not admit that any man can defend his government with independence; and one of them, better acquainted than the others, as we are told, with public functionaries, has gone so far as to affirm that the Sovereign saw with regret the liberal attitude of the *Constitutionnel*. We thought at the time that these journals were calumniating the cause they pretended to serve, and therefore we took no notice of a self-styled official communication, the origin of which we had a good right to suspect. The Emperor, it will be seen, does not exclude anybody from the constitutional ground. He makes an appeal to all honorable men, without any distinction between servants who obey and friends who discuss. Contrary to the doctrine of the writers who attack us, he does not reject any one who comes to him. In a word, he declares, with great elevation of ideas, that he is the Emperor of the French, and not the chief of a party.

FRANCE AND BELGIUM.

The Franco-Belgian Question—Nomination of the Mixed Commission.

In conformity with the terms of the protocol signed on the 27th April last between the Marquis de la Valette and M. Frère Orban, the French and Belgian governments have appointed delegates to form the mixed commission instituted by common accord. These are:—

For France—M. Cornudet, President of the Section of Agriculture, Commerce and Public Works in the Council of State; M. de Franqueville, Councillor of State and Director General of the Ponts-et-Chaussées and of Railways, and M. Combes, member of the Academy of Sciences, Director of the School of Mines and member of the Consultative Committee of Railways.

For Belgium—M. Fassiaux, Director General of Railways, Post Office and Telegraphs; M. Vander Sweep, Inspector General of Railway Traffic, and M. Belpaire, Chief Engineer, Director of Haulage and of Rolling Stock.

EXPEDITION OF ARTISTS TO THE POLAR SEA.

Mr William Bradford, the artist, whose cruise to the shores of Labrador in search of icebergs last summer is well remembered, will undertake a similar enterprise this season on a much larger scale. Mr. Bradford has chartered a steamship of 330 tons at St. Johns, Newfoundland, and on the 25th of next month will sail thence for the Arctic regions, visiting all the points of interest made famous by the travels of Dr. Kane and Dr. Hayes, and returning in about three months. The route of the expedition has been laid out about as follows:—Leaving St. Johns, Mr. Bradford will sail directly for the west coast of Greenland, and will touch at the principal Dutch and Esquimaux settlements along the coast (including Upernavick, the northernmost settlement on the globe) for the purpose of studying the character and customs of the inhabitants. Beyond Upernavick the voyage will follow up the track pursued by Dr. Kane and Dr. Hayes as far as Smith Sound. The expedition will then turn south and west and visit Lancaster Sound, pushing through, if possible, as far as Beechy Island, the winter quarters of Franklin; thence homeward by the line of the American coast. The steamer to be employed is one of the class known as "Newfoundland sealers," which are built in Scotland expressly for service in the ice packs of the Arctic bays and straits and are unequalled in resisting strength of hull and ramming power of engine by any other vessels in the world. Two skilful photographers have been engaged to accompany Mr. Bradford, and a small number of passengers (not over five) will be taken in the cabin. It is possible that Dr. J. J. Hayes may be among the latter. The expedition thus magnificently conceived for opening up a wide extent of the strange and beautiful scenery of the polar regions cannot fail, under the enthusiastic leadership of Mr. Bradford, to yield an ample harvest to art.

FREE BATHING.

Last evening a meeting was held at the Methodist Episcopal church (St. John's) 231 West Fifty-third street for the purpose of discussing the establishment of free baths in all the principal cities of the Union. The attendance was limited. Colonel J. C. Battersby presided and in opening the meeting spoke of the value of free baths. He contended that it was as much the duty of the city to promote free baths as it was to encourage free schools.

Dr. D. P. HOLTON then briefly referred to the practice of bathing in the ancient times, of the art of swimming in Rome and in Greece, and ably pointed out the necessity of having frequent baths for the youths of the city. He also submitted a plan of a swimming bath, the advantages of which he lucidly explained. He argued that free baths were a necessity, and earnestly solicited the co operation of the community to further the object of the meeting—namely, to secure free bathing places for all.

Mr. RODGERS then delivered an address on the advantages of free bathing, and concluded by submitting a resolution to the effect that teachers of public and private schools in New York and other cities in the Union were invited to have prepared by the youth under their charge dialogues, dissertations and poems upon the subject of free bathing places for all, and to arrange for public demonstrations in favor of this interest.

The SECRETARY (Dr. Holton) subsequently made a few remarks on the subject of free bathing, which, he considered, was an institution that should be liberally sustained.

After a brief discussion, the meeting was adjourned till Tuesday next.

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NEW YORK CITY.

THE COURTS.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

The McHenry Alleged Perjury Case.

Before Judge Benedict.

The United States vs. John D. McHenry.—The trial of this case was resumed yesterday morning. The first witness called was ex-Deputy Commissioner Harland, examined for the prosecution.

The defence objected to the testimony of Harland on the ground that he was interested in the result of the trial.

Objection overruled.

The defence asked that the accused (McHenry) be allowed to testify in his own behalf.

The Court said it would reserve its decision on that point.

Mr. Harland then testified, as on the previous trial, that he did not receive a check from Mr. Pike on the 9th January, 1868, or any check or paper from him at any time.

On the cross-examination the defence was not allowed to question the witness minutely as to his income and means, although on the former trial examination on this point was allowed. The Court held that questions on this point were too remote.

The testimony of all the witnesses examined was substantially similar to that given by them on the examination before the Commissioner and afterwards on the first trial of the case in the United States Circuit Court. The case will be resumed this morning.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

The Pearsall-O'Connor Alleged Contempt Case—A Member of the Bar Roundly Overhauled and the Women Admitted to Bail.

Before Judge Cardozo.

In the Matter of the Habeas Corpus Proceeding in Behalf of Anna E. Pearsall and Joanna O'Connor.—The adjourned hearing in this extraordinary case, extraordinary both in its commencement and conclusion, took place yesterday morning. The two petitioners, it will be remembered, were arrested by Judge Cardozo about two weeks since for alleged contempt of Court, in that they aided the flight of their sister Julia Pearsall, alias McGraw, from the jurisdiction of the Court, taking her child with her, the child being at the time the subject of litigation by its father, who desired to have custody of it. The petitioners in this proceeding are women of ill repute, and their sister lived with them for a time after obtaining a divorce from her husband; and a second charge against them, in addition to the contempt, is that they were keepers of a bawdy house.

The court room was crowded to excess, the petitioners occupying seats in one corner, somewhat shielded from the vulgar, gaping gaze of the throng. Edwin M. Stoughton and another lawyer, together with the District Attorney, appeared as the "friends of the court," and Mr. J. D. Townsend appeared singly for the prisoners, both of whom were elegantly attired.

James O'C. Fabb opened the proceedings by asking the permission of the Court to say a few words in regard to this matter. The Court was aware that in the previous proceedings for the custody of the child he (the speaker) was one of the counsel for Mrs. McGraw. Pending the decision of that matter the mother left this jurisdiction, taking the child with her. His position, as counsel, was of such a nature that he believed he had full knowledge of the feelings and thoughts of these two women, who are now charged with contempt, and he could say, upon his professional honor, that it was his firm conviction that neither of these two women aided or assisted or countenanced in any manner the flight of their sister. Nor did he believe that it was at all in their power to induce the mother to return now. This statement was made by the speaker simply as an officer of this court, believing it to be due to the court, to these women and to himself that the statement should be made. Had he been the counsel of these women in this case he should certainly have advised them to take the course which he believed would result in their discharge, by making a free, open statement to His honor, through their counsel or by themselves, and placing themselves upon the mercy of the Court. This much as to the charge of contempt. As to the other charge he knew not; they might or they might not be guilty. He presumed that perhaps their confinement in prison might prevent their procuring the necessary bail, and he would therefore ask his Honor to take into consideration these circumstances and permit them to go on parole.

Judge Cardozo said he was bound to say that he was at all times ready and willing, upon any proper representation in court, in behalf of these misguided women, to relieve them from the charge of contempt, upon any reasonable proof either that they were originally innocent of complicity in it or that they were not so; but the difficulty was that they and their counsel did not agree with the Court in respect to the course to be pursued. They thought it wisest to defy the law and the Court, and, while he (the Judge) would listen with great respect to the suggestions of Mr. Fabb, yet as he was not their counsel it was impossible that the Court could act upon his suggestions. It was entirely proper, however, for the gentleman, having been concerned in the civil suit, to make these suggestions: but for the reasons given they could not be acted upon.

Mr. Townsend then rose and said that as counsel for these women he desired to place himself in a proper position before this court—in such a position, in fact, as he desired to occupy before every court. He appeared for these women simply because they were charged with an offence of which they said they were not guilty, and desired to be released from imprisonment. He had never made any attempt to defy this Court; he had never conceived an improper motive as influencing the Court, nor hinted at such. The women insisted that they were not guilty of the contempt, and he then told them that if that statement was untrue he would be the first to withdraw from the case. He trusted that the Court would look upon him in this case as an officer of the court endeavoring to discharge the duty of every lawyer towards his client. It was never intended to throw any suspicion on the motive which induced this court to take the action it had done, and, as their counsel, he had simply asked that these women should not be kept in jail longer than was necessary, upon a charge of which they said they were not guilty. Whatever statements other than these which his Honor had heard were erroneous. In regard to the question as to the keeping of a bawdy house he desired to have an examination in the case of Miss O'Connor. She denies that she has ever kept such an establishment. With regard to Mrs. Pearsall he would waive the examination.

Judge Cardozo said that he had no intention, sitting where he then did, to answer the counsel. All he desired to do was to make a right disposition of any branch of the case if properly presented.

Mr. Townsend—Then I ask for this examination.

Judge Cardozo—Then you may examine them both.

Mr. Townsend—I desire an examination only in the case of Miss O'Connor; I waive examination as to Mrs. Pearsall.

Judge Cardozo said that, so far as the other matter (the contempt) was concerned, if counsel wished to submit affidavits the Court would look at them in the course of the day, and would decide what bail the prisoners should be required to give, or counsel could have an examination now if he wished it.

Some brief discussion then followed by reason of a suggestion by the District Attorney that the women should be examined on the witness stand.

Judge Cardozo stated that it was his impression, however, that the matter be submitted upon affidavits and he would settle the question of bail during the day.

The District Attorney reiterated his views, and thought it would be better to examine the women under oath, as statements upon paper did not always convey a true impression, and the Court could judge by the temper and disposition of an oral witness much of the spirit of their entire evidence.

Mr. Townsend thought that perhaps the suggestion of the Court would be the wiser one to follow.

Judge Cardozo said he had never required anything in this proceeding except that the accused should submit to the law. Perhaps, however, he had gone a little further than he should have done in saying that if they did submit voluntarily to the law it would deal mercifully with them. If it should be proven that they did not commit the contempt, or that if they had done so it was beyond their power to undo it, the Court would be inclined to deal justly and promptly with them. If they were to be examined before the court perhaps it would be best that they should first hear the evidence which he (Judge Cardozo) had in his possession on the subject, and this was a reason why he had offered to take submitted affidavits and make a disposition of the case to-day, and admitting them to some amount of bail within their means. In respect to the bawdy house matter he desired to know what counsel wished to do.

Mr. Townsend said that in Miss O'Connor's case he desired an examination, but would waive examination of Mrs. Pearsall.

Judge Cardozo—Do you propose to proceed now?

Mr. Townsend—I am ready, sir. You will allow me, of course, to waive examination in the case of Mrs. Pearsall?

Judge Cardozo—No, you must waive examination in the case of both if you waive an examination for one.

Mr. Townsend then walked to the corner and consulted his clients for a few moments, and upon returning said, upon the question of the bawdy house, if your honor please, we waive examination in regard to both.

Judge Cardozo—Very well, then; I will fix the bail in the course of the day.

Mr. Townsend then handed the affidavits of the petitioners to the court, but upon Judge Cardozo being informed that the affidavits had already been published in the newspapers he directed them to be read.

The affidavits made by the petitioners were then read by Mr. Townsend, and recapitulated the circumstances of their arrest and incarceration; that they had never been confronted with their accusers, or any official notification given them of the charge preferred and upon which they were arrested. They also denied that they had in any manner whatever aided the escape of their sister, or that they knew of her whereabouts, or had any control over her as to causing her to return.

Matters just now began to look as though they had been amicably adjusted, or were at least near such a conclusion. Mr. Townsend notified his witnesses that they were not needed, and might leave the court if they desired, and every one expected an immediate adjournment.

After a brief consultation among the members of the bar who had volunteered to "support" the court, one of them rose, and after some introductory allusions to "discretion" being "the better part of valor" in the case of the petitioners on the bawdy house charge, said the evidence (none of which had been produced, however), against both was so ample that it would have been a waste of time to enter upon an examination. The only matter now remaining, however, was as to whether they should be admitted to bail for this contumacy that was alleged against them. These affidavits just read covertly, under a show of words, shielded these women from apparent actual complicity in the escape of their sister, but it could be shown that the three sisters were supported by the profits of a brothel, and that the support that that brothel gave was even extended beyond them and reached other members of the family. A portion of the money alluded to was furnished to the woman who had left with the child. In this case two things only were required to be proven—first, that the contempt was committed under the circumstances alleged in the papers; and, second, that there was probable cause to suspect these defendants of having committed that offence. In this case, under the statute, doubts weighed against the parties accused instead of being thrown into the scale in their favor. The very fact that the mother was entirely destitute of means of support, except as they were drawn from the earnings and receipts of this brothel, was in itself evidence that she had been furnished the means of flight from that source, and their affidavits were not sufficiently clear to acquit them of this charge, and the Court should hold them to answer that charge. He then read the affidavits, and argued that it was not to be borne that women who were confined in prison on a charge like this should be allowed to spit out their contempt as they had done.

From this stage of his argument counsel proceeded to say that he was not a fashionable lawyer, that he never desired notoriety, or belonged to any of those mutual admiration societies which in this city control so much of the business of the courts, and there could be no wrong, therefore, in his expressing his views as to the action of the counsel of these defendants, who had publicly betrayed the tenor of a secret consultation with the Court which he had now the honor of addressing. The remainder of the counsel's arguments, which occupied at least an hour, was devoted to an unmerciful slashing of Mr. Townsend, for his course in defending these women at all, for the manner in which he had set about their defence, for a betrayal of the remarks made to him (Mr. Townsend) in a private interview with Judge Cardozo regarding the case, the betrayal, it is presumed, being an opinion said to have been expressed by the Judge and published in the papers over the signatures of the petitioners. The Court was proportionately eulogized, and the counsel did not forget at least a fair share of, at least, individual "admiration" of himself. Mr. Townsend took it coolly, and took notes, also, of the pleasant allusions to his reputation which were flying so freely, evidently with the intention of replying.

Judge Cardozo instantly, upon the conclusion of the counsel's address and while Mr. Townsend was rising from his seat apparently to "say a word or two"), in a loud, high-pitched voice said that whatever conclusion he might reach on the contempt matter of course the prisoners would be admitted to bail, and it would then become his duty to transfer the papers to the District Attorney for his action. It was not the first time he (Judge Cardozo) had felt it to be his duty, by reason of what had transpired before him in civil suits, to send the papers to the District Attorney to determine as to whether crime had been committed; and while he trusted the occasion would never arise again, yet, if it should, he would never be false to his duty, whatever its requirements. He confessed the great guilt, the monstrous iniquity of this matter startled him and shocked him, and when it was brought to his judicial notice that there could be women so abandoned as to consent to receive into their own brothel, for the purpose of prostitution, their own young sister, barely a woman of full age, he thought he would be unworthy of the high trust imposed upon him if he did not do his utmost to destroy such a pest house: and, reviewing, as was his habit, his whole course in this matter, from the moment that he endeavored to rescue a little child and her young mother from destruction of both soul and body, down to this time he found nothing to regret, nothing which he could wish had been otherwise. Nor had anything connected with the matter disturbed his equanimity, not even the perversion of a conversation in which friendly advice to an officer of the court as to his duty was given, to one who was under obligations to him for courtesies and civilities beyond the mere demands of judicial duty—given because of the introduction which made him known to him. He would acknowledge the indefatigability of the District Attorney in the matter and the obligation he was under to the three great leaders of the bar who had taken part in this matter, as well as state that the many letters of support he had received from his professional friends, who thus, with a few insignificant exceptions, showed that the bar of this city are the advocates of social purity and commend the action of the judiciary in saving young women and little children from vice and degradation. He had done what he could to sustain the dignity of the court and protect its orders from defiance. He wished to say to those who had been the means of exiling this young mother from the State, that they would have to submit to the law, and that was all he had exacted from these women. Whenever they return to our jurisdiction, be it sooner or later, the proper officers will see to it that they are brought before the court whose process as well as sympathy they had defied and violated. Crier adjourn the court till to-morrow morning.

The crier adjourned the court instanter, and the large crowd withdrew. The bail will probably be fixed in the case of the two women to-day.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Decisions.

The following decisions were rendered by Judge Barbour:—

Townshend vs. Gould et al.—Findings, &c. Papers with Special Term clerk.

Romertze vs. East River National Bank.—Case settled as amended and tried in Clerk's office.

Before Judge McCunn.

Leavitt et al. vs. Bowyer.—Motion granted.

Higgins vs. Merchant et al.—Motion granted on terms.

Hartman vs. Dobson.—Motion granted without costs.

Bailey vs. White et al.—Motion granted.

Dobson et al. vs. Loesser et al.—Motion denied and stay of proceedings vacated.

Clarke et al. vs. Martin.—Motion granted.

Hodgin vs. Chapin et al.—Motion granted.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Judge Bedford.

The Grand Jury brought in six indictments against parties, all of whom pleaded not guilty and were remanded for trial.

BURGLARY.

Patrick Hanley (a youth) pleaded guilty to an attempt at burglary in the third degree, the charge being that on the 22d of April he attempted to enter the liquor store of Leonard & Gamble, 504 East Sixteenth street. He was sent to the Penitentiary for one year.

REMANDED FOR SENTENCE.

Wm. Stevens pleaded guilty to an attempt at grand larceny, the indictment alleging that on the 10th inst. he stole $80 worth of wearing apparel from Albert Schiller. He was remanded for sentence.

ALLEGED FELONIOUS ASSAULT.

John Phillips was placed on trial charged with attempting to shoot Thomas O'Keefe on the 5th instant. It appeared that the complainant and two police officers on this night, or at three o'clock in the morning, went into a saloon in the Bowery, where they met the defendant; that the party were playfully disputing as to who should pay for the drinks, when the defendant came up and interfered. O'Keefe told him it was none of his business, and gave him a push which felled him to the floor, whereupon the defendant fired a pistol, inflicting a wound in the leg. A witness for the defence—a waiter girl—testified that Phillips was knocked down, and when he got up he was grabbed by the throat, after which he drew a pistol and fired it, pointing to the ground. The jury believed the girl's version of the affair, and rendered a verdict of "not guilty."

CONVICTED OF ROBBERY.

Hyman N. Krainski (a youth) was tried upon a charge of robbery in the first degree. The testimony showed that Bernard Schwartz, a young German, who, on the night of the 10th inst., had imbibed so much wine as to become ill from its effects, was sitting on a stoop in the Bowery, when he was met by the prisoner and a Bowery boy, named Billy Kidd, who conducted him to a place in Hester street, where they robbed him of his watch and chain, worth thirteen dollars. The prisoner held him by the shoulder while the Kidd relieved him of his timepiece. The accused called a witness to show his good character and was also sworn and examined as a witness in his own behalf. The jury found him guilty of petty larceny from the person, and Judge Bedford sent him to the State Prison for five years.

ALLEGED LARCENY.

Floyd Franklin was arraigned, charged with grand larceny. His Honor assigned Mr. A. H. Hummel to defend the prisoner, who was a colored cartman. The complaint set forth that on the 15th of October a case of India rubber bulb, valued at $227, the property of Eddy & Co., was shipped to New York and stolen an hour after its arrival. On the 1st of April information reached the detective office which led to the arrest of the prisoner, who stated that he found the property in a stable where he used to keep his horse. As his employers furnished the District Attorney with certificates of his good character, the Court directed the jury to acquit Franklin, which they did without leaving their seats.

GOVERNOR HOFFMAN IN COURT.

Governor Hoffman, who, as is well known, presided on the bench of this court as Recorder for a term of years, was present for a short time yesterday and occupied a seat on the bench with Judge Bedford. His Excellency cordially greeted his former associates, the officials of the court, and, after a pleasant and brief interview, retired.

COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS.

Before Judges Dowling and Kelly.

The court was in session three hours yesterday, but the proceedings were altogether of the flat, stale and unprofitable kind. There were thirty-two cases on the calendar, of which sixteen were charges of assault and battery, fourteen charges of petty larceny, one of indecent exposure and one of violation of a corporation ordinance. As usual, the court room was crowded and the lawyers were as thick as leaves in Vallambrosa.

SUITED WITH AN INSULAR ABODE.

Blackwell's Island has evidently, in the eyes of Wm. Crudan, all the romantic attractions of the famed "Isle of Beauty," of which Tom Moore writes in such graphically languid strains. To him the Isle of Wight would be a Utopian land. The introduction of Crudan to court and his predilection for insular retreats was brought about through two charges preferred against him of assault and battery. One of the complainants was officer Warren, of the Eleventh precinct, and the other, Ulrich Schufort, both men of Falstaffian mould, that men even of the most perverse pugilistic proclivities would be apt to avoid offending, much less assaulting. Crudan pleaded guilty to both charges.

"Crudan, how long have you been off Blackwell's Island?" asked Judge Dowling, after his plea of guilty.

"Five days."

"Only five days; you went up the last time for assault and battery, didn't you?"

"Yes."

"You must want to go again."

"Nothing would suit me better."

"Why do you like the Island?"

"It's so healthy there, no whiskey and I can't get into rows there."

"Well, I'll send you three months on each charge; will that suit you?"

"For the present. Am much obliged, your Honor."

As the prisoner turned to leave, which he did under the courteous escort of an officer, his pleased looks fully confirmed the feeling of obligation he had expressed.

A PUBLIC POLICEMAN VS. A PRIVATE WATCHMAN.

These separate conservators of the public peace and private property do not seem to hitch together amicably. Michael McKenny is a private watchman. He charged Peter Tully, an officer of the Twenty-ninth precinct, with beating him, or, in the prescribed language of the statute, assault and battery. It was rather a novel spectacle to see a full fledged policeman, in all the paraphernalia of blue broadcloth and brass buttons and shield, take a position at the prisoner's bar; but such was the melancholy, demoralizing spectacle presented in the present instance. The whole story was soon told. The high moral sensibilities of Tully were shocked at the publicity of conversations had by McKenny, as he alleged, with representatives of the *demi monde*.

"You should not talk with those girls," said Tully to McKenny.

"I'll talk with whom I please," said McKenny to Tully.

These words led to other words, till Tully, as McKenny alleged, could not restrain his moral indignation and gave him a sound beating. There were several policemen called, who could throw no light on the matter, and one in particular, who was in bed at the time. The Judges were bewildered as to the sentence. They finally found the policeman guilty of the charge, but suspended sentence.

WOKE UP THE WRONG PASSENGER.

Frederick Mussel, a butcher, was charged with assaulting Patrick Gurley, a policeman. Mussel had laid down on a stoop, and being tired fell asleep. The policeman tapped him with his club on the soles of his feet, and told him to get up and get.

"Go to the d——l," spoke up Mussel.

"You get up," said Gurley, who showed no disposition to heed the advice of the tired cutter of beef, "or I'll arrest you."

Mussel did get up, but the result of his getting up was pitching into Gurley, kicking him severely.

"It is evident you woke up the wrong passenger," said the Judge, "but still he had no business to make you the target of the toe of his boot. I fine him ten dollars.

The butcher paid the sawbuck, and left with a smile of satisfaction lighting up his face as though he had enjoyed the full worth of his money.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT CIRCUIT.—Part 1.—Adjourned for the term. Part 2.—Nos. 4936, 995, 2340, 1460, 1488, 212, 1500, 1418, 1139, 1349, 617, 1487, 990, 484, 656, 1070, 1761, 1080, 917, 1436. Special Term.—Nos. 376, 377, 375, 385, 381, 386, 387, 389, 390, 391, 393, 394, 396, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405. Chambers.—Nos. 125, 45, 92, 113, 118, 119, 120, 132, 134, 144, 145, 146. Call, 152.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.—Part 1.—Nos. 865, 773, 393, 251, 923, 653, 1087, 881, 859½, 669, 979, 981, 985, 345. Part 2.—Nos. 68, 123, 786, 722, 670, 668, 686, 156, 29, 978, 646, 998, 1010, 1008, 654.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.—Part 1.—Equity cases.—Nos. 158, 106, 107, 108, 138, 90, 63, 153, 160. Part 2.—Nos. 160, 113, 135, 148, 161, 131, 142.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE WEATHER.—The following record will show the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding day last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy, HERALD building, Broadway, corner of Ann street:—

	1868.	1869.		1868.	1869.
3 A. M.	61	65	3 P. M.	70	84
6 A. M.	58	65	6 P. M.	83	80
9 A. M.	63	70	9 P. M.	70	75
12 M.	69	74	12 P. M.	63	70

Average temperature yesterday 72¾

Average temperature for corresponding day last year 65¾

ARRIVAL OF EMIGRANTS.—The steamship Nebraska, from Liverpool, arrived at this port yesterday, brings 1,300 passengers. The principal portion of them are farmers bound for the line of the Union Pacific Railroad.

DROWNED IN A WELL.—Coroner Schirmer yesterday received information that a child (name not given) had been drowned in a well at Sixth avenue and 110th street. An inquest will be held on the body to-day.

DESERVED PROMOTION.—The Board of Police Commissioners yesterday morning promoted patrolman Granger, of the Fifth precinct, to be a roundsman, for his bravery in rescuing two soldiers who had fallen from a Hamilton avenue ferry boat. He has also received a purse containing $35 from the rescued men.

THE HEATED TERM.—About seven o'clock on Monday evening the sun, near the period of sunset, towards the west-northwest horizon, appeared of a very deep red color; the moon also, at eight o'clock, a short distance above the opposite, or east-southeast horizon, assumed the same blood-red color. The air, surcharged with dry and heated vapors, caused the above phenomena. Yesterday was the warmest day of the season and like the first part of June of last year.

FOUND DEAD.—About six o'clock yesterday morning Cornelius Blackburn, forty-six years of age and a native of Ireland, was found lying dead in the hallway of premises No. 2 Franklin street. Destitution and intemperance are thought to have been the cause of death. Coroner Keenan caused the body to be removed to the Morgue, where he will hold an inquest.

YOUNG PEOPLE'S MISSIONARY SOCIETY.—A large and interesting meeting of the "Young People's Missionary Society of the Seventh avenue United Presbyterian church" took place on Monday evening last, in the lecture room of the church, Mr. Robert Hutchinson, president, in the chair. It was the first anniversary of the society, and yet the report, as read by Mr. J. H. Edmiston, showed a membership of 856 persons, and a total of receipts, for eleven months, of $304. Addresses were delivered by the President, by the Rev. Chas. B. Smyth, Rev. Mr. Morehead (missionary to Italy) and Rev. J. Thompson. A very interesting part of the proceedings were what is quite a new feature in such meetings—namely, recitations of pieces by several of the children.

THE SEVENTH AVENUE RAILROAD CASUALTIES.—Edward Vallory, the child three years of age run over, corner Broome and Wooster streets, by car No. 39 of the Broadway and Seventh avenue Railroad, on Monday evening, as already reported, subsequently died in Bellevue Hospital from the effects of the injuries. Deceased lived at 495 Broome street. Edward Fisher, late of No. 39 Laurens street, who was run over by car No. 37 of the same line, corner of Greene street and Washington place, is also dead in the hospital. Coroner Keenan will investigate both cases to-day. It was stated that the drivers of both cars used every possible effort to prevent the accidents, but as to the truth of the assertion that will appear more clearly during the investigation.

BOY DROWNED—SUSPICIOUS CIRCUMSTANCES.—Captain Walsh, of the Eleventh precinct, yesterday caused the arrest of three or four small boys on suspicion of having been concerned in drowning a lad named Joseph McCormick, eight years of age, on Sunday last. The latter, who lived with his widowed mother at 78 Lewis street, left home on Sunday morning and subsequently he and others went aboard a boat foot of Stanton street, East river. While there Joseph McCormick either fell or was pushed overboard and drowned. Search was made for the body, but it has not yet been found. Some of the boys with deceased at the time of the occurrence were questioned by Captain Walsh and made somewhat contradictory statements concerning the matter. Captain Walsh is endeavoring to learn the facts connected with the drowning.

LAYING OF THE CORNER STONE OF THE NEW COLLEGIATE DUTCH REFORMED CHURCH.—This interesting ceremony was performed yesterday afternoon at the corner of West Forty-eighth street and Fifth avenue, the glorious weather attracting a goodly number of ladies and gentlemen. The interior had been so arranged that without any very great risk of precipitating oneself into the foundations a full view of the proceedings could be obtained, and the contrast between the elegant bustle hard by the solemn exercises performed in the nucleus of what will be one of the finest edifices in New York was marked and appreciated by all. After prayer by the Rev. W. H. Clarke and a hymn sung by the attendance a copper coffer was placed in an aperture intended for it in the corner stone, containing documents relating to the religious community interested in the proceedings, together with various newspapers, &c., of which Dr. Chambers read the list; the stone then being laid by the Rev. Dr. De Witt, the senior pastor of the Fulton street church. Prayer was then offered up by Dr. Chambers and a hymn sung, after which the Rev. James M. Ludlow delivered an able address, showing the progress made by their church, especially during the past ten years, and at its conclusion the company separated, after trying to gather some idea of what the edifice will look like when finished, from the four handsome brown stone buttressed walls that are just beginning to rear their forms over the valuable lot on which the church will stand.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

ALLEGED THREAT TO STAB A WOMAN.—Jesse Gossler was yesterday arrested and taken before Judge Dowling, at the Tombs, on a charge of threatening to stab Margaret Moore. On being arrested a large case knife was found in his possession. Judge Dowling, at the Tombs Police Court, before whom he was taken, ordered his commitment for trial on a charge of a carrying concealed weapon.

ONE BOY STABS ANOTHER.—Just after the Elm street school closed yesterday afternoon some of the boys engaged in playing marbles in Benson street. Two boys, Thomas Mario, of 134 Mott street, and Patrick Sullivan, of 55 Mulberry street, got into a dispute, when the latter stabbed the former in the right arm with a jack knife, inflicting a deep and ugly cut. Officer White, of the Fifth precinct, arrested several of the boys and took them before Judge Dowling, at the Tombs, who, on hearing the facts of the case, committed the boy Sullivan for examination.

ARREST OF AN ALLEGED THIEF.—Special officer Tully, of the Fifteenth precinct, yesterday arraigned before Justice Dodge Hugh von Elsler, on the charge of entering the room of Mrs. C. L. Stone, No. 140 West Fourth street, and stealing about $700 worth of clothing. It seems that the accused went to the house as a boarder a few days ago, and was assigned a room connecting by folding doors that had been closed up with the one from which the property was missed. On Monday night, while Mrs. Stone was at supper the communicating doors were forced open and the property taken, it is supposed, by the accused. He was remanded to the station house.

THE ELEVENTH WARD MURDER.

Coroner Keenan Holds an Inquest—Excitement in the Neighborhood.

Yesterday afternoon Coroner Keenan proceeded to the Houston street police station to hold an inquest over the remains of William Kiernan, the man who was shot in the street, opposite 103 Sheriff street, by John Purcell, the particulars of which have already been printed in the HERALD. On reaching the station house the building was surrounded with many thousand men, women and children in the most intense state of excitement, and the house where the corpse lay was also the scene of great confusion, and it required the presence of several officers to preserve order. By the aid of Captain Walsh a jury was empanelled, before whom the following testimony was elicited:—

TESTIMONY OF JOSEPH DENER.

Joseph Dener, being duly sworn, deposes and says:—I live at No. 138 Pitt street and am a licensed vender; I knew the deceased and also the prisoner; last evening about half-past nine o'clock I went to No. 109 Sheriff street and saw deceased strike William Purcell; the prisoner, John Purcell, then said, "Stand back or I will hurt some of you;" at this time I saw a pistol discharged in his hand; the pistol was pointed towards deceased; the deceased fell and the prisoner started to run away and came to this station house, where I followed him up stairs; there were several other persons opposite No. 109 Sheriff street at the time; I saw no blows struck, except what I have stated; I returned from the station house to Sheriff street, and he had been taken up stairs; I don't know that prisoner and deceased had any difficulty previously; there were two small boys talking about getting up a prize fight; this was early in the evening, and I told them they had better not fight.

TESTIMONY OF JOHN TRACY.

John Tracy, sworn, says—I reside at No. 100 Sheriff street, and am a vender by occupation; about half-past seven o'clock last evening two small boys talked about having a fight; about nine o'clock I was sitting in front of my house, with William Purcell; a crowd came up Stanton street, and deceased among them; the prisoner then came up from Houston street and some few words passed between him and deceased about the prize fight, that was to have taken place between two boys; the prisoner said to deceased that there should be no fight; further angry words passed between the two when deceased struck prisoner in the face three or four times with his fist, starting blood; deceased then jumped at Wm. Purcell, the prisoner's brother, during which the prisoner jumped back and fired a pistol at deceased; the deceased dropped; the prisoner did not run away; I saw no other quarreling except what I have stated.

TESTIMONY OF FRITZ FEILER.

Fritz Feiler, being duly sworn, says:—I live at 116 Sheriff street, and am a varnisher; I am acquainted with both deceased and the prisoner; about a quarter to nine o'clock last evening, as I was going through Sheriff street, saw deceased and the prisoner quarrelling, when deceased said it was all right; several men and boys were there; during the quarrel between the two, William Purcell pulled off his coat and offered to fight any one in the crowd, when deceased struck him in the face with his fist; then saw the prisoner draw a pistol and fire it at deceased, who fell to the pavement.

TESTIMONY OF ROBERT CURTIS.

Robert Curtis, of 165 Delancey street, deposed—I am a framemaker; I am acquainted with the deceased and also the prisoner; I entered Sheriff street last evening and met William Purcell, and had a few words with him; he said he would fight me, and we were going into the yard to fight when Tracy interfered and said we should put it off till nine o'clock, and afterwards deceased sent for me and took me in the rear yard of 105 Sheriff street and said he would get John Purcell to fight me; he then went away, and about five minutes afterwards I heard the report of a pistol, and going out saw deceased lying at 109 Sheriff street against a scale; he was then carried into his own house; I don't think he was dead when I first saw him.

TESTIMONY OF SERGEANT THOMPSON.

Andrew J. Thompson, sergeant of the Eleventh precinct, says last evening the prisoner came running into the station house, followed by some other man, and said he had shot a man, at the same time having a pistol in his hand; I asked him if he had shot a man; he said "Yes; if I have not I intended to;" I asked who he had shot; he replied, "Billy Kiernan, the hog thief;" I asked if he was crazy; he said "No," deceased had licked him and his brother, and he intended to kill him; when informed that Kiernan was dead the prisoner replied, "I am d—d glad of it;" that he was a hog thief; "that he could catch a rope and swing as well as any young fellow I ever saw;" the prisoner was sober; I have seen him both drunk and sober.

MEDICAL TESTIMONY.

Wooster Beach, M. D., deposed to making a post mortem examination on the body of deceased, and found a pistol shot wound on the left side of the head; the ball entering the brain; also examined the other organs of the body, which showed that he was a man of intemperate habits; in my opinion the wound was the cause of death.

The jury, to whom the case was then submitted, rendered the following verdict:—"That William Kiernan, the deceased, came to his death by a pistol shot wound at the hands of John Purcell, on the 24th day of May, 1869, in Sheriff street, between Stanton and Houston streets."

Purcell, who is twenty-two years of age, a native of this city and a poultry vender by occupation, says he lives at No. 109 Sheriff street. He had nothing to say in regard to taking the life of deceased.

Coroner Keenan then committed him to the Tombs to await the action of the Grand Jury.

THE LIPPMANN HOMICIDE CASE.

Close of the Coroner's Investigation—The Alleged Murderer Unknown.

In the case of City Marshal Alexander Lippmann, who died from the effects of violence received while in the discharge of his duty, as heretofore reported in the HERALD, Coroner Schirmer yesterday concluded the investigation at his office, in the City Hall. Below will be found the only important testimony given and the verdict of the jury:—

TESTIMONY OF MRS. LEVY.

Brunetta Levy, of 180 Orchard street, deposed that she was standing in the door of her house between four and five o'clock on the afternoon of the day Mr. Lippmann was assaulted; heard deceased ask Mr. Freund for the keys, but the latter refused to give them up; deceased asked for the keys two or three times, and Freund refusing, deceased sent some one for an officer, but did not find one; the witness saw deceased lock the door, but does not know how he got the key; a painter, who lived near the house, whose name the witness does not know, then came over and commenced quarrelling with deceased, striking him twice on the head with his fist, knocking his hat off; the painter (who, I think, had sandy whiskers), took up a piece of wood from an adjoining house where building was going on and struck deceased on the right side of the head; before picking up the wood the man was kept back by two others; he then struck the blow, the deceased falling down immediately after being struck; the blow was inflicted on the bare head of deceased, his hat having been thrown off before; after striking the blow the man made the remark, "the Jew is not dead yet;" the man then went away, after which an officer came up and arrested Freund and another man; the witness could not give an exact description of the man who struck deceased, except that he had on painter's clothes, wore sandy whiskers and she thinks a goatee; no one else struck the deceased.

Several other witnesses were examined, but the testimony elicited failed to develop the name or whereabouts of the man who struck the fatal blow or other particulars of much importance.

The case was then submitted to the jury who, after a short deliberation, rendered the following verdict:—"That Alexander Lippmann, the deceased, came to his death from injuries received by being struck on the head with a piece of wook April 28, 1869, in the hands of a person or persons unknown to this jury."

Counsel for the prisoners then made a motion for their discharge, but the Coroner declined doing so without first consulting with the District Attorney.

It is said that Coroner Schirmer and ex-Judge Vancott (who appeared on behalf of the friends of deceased), intend waiting upon Mayor Hall with the view of inducing him to offer a reward for the arrest of the guilty party, who doubtless at the present time is absent from the city.

SUICIDE IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

A Man Perforates Himself with Pistol Balls—Coroner's Inquest.

Westchester county furnished an additional tragedy yesterday, which for determined self-destruction has certainly few parallels. The victim who has fallen by his own hand was Charles H. Starr, well known in the village of Tarrytown, where for the past eighteen months he has acted as superintendent of the gas works at that place. Being a young and energetic man, deceased was entrusted with the practical management of the gas works, and it was generally understood gave entire satisfaction to his employers. Of late, however, it is known that he forgot himself so far as to drink immoderately, but invariably abstained from the habit during business hours, so that no complaint of neglect of duty was thought of by the company. As he was of a genial, social disposition, it is now believed that continued dissipation led him to contract debts and otherwise involve himself pecuniarily, which preyed upon his mind and drove him to the act which terminated his life. Other causes are alleged for the self-murder of Starr, all reports agreeing in the fact that latterly he has appeared unsettled in mind.

The deceased left his boarding house as usual yesterday morning, at half-past six o'clock, and according to the testimony of his wife, given before Coroner Smith and a jury, he appeared low spirited. The same witness also testified to the deceased's remarking that matters were going wrong at the gas works; adding that if his life was insured for $5,000 he would not be long in this world. After going to the office as was his custom, deceased, before proceeding to the gas works borrowed a pistol containing six chambers, from a friend, saying that he wished to shoot a cat. With the loaded weapon in his possession Starr then went to the gas house, and after waiting until the employés had gone to breakfast he proceeded to deprive himself of existence. From the testimony of Dr. Dalgairns, who made a post mortem examination of the body, it would appear from the wounds that deceased first shot himself in the right side of the head, the ball glancing from the skull and penetrating the scalp, making a wound of about two inches in length. Finding that ineffectual, he fired again, the ball striking in the centre of his forehead, fracturing the frontal bone, and causing compression of the brain; the ball remaining partially embedded in the skull, from whence it was extracted in a flattened state. As the second shot did not produce instant death, the left breast received a third bullet below the heart and near the fourth rib; and this not having the desired effect the pistol was lowered to the fifth rib, and the fourth leaden messenger passing through the lungs, penetrating the bronchial artery, caused instant death, from excessive hemorrhage. When found deceased's vest was on fire and the revolver lying by his side. As his watch was missing it was at first thought he had been robbed; but it was subsequently ascertained that he had left it for repairs on Monday evening.

After a short deliberation the jury returned a verdict, "that deceased came to his death by pistol shot wounds inflicted by his own hand, while laboring under temporary depression of mind." Deceased was about thirty years old, and a native of Peekskill.

COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE.

Bids Received for Street Opening Bonds—The Extension of Church Street.

At two o'clock yesterday afternoon Comptroller Connolly opened proposals for $1,000,000 worth of Street Opening and Improvement bonds, authorized by section 2 of chapter 853, laws of 1868. These bonds are issued for the purpose of paying the assessments charged against the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the city of New York, in the matter of widening and extending Church and other streets mentioned in said act. The bonds are to bear interest at the rate of seven per cent per annum, payable semi-annually on the first day of May and November of each year, and the principal will be redeemed in successive annual instalments of $250,000, commencing on the 1st day of November, 1870. Twenty-seven bids in all were received, and the following are the names of the bidders, the amounts they bid for and at what rate:—

Name.	Amount bid for.	Rate.
Vermilye & Co.	$10,000	100.00
Vermilye & Co.	10,000	100.50
Chemical Bank	10,000	100.12½
Chemical Bank	10,000	100.25
Chemical Bank	10,000	100.37½
Henry Clews & Co.	25,000	101.50
Henry Clews & Co.	25,000	102.00
Henry Clews & Co.	25,000	102.25
Henry Clews & Co.	25,000	102.50
Henry Clews & Co.	25,000	102.75
Henry Clews & Co.	25,000	103.00
Henry Clews & Co.	25,000	103.25
Henry Clews & Co.	25,000	103.50
Henry Clews & Co.	5,000	102.00
Henry Clews & Co.	10,000	100.00
Henry Clews & Co.	5,000	98.00
Henry Clews & Co.	250,000	100.03
Henry Clews & Co.	250,000	100.05
Henry Clews & Co.	250,000	100.02
Henry Clews & Co.	30,000	100.10
A. Iselin & Co.	10,000	100.05
A. Iselin & Co.	10,000	100.10
A. Iselin & Co.	10,000	100.15
A. Iselin & Co.	10,000	100.20
A. Iselin & Co.	10,000	100.25
Joseph Fisher	5,000	103.25
Lewis J. White	40,000	100.25
Samuel J. Sands & Co.	10,000	101.02
George Barclay	5,000	100.60
George Barclay	10,000	101.00
C. Clarke	3,000	100.00
George R. Sistore	50,000	102.00
George R. Sistore	50,000	100.00
George R. Sistore	25,000	101.00
George R. Sistore	25,000	101.50
George R. Sistore	25,000	102.00
Newburg Savings Bank	10,000	100.00
R. Crowley	25,000	102.50
New York Life Insurance Co.	250,000	101.13
New York Life Insurance Co.	250,000	101.16
New York Life Insurance Co.	250,000	101.80
New York Life Insurance Co.	250,000	101.21
Alfred Tobias	7,500	102.00
New York Savings Bank	75,000	102.26
F. W. Foote, Jr.	50,000	100.00
J. J. Cisco & Sons	250,000	100.11
J. J. Cisco & Sons	250,000	100.21
J. J. Cisco & Sons	250,000	100.26
J. J. Cisco & Sons	250,000	100.51
Charles D. Matthews	5,000	100.11
Charles D. Matthews	3,000	100.53
Charles D. Matthews	3,000	101.03
J. H. Pierce	3,000	101.63
Teutonia Savings Bank	50,000	100.81
Drexel, Winthrop & Co.	1,000,000	101.03
Niagara Fire Insurance Co.	50,000	100.60
Jane Spencer	1,000	105.00
Atlantic Savings Bank	50,000	100.50
Atlantic Savings Bank	100,000	100.00
William & John O'Brien	15,000	101.00

Up to the time of going to press no award had been made by the Comptroller.

RECEPTION AT GRAMMAR SCHOOL NO. 36.

The scholars of the district in which this school is situated held high holiday yesterday on the occasion of a reception of persons interested in education in this city. The boys were all clean and neat—something uncommon for the neighborhood in which they live—while the girls were really charming. The proceedings being of a rather too lengthy nature to admit of the primary department participating in the exercises, a further reception for their exclusive benefit will take place at the school before vacation. One word as to the new building. Most grammar schools in New York are models of neatness and well adapted to the purposes of education; but grammar school No. 36 surpasses nearly all of them. The boys' and girls' departments could hardly be better arranged or ventilated, and the primary department is equally satisfactory. The play ground, though a thought too small, will give scope to any amount of young ideas, and the outhouses are clean and well built. The class rooms are perfect little boudoirs, and the accommodations for the teachers leave nothing to be desired. In a word, any one seeing the interior of the edifice would desire to be a little boy or girl in this dingy quarter, only to have the privilege of attending such a nice school.

At nine o'clock the exercises commenced, and a large number of ladies and gentlemen were present to witness them, including Messrs. H. C. Calkin, R. Gross, S. P. Patterson, N. A. Calkins, Andrew Mills, R. A. Larremore, General John Cochrane, B. Smith, Isaac Bell, Magnus Gross, William Janes, A. O. Anderson, Edward Michling, Charles E. Loew, James Kelly, William Fischer, J. Wangler and Henry L. Sloto.

The exercises by the boys commenced at nine A. M., Mr. Charles E. Loew presiding, and were continued to eleven, 800 being present, and those by the girls lasted from eleven to three, the number participating in the female department exceeding 450.

The exercises by the male scholars consisted, after appropriate prayers and the reading of the Bible by Mr. Anderson, one of the trustees of the school, of songs, solos and choruses, interspersed with declamations, addresses and recitations, all of which were creditably given. The musical exercises were under the charge of Mr. Fettit. General John Cochrane, Mr. Larremore and Dr. Sullivan made speeches, which were well received by their juvenile audience.

In the female department, after the reading of the Scriptures by Mr. Mills, Mr. Anderson made a very able address and was followed in due course by General Cochrane. The programme was similar to that for the boys, a spectacular and floral representation being added, which was a great success, as was a surprise floral offering to the principals.

At the conclusion of the ceremonies an elegant lunch was partaken of by the visitors at the teachers' expense.

THE NORTH REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH.

Centennial Anniversary.

The centennial anniversary of the dedication of the North Reformed Dutch church, corner of Fulton and Williams streets, was celebrated yesterday with befitting services, morning and evening. In the morning the pastor of the church, Rev. Dr. Thomas Dewitt, presided. After a voluntary upon the organ and a brief invocation by Rev. Dr. Dewitt, an introductory ode, written for the occasion by Mr. Thomas Jeremiah, was sung with much spirit. This was followed by the reading of the eighty-fourth and eighty-seventh psalms, "How amiable are thy tabernacles, O Lord of Hosts," and "His foundations are on the holy hills." Prayer was then offered by Rev. Dr. Fisher, after which the presiding minister made a brief address.

Rev. Talbot W. Chambers, D. D., then made the memorial address, taking for his text, "But the hour cometh, and now is, when those who worship the Father shall worship Him in spirit and in truth; for the Father seeketh such to worship Him." These were the words from which Dr. Ladley preached the dedicatory sermon one hundred years ago. In that year the most blessed and pious of Popes assumed the tiara under the title of Clement XIV. In France its Dauphin was preparing for his marriage with the ill-fated Marie Antoinette, the letters of Junius (the best kept secret ever known) were written, and many secular events occurred, but which had no connection with the building of the church. There were already two churches in the city, when it was governed by an English baronet, and as the English language began to be generally spoken this church was built, and an English-speaking minister called from Holland in the person of Dr. Ladley. This met with bitter opposition at first, but soon it was found that the call was an absolute necessity. In 1767 Isaac Roosevelt, chairman of the Building Committee, laid the corner stone, and the work was prosecuted vigorously, money being borrowed by the consistory as required. The pillars were contributed by individuals, who had the privilege of putting their initials under the cap, where they still are. Some of these names are John Zarieke, Philip Rappelye, John De la Montague, Cornelia Wall, &c. Pews were first set apart for the Governor of the colony, and for the Mayor and Aldermen of the city. By and by, however, these were rented like the rest, which led to the inference that the character of the civil authorities had so improved that it was unnecessary to bring them to church any longer. (Laughter.) It was soon found necessary to get another English preacher, and John H. Livingston, then a young man studying at the University of Utrecht, was sent for; and when he came two Dutch ministers officiated at the churches in Garden and Nassau streets. It does not appear from the records that a Dutch sermon was ever preached in that church. At length civil war broke out, the churches were desecrated, and the present church completely dismantled,—the beautiful pulpit being sent to England, the pews being taken out and used for firewood, while the edifice itself was used for various purposes, among which was that of a prison; and it is recorded that two thousand persons were confined within these four walls, while the sufferings from hunger and other wrongs endured by the poor prisoners were such as in recent times consigned Libby and Andersonville to eternal infamy. He next related the surrender at the close of the civil war, there being then only one minister in the city, namely, Dr. Livingston, Dr. Ladley having died during the war and the Dutch ministers who fled not having returned. Dr. Livingston had charge of the congregations for three years, when he was joined by Dr. William Linn, an excellent preacher, the first of whose published sermons was at the request of the Tammany Society, and the last, a eulogy on Washington, published at the request of the State Society of the Cincinnati. For several years there were no Dutch services, and at length a call in blank was issued, which was accepted by Rev. Dr. Kalppus. Soon, however, it was found that the English language became so universal that it was resolved to preach in English, and the last Dutch sermon was preached late in 1803, so that from that date the services were actually in English. He dwelt on this, because he wished to show that nothing but English had ever been preached in that church, which was built expressly for that purpose,—before the Revolution. Another reason was that in consequence of the large immigration there would be required churches to have services in their own language, whose children would, however, probably prefer the English, and again would that language become popular. He then named the succession of ministers, commencing with the Rev. John N. Aberle, and ending with the present pastor, Rev. Dr. Dewitt, with brief eulogies on each of those who have passed away, and concluded with a glowing picture of the present prosperity of the church.

In the evening Rev. J. L. McNair presided, and addresses were made by Rev. Drs. Isaac Ferris, M. S. Hutton and S. M. Woodbridge, of the New Brunswick Theological Seminary. Dr. Ferris spoke at considerable length of what the North Reformed Dutch church had done for the city, and the good it was now doing, at a time when the churches were all being removed to the upper part of the city. Dr. Hutton gave some personal reminiscences of the old church, saying that he had preached his third sermon there, forty-one years ago. Dr. Woodbridge descanted at considerable length on the necessity of clinging to the Heidelberg catechism and the doctrines of the Synod of Dort. A few closing remarks were made by Rev. J. M. Ludlow, the assistant pastor. The congregation then joined in the doxology, "Praise God from whom all blessings flow," and were dismissed with the benediction.

WOMAN'S SUFFRAGE ASSOCIATION.

There was a business meeting of the National Woman's Suffrage Association at the office of the *Revolution*, No. 49 East Twenty-third street, yesterday afternoon at three o'clock. Quite a promiscuous assemblage of the strong-minded ladies was present, and many new and somewhat youthful faces appeared to grace the movement for the first time. In the absence of the venerable Mrs. Stanton, Mrs. Phelps the first Vice President, took the chair, and after the transaction of the routine business Miss Anthony took the floor and said that she was gratified to announce upon this, the first formal gathering of the society since its organization, that the future, viewed in prospect, looked propitious and inviting to those who had labored so many years to promote the interests of over-worked and oppressed women in all parts of the land. She felt that the cause had gained a powerful and eloquent champion in the accession of Anna Dickinson to its ranks, and who had promised to speak on Friday evening at the Cooper Institute in its behalf. She knew that, in certain quarters, there yet promised a strong opposition to their work, yet before their active and untiring efforts the suffrage question was daily gaining ground. Women were beginning to see that their dearest interests lay in a rigid and unfailing system of co-operation, which, under the auspices of the Woman's Bureau, was becoming a specific remedy for many of the ills that afflict the great body of those members of the sex who live by hard toil. The Bureau had been so organized that in a very short time it would be able to afford practical relief to all within the pale of its jurisdiction. An exhibition and a sale room were ready where trinkets, ladies' toilet articles of every description, worsted garments and all things made by women of every class could be exposed for purchase. The parlors had already been hung with pictures painted by rising female artists, and some of them had already found admiring patrons. All the appointments of the house were in perfect order; the upper rooms were set apart for committee meetings and the transaction of auxiliary business. One hundred new members joined on Saturday and comprised the most talented and energetic female teachers of the city. They came with the idea that their interests should not suffer while every other profession was concentrated in a co-operative movement, and they intended to further the objects of the society by all means in their power. Beside this their operations were attracting a large share of the attention of the press, and she hoped that through this agency they could succeed in arousing an enthusiasm and an earnest endeavor for independence among the women of the land.

A general discussion ensued upon sundry points of little public interest, and then the meeting adjourned. It is the intention of the projectors of this movement to have their house opened for a general reception once a week, when everything on exhibition can be inspected.

AN EARTHQUAKE IN GEORGIA.—A gentleman who resides in the lower portion of the neighboring county of Burke was in the city yesterday and gave an interesting account of an earthquake which was felt in his neighborhood a few days ago. He lives some distance from the city, near Demorest's Ferry, on the Savannah river. He states that on last Thursday, at about ten o'clock in the morning, the shock of an earthquake was felt very distinctly in that locality. The shock, while it was not severe enough to do any great damage, was sufficiently severe to very seriously alarm the people, who, unaccustomed to such visitations, as soon as it was felt began to dread the fate of Carracas and the other cities of South America, which have so fearfully suffered from the effects of these convulsions of nature. The shock moved from a westerly direction towards the east, thus furnishing another fact in support of the theory recently advanced by many distinguished savans of the Old World and the New, that the earthquakes were advancing towards the rising sun and were deserting the Pacific for the Atlantic. The houses near Demorest's Ferry were rocked to and fro by the force of the convulsion, the window shades rattled as in a gale of wind and many panes of glass were shattered. Fortunately, though so violent, it only lasted for a very short time. The total duration of the shock is estimated to have been about ten seconds.—*Augusta Chronicle and Sentinel, May 20.*

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NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
PROPRIETOR.

Letters and packages should be properly sealed.

All business or news letter and telegraphic despatches must be addressed NEW YORK HERALD.

Volume XXXIV.....No. 146

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, Fifth avenue and Twenty-fourth street.—THE HERMIT'S BELL.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and 13th street.—CASTE.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th street.—ITALIAN OPERA—LUCREZIA.

OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway.—HICCORY DICCORY DOCK. Matinee at 2½.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—DICK TURPIN'S RIDE FROM LONDON TO YORK—FELON'S DOOM.

BOOTH'S THEATRE, 23d st., between 5th and 6th ave.—OTHELLO. Afternoon at 2—MANFRED.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE, corner of Eighth avenue and 23d street.—PATRIE.

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway.—THE BURLESQUE EXTRAVAGANZA OF THE FORTY THIEVES.

WAVERLEY THEATRE, 720 Broadway.—BURLESQUE OF LION.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND THEATRE, Thirtieth street and Broadway.—Afternoon and evening Performance.

THE TAMMANY, Fourteenth street.—GLORINDA—PETER GRAY.

MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S PARK THEATRE, Brooklyn.—MUCH ADO ABOUT A MERCHANT OF VENICE.

THEATRE COMIQUE, 514 Broadway.—COMIC SKETCHES AND LIVING STATUES—PLUTO.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN, 7th av., between 58th and 59th sts.—POPULAR GARDEN CONCERT.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, 585 Broadway.—ETHIOPIAN ENTERTAINMENTS—THE UNBLEACHED BLONDES.

BRYANTS' OPERA HOUSE, Tammany Building, 14th street.—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY, &c.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 201 Bowery.—COMIC VOCALISM, NEGRO MINSTRELSY, &c. Matinee at 2½.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC—OLE BULL'S GRAND CONCERT.

EMPIRE CITY RINK, corner 3d av., 63d and 64th sts.—GRAND CONCERT, &c.

IRVING HALL, Irving place.—MR. C. HENRY'S GRAND CONCERT.

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.—HOOLEY'S MINSTRELS—VEL-AL-VENT.

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.—SCIENCE AND ART.

LADIES' NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY.—FEMALES ONLY IN ATTENDANCE.

QUADRUPLE SHEET.

New York, Wednesday, May 26, 1869.

THE HERALD IN BROOKLYN.

Notice to Carriers and Newsdealers.

BROOKLYN CARRIERS AND NEWSMEN will in future receive their papers at the BRANCH OFFICE OF THE NEW YORK HERALD, No. 145 Fulton street, Brooklyn.

ADVERTISEMENTS and SUBSCRIPTIONS and all letters for the NEW YORK HERALD will be received as above.

THE NEWS.

Europe.

The cable telegrams are dated May 25.

The elections in France passed off yesterday without any serious trouble. Much excitement prevailed, however. Fears at one time were entertained of a disturbance in Marseilles. MM. Ollivier, Favre and Thiers were defeated in Paris, but Ollivier was elected for the Department of Var. M. Arago is defeated. A report prevailed that Henri Rochefort was elected. Quiet prevailed throughout the empire.

Parties have been discovered in the south of Ireland holding secret midnight meetings for drilling. Some arrests have been made.

Yesterday was the first day of the Epsom races. A large crowd of people attended them. The London *Times*, in commenting on the French elections, says that a revival of political activity will result from a verdict which condemns personal government. The rumored alliance between France, England and Spain against America is without foundation.

Cuba.

The steamship Perit landed a force of filibusters in the Bay of Nipe some time about the 10th inst., but they were almost immediately surprised by the Spaniards and routed with considerable loss in men and guns. They rallied, however, and recaptured their position and guns and drove the Spaniards, and almost sunk the Marsella, a Spanish steamer. The excitement in Santiago over the engagement was very great. The Perit returned to Jamaica on the 15th inst.

South America.

By the steamer Rising Star we have interesting correspondence from Colombia, Peru and the Central American States. The Rising Star brings a Señor Bethencourt, commissioner from the *de facto* Cuban government, accredited to Washington. On her course she exchanged signals with two Spanish men-of-war off Cape Mayal. The new Consul, Dr. Long, had arrived at Panama. The President of Panama is still on his tour through the interior. Mosquera's prospects for the Presidency of Colombia are quite brilliant. Another attempt to bring up the canal treaty was defeated in the Colombian Senate, and the announcement that an English company had made propositions towards opening the Darien Canal was received favorably.

Miscellaneous.

The State Department has finally become uneasy at the continued silence of Minister McMahon in Paraguay. A letter of recall was sent to him several months ago, but no answer has been received. John Cochrane will probably be appointed to succeed him.

The Labor Reform League of New England assembled in Boston yesterday. The chairman, Mr. E. H. Haywood, of Worcester, declared the objects and creed of the League to be free trade, free money, free travel, free transportation and free land. The resolutions favor radical changes in the financial system, the abolition of national banks, the substitution of certificates of service for the present government currency, a reduction of rates of interest and of hours of labor, and the establishment of free public markets. Senator Sprague sent a letter regretting that he was not able to be present.

Charles H. Starr, of Tarrytown, N. Y., committed suicide yesterday after four determined attempts. He shot himself twice in the head, and finding these wounds ineffectual shot himself twice in the left side. The jury returned a verdict of death at his own hands during mental depression.

In the case of H. L. Davis against the Western Union Telegraph Company, in Cincinnati, the jury on Monday rendered a verdict against the defendants of $3,000 and costs.

The new State government of Rhode Island was inaugurated at Newport yesterday, Governor Padelford succeeding Governor Burnside and Benjamin T. Eddes being elected Speaker of the House.

Over 800 vocal organizations have reported for service in the Boston peace jubilee.

The City.

At about ten o'clock yesterday morning the steamer Norwalk was run into and sunk by a tug towing a heavy scow, on the East river, between Fulton and Wall street ferries. The Norwalk almost instantly keeled over, and lies now in seven fathoms of water. There were no passengers aboard, and the crew were all saved. The loss is about $45,000.

At half-past ten yesterday morning, at pier 16 East river, near Wall street ferry, the tugboat William Parks exploded her boiler, and three of her crew were severely injured. One of them was thrown twenty feet to an adjoining pier. The loss pecuniarily is very small, as the tug and boiler were old.

At about eleven yesterday morning the steamer Russia, while coming up the bay, ran into and sunk the Austrian ship Figlia Maggiore, which was anchored off Bedloe's Island. All the crew of the latter were saved. The cargo of the ship was very valuable, and the loss on the cargo and ship is estimated at $400,000.

An inquest was held yesterday on the body of William Kiernan, the victim of the Eleventh ward murder. The testimony elicited was in corroboration of the reports as published yesterday, and the jury rendered a verdict against the prisoner, John Purcell, who was thereupon committed.

It was stated yesterday that the accounts of William C. Rushmore, President of the Atlantic National Bank of Brooklyn, who was killed by the recent Long Island Railroad slaughter, showed a deficit of nearly $250,000. When this rumor became public a slight run was made on the bank by uneasy depositors, but later in the day their fears were allayed by the directors, who pledged themselves to carry on the business of the bank.

The Lippmann homicide inquest was concluded yesterday, the jury finding that death was occasioned by violence at the hands of some persons unknown.

The case of the two women, Pearsall and O'Connor, confined by Judge Cardozo in the Tombs for contempt of Court some three weeks ago, came up again yesterday, when an examination was waived and the women were admitted to bail. In the course of the proceedings one of the lawyers who volunteered to support the court entered into a slashing denunciation of Mr. Townsend, the women's counsel.

James Budlong, a Brooklyn merchant, was arraigned before Justice Dodge yesterday on a charge preferred by Mr. Clinton Gilbert, Vice President of the Greenwich Savings Bank, of false representations, by means of which he obtained Mr. Gilbert's endorsement to a promissory note for $35,000, and which the latter was compelled to pay. Budlong pleaded not guilty, and was committed in default of $70,000 bail.

The centennial anniversary of the dedication of the North Reformed Dutch church on William and Fulton streets was celebrated yesterday.

The steamer Quaker City was libelled by the counsel for the Spanish government in this city, yesterday, on the ground that she intended to violate the neutrality laws by giving aid to the Cuban insurgents, and, on an order of Judge Blatchford, Marshal Barlow seized her.

The Cunard steamer Australasian, Captain Cook, will sail to-day for Liverpool via Queenstown. Her mails will close at the Post Office at twelve M.

The Anchor line steamship Dorian, Captain Small, will leave pier 20 North river at twelve M. to-day for Londonderry and Glasgow.

The American steamship Fulton, Captain Jones, of Ruger's line, will leave to-day from pier 46 North river, at two P. M., for Copenhagen, via Cowes and Bremen.

The steamship Magnolia, Captain Crowell, will sail from pier No. 8 North river at three P. M. to-day for Charleston, S. C.

The stock market yesterday was buoyantly active until the announcement of the defalcation in the Atlantic Bank of Brooklyn, when a reaction and a sharp decline ensued, prices eventually recovering toward the close, but not to the best figures of the day. Gold was dull, declining to 140¾ and closing finally at 140¾.

Prominent Arrivals in the City.

General J. N. Palmer, of the United States Army, and Lieutenant Commanders George P. Ryan and R. Hooper, of the United States Navy, are at the St. Denis Hotel.

C. A. Miller, Secretary of State, Alabama; George W. Childs, of Philadelphia; Major W. C. Beardsley, and E. P. Ross, of Auburn, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Major Burroughs, of the United States Army; Colonel J. Bartlett, of Albany; Rev. B. Carpenter, of Newburg; Judge George Wadsworth, of Buffalo; G. P. Pomeroy, of Rhode Island, and C. C. Cass, of Jackson, Miss., are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Dr. A. J. McClure, of San Francisco; P. H. Lasher, of Elgin, Ill., and L. B. Morgan, of Ogdensburg, are at the St. Charles Hotel.

Judge J. E. Hulbert and Wm. Musgrave, of New York, and W. R. Douglas, of Memphis, Tenn., are at the Maltby House.

M. J. Freeman, of New Hamburg; J. R. Osgood, of Boston, and E. H. Bailey, of North Carolina, are at the Westminster Hotel.

Lieutenant S. Anderson, of the British Army, and D. Powell, of London, are at the Clarendon Hotel.

Mr. Knowles, of Manchester, England; E. W. Corning, of Albany; W. B. Bristol, of New Haven, and H. N. Slater, of Norwich, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Lieutenant Commander Theo. F. Jewell and Paymaster J. T. Browne, of the United States Navy; A. Van Vechten, of Albany; Captain J. Babee, of Great Barrington; A. S. Benton and J. Barnard, of Lima, are at the Hoffman House.

Miss E. Delmonico, Mrs. F. J. Vinton and W. Cunard arrived yesterday in the steamer Russia from Liverpool.

Prominent Departures.

Governor W. Dennison, for Ohio; General N. P. Banks, for Washington; General W. J. Palmer, for St. Louis; H. C. Lord, for Cincinnati; General Reese, for Washington, and Colonel B. English, for Albany.

Major General Robert Anderson, United States Army, and family; E. Robinson, United States Consul at Hamburg, and Dr. Fred. Schultz, United States Consul at Antwerp, sailed yesterday in the steamship Hammonia for Plymouth and Hamburg.

THE CAMBRIA AND THE QUEEN'S CUP.—In an article on yachting yesterday we inadvertently spoke of a race for the so-called Queen's Cup, held by the New York Yacht Club, as if such a race were possible this season. Lest our words should be misunderstood beyond the Atlantic we hasten to make the positive statement that such a race cannot take place this summer. One of the plain rules on which the cup is held requires the challenge to be given six months before the race can come off. No challenge in due form has yet been sent, and thus the six months rule shuts out the contest from this season. Should the Cambria come she will be welcomed and will have plenty of sport, but she cannot contest our possession of the cup. As the owner of the Cambria has said a great deal of his desire to carry away this cup, we regret that he did not take the proper steps to make a race for it. Had he done so his expressions would have seemed more sincere.

ECLIPSED.—We have had so many extensive fires of oil factories in the neighborhood these few days past that the smoke in "pillars of cloud" has eclipsed the sun.

"AN AMERICAN CITIZEN" and Mr. De Tracey Gould, cousins of the two tailors in Tooley street, have, on behalf of the people of the United States, disclaimed the arguments of Mr. Sumner on the Alabama question, and the London *Times* roars you as gently as any sucking dove over the discovery of these fellows. Truly England is in a bad way to accept such comfort.

ACCOUNT CURRENT.—We have now on hand and under investigation four "horrible murders"—the Morrisania murder and the Stanton street, Sheriff street and Oak street atrocities, respectively. Doyle, the butcher cart scoundrel, meanwhile has escaped from Sing Sing, and Real, the Deputy Sheriff, is waiting in retirement to have his case quietly forgotten. Doyle would make a good sheriff for this county for the next term. We nominate him.

The Elections in France—Imperialism in Danger.

The French elections terminated on Monday evening. By special cable telegram, dated in London yesterday, we are enabled to submit the general result of the ballot to our readers this morning. The work of the scrutineers reveals the important facts that the old party names and classes of candidature—Orleanists, legitimists, and moderate republicans—have been either forgotten or ignored by the people, and that the lines of citizen franchise contests were strictly drawn between Bonapartism and the worshippers of Waterloo, St. Helena, and the "dynasty" on one side, and the representatives of popular progress, ranking as radicals or "reds," on the other. The voters paid little or no attention to the royalisms which have passed, but looked merely at present imperialism and its tendency, and their own hopes and means of rectification in the future. The prospect is certainly encouraging to them as oppositionists. Napoleon retains a majority in the legislative assembly, but it is vastly diminished; the radicals having achieved an addition of forty-five members to their already compact force, and carried the great centres of finance and manufacture—Paris and Lyons. Tranquillity prevailed, we are told, everywhere; but France was equally silent and quiet when, by a still larger vote, she approved the *coup d'état*, after prudently noting the bayonets, sabres and muskets which were placed within convenient hail of the ballot boxes.

M. Thiers, who has become very prosy, both in debate and conversation, since he illustrated the "Last Cart to the Guillotine" as a sad warning to extremists, whether clad in democratic blouse or in purple and ermine, was defeated. M. Ollivier was defeated in Paris but returned in the department of the Var. The case of M. Jules Favre is reported variously, and M. Rochefort has, we are told, obtained a seat. The latest returns from Paris show a government gain of one in fifteen city elections, the people expressing themselves persistently in repudiation of the "one man" system of government and in favor of parliamentary constitutional rule. Marseilles was deeply excited.

No better evidence of the declining fortunes of imperialism can be adduced than the arbitrary and despotic measures resorted to during the past weeks by Napoleon III. and his minions to stifle public sentiment and prevent an untrammelled expression of popular will in these elections. It is but a repetition of history to find a powerful despotism resorting to extreme measures to prolong an existence imperilled by widespread disaffection and exacting compulsory submission from its subjects under pain of arrest, imprisonment, banishment, and perhaps execution. The closing scenes of dynastic usurpation are generally characterized by crime, tyranny and bloodshed, and the opening acts of the drama already inaugurated in France give full promise of a second reign of terror ere Napoleon III. will have been driven from the stage. We can only hope that the victims of opposition will prove forerunners of enlarged popular liberties instead of unwilling and unconscious promotives of a new *régime* as distasteful and oppressive as the last.

The revolution of 1848, which drove Louis Philippe from the throne of France, should have marked an era of liberal progress in a government wearied of monarchical and aristocratic usurpation. The shortlived republic which followed received its death-blow in the *coup d'état*, and subsequent decree reviving the imperial dignity in the person of Louis Napoleon Bonaparte. The ephemeral dream of "liberty, equality and fraternity" vanished before the imperious will of one who falsified the hopes that placed him in power and now seeks to prolong his rule at any and every sacrifice of public liberty. What France could and should have been after the expulsion of the Bourbons, and what she is to day, lives in the hearts of patriotic Frenchmen who have never abandoned the hope of seeing their government a coworker with ours in the advancement of republican and democratic institutions; and all the bravos of "national greatness," "years of unparalleled prosperity," "crowning the edifice" with so-called liberties, cannot reconcile them to the empire or the despot who rules and ruins. Whether or not the people of France are prepared for a republican form of government no one can determine until a full and fair experiment is made; but that they are sick and wearied of imperialism, that they have well nigh reached that point of endurance beyond which revolution becomes a national necessity and a change in government and rulers imperative, must be obvious to all.

The beginning of the end is too plainly foreshadowed by the murmurings of discontent from all quarters of the empire, the uprisings necessitating summary measures for their suppression, the growing strength of the opposition and the nervous vigilance of the imperialists in arresting and imprisoning indiscriminately those whose power and influence they have reason to dread. The disturbances which characterized the electoral gatherings are but natural precursors of others more serious. The government may stay awhile the tide of popular disfavor that threatens its ruin by the timely publication of "peaceful manifestoes," high-sounding promises of reform, reduction of the army, &c., as conciliatory measures to induce the people to forget their grievances until the crisis is over, or it may attempt by force and terrorism to quell a movement at once popular and powerful, with fair success; but the end is not here. Opposition to the Napoleonic dynasty has taken such deep root in the great metropolis, from which it is gradually but surely growing and spreading throughout the empire, that revolution is possible and probable at any time, and France cannot have anything like repose or the restoration of confidence among her people until the experiment is made. The empire is not peace, nor is liberty or liberal progress compatible with the ideas of empire as expounded by Napoleon III. We have before intimated the probability of the Emperor's attempting, as a second *coup d'état*, alike necessary for his own security and the ideal perpetuation of his dynasty—some foreign complication, resulting in war, in the hope that internal grievances would be forgotten and all parties united with the government in opposition to a common enemy abroad. This diversion might be against Spain as the least dangerous of neighboring Powers, or in favor of Spain, backed by the moral support of England, against the United States on account of the Cuban difficulty; or a union with Great Britain, regardless of consistency, in refusing the proper settlement of the Alabama claims, and resisting and resenting the demands urged by Mr. Sumner (which may or may not be seriously pressed). Whether any of these expedients will prove to be the policy of Napoleon remains to be seen. In the meantime we submit that either of them would be plausible should he be hard pressed by the opposition. France can only be tranquillized by liberal and progressive institutions; and liberty and progress are enemies to the empire.

Quarantine.

We give below the very modest little bill of the Health Officer of this port for medical attendance and burial expenses for one ship load of emigrant passengers. Seventeen thousand dollars is the handsome total. This amount was actually charged by the officer and paid by the owners upon one ship at one passage in the year 1866. We can scarcely state the fact with sufficient iteration, the figures seem so incredible. Among the items charged is the conveyance of the passengers to the hospital ship. For this service five dollars a head is charged. But we need not analyze the figures; they tell their own story. We need only to say that just as they stand they are copied from the accounts of the firm that had to pay the money:—

Date—1866.	*Number of Patients.*	*Charge for Treatment.*
May 30	89	$3,912
May 31	44	1,808
June 1	21	1,320
June 2	6	69
June 3	5	426
June 4	5	387
June 5	3	249
June 6	1	120
June 8	3	342
June 10	4	234
June 11	2	104
June 12	5	152
June 13	1	99
June 14	2	192
June 15	2	96
June 16	3	144
June 17	4	189
June 18	3	99
June 20	4	150
June 21	1	75
June 23	2	9
July 1	1	12
Total for twenty-two days' attendance		$9 328
Cost per day for services		424
ADDITIONAL EXTENDITURES.		
Wages for crew, engineers, &c.		$2,191
Cleaning hospital ship		325
Wear and tear of furniture		325
60 lbs. butter, 70c. per lb.		42
Sundries		13
Liquors		1,042
Transferring 30 patients from one hospital ship to the other, 300 yards, $5 each		150
Funeral expenses		2,400
Fumigating		1,250
Total expenses		$17,066

This is but one instance. We could cite innumerable others if it were not that shipping houses dare not brave the ill will of the man who has the power to ruin them by a word, so absolutely omnipotent is he over the commerce of this port.

How long will it take at this rate to drive emigrant ships completely from this port? Here, in addition to all the fees that are justly chargeable, a man has the power to put on a charge of seventeen thousand dollars where five thousand dollars would be extravagant. We put this problem to the railroad companies interested in carrying passengers to the West. Swinburne is evidently disposed to drive the emigrant trade to Baltimore, for the benefit of the Baltimore and Ohio road. How do the Central, Erie, Hudson and Harlem like it?

A Chapter of Accidents.

We are accustomed day by day to hear of some calamity of more or less disastrous character in the city or its vicinity; but the news of yesterday furnishes a chapter of accidents such as we have rarely to record within the space of twenty-four hours. We can sum them up briefly—a few strokes of the pen will accomplish that—but the consequences lie in the depths of many hearts; they sit sorrowfully by the side of many hearthstones; and last, but least, they have afflicted many pockets with serious loss.

First, a terrific fire at the oil works in Weehawken, which commenced in the afternoon of Monday, severely burning several of the workmen, flooding the East river with fire, destroying one hundred and twenty thousand dollars' worth of property, causing the loss of many vessels at anchor, and several explosions, and continuing until yesterday to obscure parts of this city with clouds of smoke. Next, at three o'clock in the morning, a fearful explosion of kerosene oil occurred at Hunter's Point, Brooklyn, destroying seven lighters, a Norwegian brig, the Advance, and burning down five houses in the destructive spread of the flames. Later in the day the steamtug William Parkes exploded her boiler in the East river, at the foot of Wall street, scalding four of her crew. The ferry boat Norwalk, plying to Coney Island, was run into and almost sunk in the East river, near Fulton ferry, by a tug, which cut into her so deeply that she had to be towed rapidly ashore, her crew escaping only by being carried off in small boats. A large livery stable was destroyed by fire in Brooklyn last night, insuring a loss of seventy-five thousand dollars.

These disasters, apart from the accounts of murders and violent assaults recorded in our columns yesterday and to-day, fill up a fearful chapter of accidents, which should admonish us that some measures must be taken to deliver the city from the terrible state of things which prevail here. First, the storage of explosive oils in the vicinity of the city should be prohibited in fact as well as by law.

The News from Cuba.

From the tenor of our advices yesterday by telegraph it would appear that the two expeditions we spoke of as having recently left this country have both made a successful landing in Cuba. The steamer Salvador had returned to Nassau, where she had been seized by the British authorities for a violation of the Foreign Enlistment act—which is, in substance, similar to our neutrality laws, though not so humble as our law—complicated with a charge for violating the Passenger act by carrying an excess of passengers. The captain and a portion of his crew had returned to Key West, but no information is given as to the place where the expedition by this steamer was landed. Our Havana telegrams state that seven hundred men had landed in the Bay of Nipe, a fine and large harbor on the north coast a short distance east from Port Padre. The number of men landed is evidently an exaggeration, as no such expedition has been fitted out; but from the statements in reference to artillery, the temporary fortifications and the flag said to have been captured by the Spanish forces, we incline to believe that this was the expedition under General Jordan, which did not leave this city on the steamer Arago three weeks ago. That steamer, it will be seen, had arrived at St. Thomas to proceed as convoy to the Peruvian monitors.

The arrival of both of these expeditions in Cuba will make an important change in the attitude of the patriot forces. Hitherto they have been ill supplied with firearms and wanting in ammunition. Every cry that has come from them has been for arms and powder. These they now possess to some extent, at least, and we doubt not, from the course they have hitherto pursued, that they will know how to apply them to logical and persuasive use in the Cuban argument. We hope Mr. Secretary Fish will endeavor to keep himself posted as to the march of controlling events in America, and endeavor to catch some glimmerings of what the policy of an American statesman should be. If under his guidance the administration of General Grant loses the favorable openings now offered to the advance of our national policy and greatness he will merit the unqualified condemnation of his countrymen and the ridicule of Europe. A timorous study of neutrality laws and diplomatic verbiage is not the course for a statesman, and is unworthy of a soldier of the high reputation of General Grant.

The Austrian Currency System Compared with That of This Country—The Lessons of History.

We publish to-day in another part of the paper a highly interesting review, by our Vienna correspondent, of the system and history of Austrian currency and finance, with a comparison of our own system with that of Austria. It will be remembered by the readers of the HERALD that we gave, shortly after the close of the war, in 1865, a series of similar exhaustive articles on the currency and finances of England at the conclusion of the long wars with Napoleon, and also on the financial history of our own country during crises of a like character. The teaching of Austrian, British and American history is the same, and our Vienna correspondent shows in his communication what we have urged over and over again, that it is ruinous to the best interests of a country to tamper with and unwisely contract the legal tender currency. Whenever Austria has had an ample currency of such a character the empire has been more prosperous, trade and manufactures have been more active, and the people generally in a better condition than at any other period; and whenever the bullionists contracted or swept away this currency for the purpose of forcing specie payments, ruin and appalling distress to the mass of the people inevitably followed. The same ruinous policy in England produced, however, a worse state of things in that country, as its history, from 1815 to 1824, or even long after, shows. Our correspondent justly remarks that the transfer into gold of public and private obligations, contracted in depreciated paper, as carried out in Great Britain and as demanded by the bullionists in the United States, is, to use the language of Sir James Graham, in his pamphlet on "Corn and Currency," a fraud upon every debtor, public and private." Yet this would be the effect of forced resumption here. The debtor class—that is, by far the largest portion of the community—would be ruined, and the burden of the public debt immensely increased upon the taxpayers for the benefit of the capitalists and bondholders.

Whether the views of General Butler, which are advocated by our correspondent, with regard to establishing a permanent paper currency, in the form of and to be called taxation money, are sound and practicable or not, there can be no doubt that the present legal tender currency is the best for the country, under existing circumstances, and that it ought not to be withdrawn. Indeed, there ought not to be any other paper money. The circulation of the national banks should be taken up and greenbacks issued instead. We would then have a uniform and cheap currency, based directly upon the credit of the government, and twenty to twenty-five millions of dollars a year would be saved in taxes; for with the issue of three hundred millions of legal tenders in the place of national bank notes, a corresponding amount of interest-bearing bonds could be cancelled. There would be no expansion, and as the population, trade and wealth of the country increased this government paper money would gradually and insensibly approximate a specie standard. The people would learn to like this cheap and convenient currency more as time rolled on, and in the end, when it would reach par with specie, they would prefer it, probably, to a metallic currency; for it would not be subject to contraction and expansion in obedience to the ebb and flow of bullion or the balances of trade with other nations. The history of Austrian finances and currency, as given in the article referred to, and the views thereon expressed by the writer, are worthy the serious attention of the government and people of this country.

A BANK PANIC.—The depositors in the National Bank of Brooklyn have been considerably excited during the past few days on the subject of the actual condition of that institution at the moment of the sudden death of its late president, Mr. William C. Rushmore. This excitement culminated in a subdued panic yesterday upon the circulation of a statement to the effect that the deceased gentleman was deficient in his account with the bank to the amount of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars. Among the reports of cause we have stories of private "speculation," "unauthorized advances," &c., which are repeated in all such crises. How is it?

WORSE AND WORSE.—They have pretty bad champagne at the dinners given by the Commissioners of Emigration—at whose expense?—on Ward's Island. We are not sure that there is worse champagne made anywhere in New Jersey than they have on those occasions. It is the only thing they have that is not imported. But bad as it is we should never have expected from it such melancholy effects as it seems to have had upon Judge Noah Davis. It caused him to say that the two great Grants were "U. S. Grant and M. I. Grant." What was the example of the Helots to this?

Telegraph Monopolies and Private Rights.

The Western Union Telegraph Company has been fairly convicted in a court of justice of applying the powers it holds by the consent of the Legislature to the suppression for its own benefit of private business carried on by the use of the telegraph wires as a public instrument for the transmission of intelligence. The suit of H. L. Davis against the Western Union Telegraph Company, on trial in Cincinnati, as reported in the HERALD to-day, is a test case in an endeavor to establish a judicial denial of the right of the corporate association to exclude an individual, or certain persons, from the use of the wires at pleasure, even when they are willing to pay the established rate of charge for messages and comply with the rules of the direction. Counsel for the plaintiff alleges that the company has established within its organization a branch known as the "Commercial News Department," charged with the collection and transmission from New York to Cincinnati of the quotations of the value of stocks, the price of gold and rates of the market for breadstuffs, and *vice versa*, from Cincinnati to New York, and that this source of profit to them was likely to be diminished by the operations of Mr. Davis, as an individual, in a similar line of trade or speculation, and that hence his correspondence was delayed, his object thwarted purposely, his messages sent by circuitous routes and his business generally damaged. This course was maintained in an endeavor to compel him either to merge his transactions with those of the Western Union Company and become one of their salaried servants or be ruined. In such position he sues for damages. In the progress of the suit the use, and it may be abuse, is proved, of a series of "wheels within wheels" in telegraphing which it would be the interest both of the public press and the people to see broken up. The result has been a verdict against the telegraph company for three thousand dollars and costs.

The points of the case simply are that the Cincinnati Stock Exchange established a series of market reports by telegraph from New York for the information of their members. The business of gathering the information and delivering it in Cincinnati was afterwards conceded to Mr. Davis, the merchants subscribing to his reports. This business the Western Union Telegraph Company wished to monopolize, and it offered to take his list of subscribers and allow him twelve hundred dollars a year for it, telling him that if he did not accept they would break him up. He did not accept, and then began a series of delays and annoyances which a powerful organization can so easily apply. The reports did not arrive with the promptitude and regularity that had before characterized them; they therefore lost their value to the subscribing merchants, and the business was broken up, as the Western Union had threatened it would be. It was proved that the company had even gone so far as to change its manner of receiving telegrams from the general public and to create a new and circuitous route for their transmission in order to effect its purpose.

An important point in the consideration of this matter is the fact that the charter granted to the Western Union Telegraph Company stipulates that they are to transmit the messages in the order they are received and deliver them with expedition. It was supposed that this stipulation would protect the interests of the public against the dangers of plunder by the corporation; but it appears in evidence that as soon as they found that money could be made by holding the exclusive transmission of market advices they determined to create this exclusive power for their own benefit, and they did create and exercise it. The system by which this is done is so secret and so imperceptible in its links that great difficulty arises in proving the facts. Mr. Davis, therefore, and the court and jury in Cincinnati, who have performed this task and given the righteous decision, merit the approbation of the public.

There is another fact in the connection worthy of mention. Knowing that the case was on trial we have carefully watched the Cincinnati papers for a report of the facts as they were developed, and to our surprise not one of them has had the boldness or the public spirit to give them place in its columns. We were, therefore, compelled to resort to other measures to obtain intelligence of an event of such widespread interest that it affects the calculations of every merchant in the land. This silence is explained by the concluding paragraph of our report. The newspapers of Cincinnati all feel themselves to be completely in the power of the Western Union Telegraph Company, and did not, therefore, dare to publish the facts in this case. If the press feels itself powerless to resist the tyranny of this powerful monopoly, what chance can individual citizens have to protect their interests?

There is but one remedy for this great evil, which is spreading its ramifications daily wider and wider over the country. The postal telegraph system, which shall open its facilities for the electric transmission of intelligence to all alike, and at rates bearing a reasonable proportion to the cost of the service, rather than to the greed of a speculating monopoly, is the only safety for the country. With such facilities as it will give for the transmission of intelligence private interests will be enabled to take such measures of self-protection as will be an effectual safeguard for the public. We commend to all who wish to obtain an insight into the workings of the great telegraph monopoly to read the report of the case of Mr. Davis, which they will find in another part of our columns to-day.

CLAIMS ON MEXICO.—The claims of American citizens on Mexico, it is said, foot up to the enormous sum total of sixty millions of dollars; and the joint commission appointed to adjust these claims will shortly meet to consider them. But who are these tremendous claimants, and what for? (we remember the Gardner claim.) How is Mexico to pay this money, or a tithe of it? Can it be that these claimants scent the advantages of annexation and are merely filling their bills against the United States Treasury? We should like to know.

POST OFFICE SITE.—We are informed that Mr. Stewart does not want to sell his down town store for a post office, and so he may be a quite fit person to locate that institution.

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Some of the members of the commission want to take the Post Office up to Madison square. This would be convenient for the young ladies' schools up town and for the shopkeepers at Harlem, but we doubt the propriety of accommodating those classes at the expense of the business communities of the city. Chambers street cuts the centre of the community that really needs the Post Office, and near that line there is no good practical point but the place chosen in front of the City Hall in the Park. There is room there, and all the approaches are ample and easy. There, by all means, the building should stand.

Railway Imperialism and the Public Taxpayers.

The stupendous rise and magnificent operations of our railway kings form one of the most pregnant and serious questions before the country. On every hand we find them controlling our State Legislatures and Governors, who pass laws and sign bills controlling the trade and production of the land—for trade is only the question of the distribution of the products of labor—entirely in the interests of the railroad managers, and without the slightest consideration of how these measures may affect the people. No hesitancy is exhibited in giving the sanction of the law to schemes like that of the scrip issue of the Hudson River Road (a scheme contrived in a private parlor at a late hour of the night by a few cunning men), the consolidation of the Hudson and Central, the continuance in office for years of boards of directors, whether the stockholders wish it or not, as in the Erie and Fort Wayne roads, and the general increase of capital stock to every corporation that seeks to sell water as capital to the general public.

In contemplating this vast field of cunning schemes and speculative contrivances the first inquiry that presents itself is whether the Cornelius Vanderbilts and Jay Goulds of our day are the legitimate successors of John Law, of Mississippi bubble notoriety, and George Hudson, of railway king infamy, of other days; or are they the legitimate growth of modern American imperialism? Their plans belong to the great contest of capital against the people; they aspire to the control of the general enterprise of the country, and if they are to attain permanency we shall in a few years be governed by a little knot of ten or fifteen railroad emperors meeting in some dark room in Wall street or private parlor of the railroad palaces.

We know that the argument of the railroad men is that they have the right to control their own property; that if its earnings make a profit of fifteen per cent on the capital, and thus give the stock a market value of one hundred and fifty for one hundred invested, it represents a real increase in the value of their property, which belongs to them as much as the increase of value in real estate belongs to the owner, and that if the owners of two roads find it to their interest to unite for their own benefit they have the right to do so. This all looks very plausible and fair, but there are really other issues involved which limit the rights of railroad proprietors in the same way that they limit the rights of other property owners. These are the community rights, which affect the great mass of the people. Under these the gathering of immense landed estates by entail, or by cunningly contrived wills, are prohibited, because they are pernicious to the general interest. The same principle of public right holds in the case of railway property, and will prevail whenever the public becomes awakened or the evil grows too onerous to be borne. The principles that lie at the foundation of the growth of our railroad kings are repugnant to the controlling ideas of American society and modern civilization.

But there is another fallacy in the argument of the railway kings, which should be brought to control their schemes, even before the application of the general principle we have referred to. What they look upon as their property, held in fee simple, is, in fact, but a grant from the State, or its outgrowth, held during the pleasure of the State. A railroad franchise is, in fact, a grant by the Legislature to a person, or community of persons, of a monopoly to tax the travel and transit of the people. We say it is so in fact, because, by the practice now pursued it is made such, though that intention was not its original purpose. This will be seen better by an example: When the Hudson River Railroad franchise was granted the proclaimed object was the public benefit. At that time if a railroad earned sufficient to replace wear and tear and pay a dividend of eight per cent, it was held to be good property. With this franchise this road is making earnings supposed to amount to thirty per cent annually of its capital, part of which is being issued in scrip, or, in other words, used in a shape to bring in compound interest, or profits on profits. Another portion is used to prevent the grant of a competing line on the west shore of the Hudson river, and this having been so urgently demanded by the public interest that its concession could not be denied. Another portion of its profits derived through the original franchise is devoted to the purchase of a controlling number of the subscriptions to the competing line, when suddenly the new company determines not to build. Thus the franchise of the State is really made to defeat the requirements of the community. The proposed consolidation of the Hudson River and Central railroads will only add to the power of the railway kings to defeat competitive construction and tax the public.

The instance we have cited is only one of the multitudinous forms in which the monopolizers increase their power, and if these are attentively studied it will be seen that our modern Vanderbilts and Goulds are not a reproduction of the Laws and Hudsons of other days. The ancient schemers were mere plunderers through a temporary speculating mania; the modern plotters are permanent tax gatherers of a confiding public. They band together with an energy created by millions upon millions of public plunder, and are extending their combinations over the entire land with a rapidity that menaces us with early imperialism or the throes of successful revolution. The temper of the people is seen in the constantly repeated verdicts of our [illegible] against railway corporations and their kingly managers; but [illegible] the railway kings hold recklessly on their course, buying Legislatures, subsidizing Governors and electing their tools to Congress. The air is filled with their magnificent schemes, and a hundred millions of capital is now held to be a moderate power for one man to exercise. Who can or will resist this monopolizing tendency of the chartered tax gatherers?

Our Summer Resorts.

The day is fast approaching when the sultry hours of summer must admonish the denizens of the city to pack up their trunks and betake themselves to the sheltered nooks, the bracing mountains and cool waters of our numerous summer resorts, where pleasure, health and fashion unite in one embrace like the three Graces of Canova. It is to be regretted that fashion commands so much and health and pleasure so little of the time and objects of a summer vacation. The truth is that what our pleasure and leisure seekers should endeavor to make the purpose of their country trips is repose, and not the hurry-skurry life which most of them lead at fashionable watering places and summer resorts generally. Under the prevailing pernicious system of transferring the city into the country—carrying there the frivolities, the despotism of rule and ceremony which oppress fashionable life in the metropolis—a summer season in the country is deprived of half its genuine pleasure and nearly all its hygienic advantages; and hence, instead of greeting blooming cheeks on the return of our tourists, it is too often the wearied face and exhausted form that we have to meet. They comprehend this thing better in Europe. They go into the country during the heated season for ease and rest, not for hurry and dissipation.

Comprehending the philosophy of summer touring, and recalling to mind just now that

From brightening fields of ether fair disclosed,
Child of the Sun, refulgent Summer comes;
In pride of youth, and felt through Nature's depths,
He comes attended by the sultry Hours,
And ever-fanning breezes on his way,

the next thing to be considered is how and where to enjoy it. As to the manner in which the philosophy of summer travel can be made most appreciable we have already given a hint. When sensible people look for relief they do not jump from the frying-pan into the fire. Neither do they exchange the excitement of the city for a more intense round of excitement in the country. When they talk of comfort, ease, fresh air, salubrious exercise, healthy food, balmy breezes, chalybeate waters, and such anti-dyspeptics furnished in all substantial or visionary shapes, they do not hope to find them in the crowded ballrooms of hotels at night, or entirely at the luxurious dinner table, although that is a part of the programme not to be despised, when the landlord looks more to digestion than epicureanism for the comfort of his guests—which, we may add, is a rare virtue in a landlord, and one that should be as precious as treasures of Ophir, when it is found.

As for the localities suited to summer enjoyment, they are as broad as the Continent; and we span the whole Continent now across the Pacific Railroad, taking in the regions of gold and silver, salt lakes, Indian reservations and all the grand fresh phases of nature which this great highway has opened to us. But within our own immediate reach we can number them from the White Mountains, the St. Lawrence and Lake Ontario at the North, down to the Sulphur Springs of Virginia, taking by the way Niagara, with its historic and world known cataract; Saratoga and Sharon, with their healing waters, the Catskills, away up in the clouds, overlooking the Hudson; the coast sites on the shores of Maine, New Hampshire, Connecticut and Long Island, and the Jersey salt water paradises at Long Branch, the Highlands, Red Bank and Cape May, with their splendid combination of lake, sea and mountain scenery. Along the coast New London is the most inviting harbor for our yachts, in whose placid waters they yearly furl their sails for a time and make their starting point for a new cruise, skimming like a flock of snowy swans away out into the sea. The fair and the brave, from shore and deck, conjointly welcome the arrival and deplore the departure, which is a touch of human nature that is not foreign either to yachtmen or their gentle admirers. Climbing the Alleghanies we find on their summit the retired, hermit-like spot at Cresson, almost at the point of the eastern and western slopes. At Delaware Gap and other mountainous resorts the grandest scenery invites the tourist and the artist. But, as we are not writing a guide book, we may stop here and leave our summer ramblers to select for themselves, suggesting merely that at each one of these places, and a hundred more, there are large draughts of vitality, mingled with pleasure, awaiting those who understand how to enjoy a vacation in the true sense of that term, out of the thousands who are now preparing in a few weeks hence to take themselves off to our summer resorts.

AMONG THEMSELVES.—There is nowhere in the world a worse class of desperadoes than the half-grown wretches who come out from the neighborhood of Pitt, Sheriff and Stanton streets with their horses and wagons and prey on the community as licensed venders. Naturally inclined to shoot, cut and kill, we may for the present congratulate ourselves that they are satisfied to take their exercise on one another.

IT IS ALL RIGHT WITH ENGLAND.—We cannot fight her, nor even find fault with her, whatever Sumner requires; for Colorado Jewett has laid before the President "in writing" his statement of the friendliness of that Power for us during the war, including, of course, his letters to Queen Victoria. As nobody will question the judgment of Colorado on matters of opinion, or venture to differ with his view of the law and the facts, and as he is against us all, this subject must drop. England does not know what she owes to this man.

THE INDIANS.—The Indians of the great Plains are on the warpath again. Let our Quaker commissioners cut their hair short and "put none but Americans on guard at night."

GREAT VELOCIPEDE FEAT.

The fastest time ever made on a velocipede in Europe or America was made last evening at the Jersey City Velocipedrome by W. H. Russell, of this city, on a thirty-six inch wheel Southmayd & Co.'s machine. Mr. Russell rode twenty-eight times round the rink, one mile, in the unprecedented time of two minutes, and comparisons of this gait with Dexter's or any other trotting stock will be odious. Up to this time Lindum's 3:06 time at Indianapolis was the fastest [illegible] in America and [illegible] seventeen yards in two minutes, forty one seconds, the fastest in Europe. The Southmayd machine has a cogwheel combination which triples the speed with one third the velocity of the movement and double the power.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS

FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD

Sharp Fight Between Spaniards and Filibusters in Cuba.

ROUT OF THE SPANISH TROOPS.

Result of the Elections in France.

Nearly All the Prominent Opposition Candidates Elected.

PEACE THROUGHOUT THE EMPIRE.

CUBA.

More About the Landing of Filibusters—Their Surprise by the Spaniards—Final Rally and Victory—The Steamer Perit Gone to Jamaica—Decree Ordering the Seizure of Horses.

HAVANA, May 24, via KEY WEST, May 25, 1869.

Advices from Santiago de Cuba, dated the 19th inst. and coming from Spanish sources, report that several days previous a steamer, supposed to be the steamship Perit, landed a large body of filibusters in the Bay of Nipe. While they were engaged in fortifying their position they were surprised by a strong force of Spanish soldiers, who attacked and carried their uncompleted works, capturing seven pieces of artillery and a flag marked "Presented by E. C. Villarade to the Riflemen of Liberty."

Before the Spaniards could avail themselves of the advantage they had gained the filibusters rallied, and after a severe engagement retook the position and all of the guns, but failed to recapture the flag, which the Spaniards carried off with them in their retreat. On recovering their artillery the filibusters turned the guns upon the Spanish steamer Marsella, sending two shots through her hull and forcing her to retire beyond range.

Some time after the Spaniards had been defeated the Spanish gunboat African arrived in the bay of Nipe, and on perceiving the situation of affairs immediately went to Nuevitas for reinforcements.

The excitement at Nuevitas was very great. Immediately upon the receipt of the news the authorities there sent a steamer to Havana with despatches communicating the intelligence to the government.

The steamship Perit arrived at Kingston, Jamaica, on the 19th instant, and was quarantined because she had touched at a Cuban port. She intended to return to New York in a few days. Five Cubans remained as passengers on board.

Captain General Dulce has issued a decree ordering the military authorities, in the eight specified jurisdictions, to seize all the horses, to prevent their falling into the hands of the rebels. The owners are to be paid for their animals, which are to be used in the government service.

The markets are generally dull.

No passengers from the steamship Mississippi, which ran ashore near Martinique, have arrived here yet, nor had any arrived at Havana to the 19th instant.

FRANCE.

Result of the Elections—The Bonapartists and "Reds" Victorious—Orleanism and Legitimacy Defeated.

LONDON, May 25, 1869.

The French elections terminated yesterday evening and the result of the total vote cast, footed up in the rough, has been received in this city. The work of the scrutineers of the ballot reveals the fact that the candidates of the Orleanists, legitimists and moderate republicans have been beaten everywhere.

The radicals, or "reds," have been victorious in the cities of Paris and Lyons. MM. Thiers and Jules Favre have been beaten in their respective circumscriptions.

The members of the new Legislative Chamber, who class for the most part either as supporters of the government or radicals, will assemble in session on the 16th day of June.

Tranquillity prevails everywhere.

Excitement Over the Elections—Fears of a Riot—Rochefort Reported Elected—Effect on the Bourse.

PARIS, May 26, 1869.

Despatches from Marseilles report that there has been much excitement in that city over the elections. Large crowds paraded the streets, and there were shouts of "*Vive la Republique!*" The places of business were closed in anticipation of a riot. At the last accounts order had been restored.

The result of the elections in Paris and Lyons has been favorable to the anti-imperial candidates.

It is reported that M. Rochefort has been chosen.

Seventy-three elections are completed. They show the following result:—The government candidates (official) were elected in forty-nine, the independent in nine, the democratic in three, and in the remaining twelve there was no result.

The Bourse is flat, owing to the excitement occasioned by the elections.

Later.

PARIS, May 25—Evening.

The excitement over the elections is very great, and the boulevards are crowded with people anxious to hear the results.

Further returns announce the election of eight official candidates, three independent, two democrats and two liberals, in addition to those reported this morning. MM. Raspail, Favre and Dorian are elected.

The Latest.

PARIS, May 25—9 P. M.

The returns of sixty-two more completed elections have been received, and show the following results:—Official candidates elected, 48; independent, 11; opposition, 3. M. Ollivier, defeated in Paris, has been chosen for the Var. MM. David, Grevy, Pereire and Schneider are re-elected. M. Arago is defeated.

It is now considered probable that the full returns will show a larger majority for the government than was anticipated.

The feeling on the Bourse at the close of the day was confident and firm.

The Very Latest.

PARIS, May 25—Midnight.

All the returns received up to this hour show that 196 official and twenty six opposition members have been elected. The elections in forty-eight district still remain undecided.

The *Moniteur* has a report that France and Italy have completed an arrangement for the evacuation of Rome by the French troops in September.

AUSTRIA.

Arrival of the New American Minister.

VIENNA, May 25, 1869.

Hon. John Jay, the new American Minister, has arrived in this city.

ITALY.

Assassination of an Austrian Consul.

FLORENCE, May 25, 1869.

The Austrian Consul at Leghorn, while walking with Colonel Grenville, was killed by an assassin and Colonel Grenville was wounded. The crime is said to have been prompted by motives of private revenge and Colonel Grenville was the intended victim.

ENGLAND.

The Royal London Yacht Club Race—Rig and Burden of the Vessels—The Start, the Course, Sailing and Time—The Sphinx the Winner.

LONDON, May 25, 1869.

The annual match race of the Royal London Yacht Club, which is open, by rule of the members, to vessels of every class of rig, was contested on the 21st instant, attracting much interest among our yachtmen and the lovers of aquatic sports and outdoor recreation generally.

After the morning preliminaries had been arranged and the contestants brought into line it was found that the starters were:—The Julia, yawl, of one hundred and nine tons burden; the Cambria, schooner, of one hundred and eighty-six tons, with the Fiona, Volante, Muriel and Sphinx, cutters, ranging from thirty nine to seventy tons respectively.

The course was from Erith to and around the Nore lightship and return to the point of starting after rounding.

At the moment of starting the yachts were handled thus:—The Cambria set her balloon jibs and balloon topsails; the Sphinx her balloon foresail, with a large working topsail, the others using their working jibs. The canvas of the Cambria was worked in hauling smartly, yet she was slow in coming round. When off Gravesend Reach the Muriel had the lead, being followed by the Sphinx and Volante, with the Cambria last.

At the Lower Hope the Sphinx and Volante had the lead, running in close company. The Muriel had fallen off in consequence of having experienced a head wind, and the Cambria was out of the race.

The yachts rounded the flagship with the Fiona first and the Cambria last.

On the return the Volante maintained the lead for some time, the Sphinx drawing gradually to the front.

The vessels reached the starting point in the following time and order, viz.:—The Volante in seven hours and fifty minutes, and the Sphinx in seven hours and forty eight minutes; the Sphinx, of forty-eight tons, taking the first prize, and the Volante, fifty-nine tons the second. The Sphinx has thus been victorious on three occasions during the season—in the contests of the Royal London Yacht Club, the new Thames Yacht Club and the Royal Thames Yacht Club. She is therefore, considered a dangerous antagonist in any condition of weather.

The yachts Guinevere, Pantomime and Witchcraft have been undergoing a series of trials.

First Day of the Epsom Races—Winners of the Woodcote and Rous Stakes.

LONDON, May 25, 1869.

The Epsom summer meeting commenced to day, under the most favorable circumstances of fine, warm weather and excellent turf. The attendance was very large.

The first race was for the Woodcote Stakes, of 10 sovereigns each, with 200 sovereigns added, for two year olds; colts to carry 122 pounds, fillies 119 pounds; the owner of second horse to receive 50 sovereigns out of the stakes; three quarters of a mile; 71 subscribers. The race was won by Mr. Merry's bay filly Sunshine, by Thormanby out of Sunbeam, who beat Mr. Ray's b. c. Green Riband, by Knight of St. Patrick out of Beechnut, and Mr. J. Barnard's bay colt Temple, by Orlando out of Lady Palmerston. Twenty started, and the betting was two to one against the winner.

The next race was for the Rous stakes, a free handicap of twenty sovereigns each, with 200 sovereigns added for three year olds and upwards, one mile, for which there were ninety-eight entries, out of which eight started. The race was won by Mr. Watt's b. f. Mysotis by Newminster, out of Souvenir, four years old, beating Mr. Payne's ch. c. President Lincoln by Kohinoor, out of Topsail, four years old, and Mr. Johnstone's b. c. Lord Hawthorn by Kettledrum or King of Trumps, out of Lady Alice Hawthorn, three years old. The betting was eight to one against Mysotis, two to one against President Lincoln and three to one against Lord Hawthorn.

The English Press on the French Elections.

LONDON, May 25, 1869.

The *Times* this morning, in an editorial on the French elections, says the chief cities repudiate the idea of the empire, and a revival of political activity will result from a verdict which condemns personal government. The restoration of parliamentary government may conciliate the existing feeling. By such means only can the Emperor expect to mitigate an opposition which has not yet become anti-dynastic.

Fortunes of a Confederate Officer.

LONDON, May 25, 1869.

General Ripley, formerly of the Confederate army, and at one time commandant of Fort Sumter, has passed through bankruptcy. His liabilities are fixed at $37,000 and his assets at $50,000.

The Rumored Alliance.

LONDON, May 25, 1869.

It is definitely ascertained that the rumor of an alliance of France, England and Spain, against the United States, is without any foundation.

IRELAND.

Insurrectionary Movements Discovered.

CORK, May 25, 1869.

Parties have been discovered here engaged in secretly drilling with arms at night, and three men have been arrested.

Cyrus W. Field has arrived here to take the steamer from Queenstown for New York.

LOUISIANA.

Sale of the New Orleans and Opelousas Railroad—Excursion of the Commercial Convention.

NEW ORLEANS, May 25, 1869.

The sale of the New Orleans, Opelousas and Great Western Railroad took place this morning by virtue of an order from the United States Circuit Court, under the auspices of ex-United States Marshal F. J. Herron. The principal interests represented were the Illinois Central Railroad, the Mobile and Chattanooga Railroad, the bondholders of the road, and Charles Morgan. The first bid was $1,000,000, the next $1,500,000. The bids then proceeded by hundreds of thousands to $2,000,000, which was bid by Mr. Paul Blanc on behalf of the bondholders of the road, to which amount he was limited. C. A. Whitney, representing Charles Morgan, bid $2,050,000, at which amount it was knocked down after a moment's pause and $75,000 immediately paid as a guarantee. Mr. Whitney announced that it was the intention of Mr. Morgan, who was present in person, to immediately set about extending the road to the Sabine. The actual sale occupied barely ten minutes.

The Commercial Convention has adjourned over till Wednesday, and the delegates are on an inspecting tour to the mouth of the Mississippi to-day.

WISCONSIN.

Great Fire at Eau Claire—Forty Buildings Destroyed.

MILWAUKEE, May 25, 1869.

News received by mail from Eau Claire, is to the effect that forty buildings were destroyed by fire on Sunday morning. The fire broke out in the Chandler House, consuming that building and all the block on both sides to the Post Office.

The Car Shops of the Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien Railroad Company Burned.

MILWAUKEE, May 25, 1869.

About half-past three o'clock this afternoon fire broke out in the car shops of the Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien Railroad Company, on the south side and they are a mass of ruins. The immense wood yard, belonging to the same company and containing about 1,500 cords, was also burned. One of the approaches to the new bridge over the Menomonee river, which was scarcely finished, was totally destroyed. It is said that there was no insurance on any of the property consumed.

RHODE ISLAND.

Organization of the State Legislature—Election of Officers.

PROVIDENCE, May 25, 1869.

The Rhode Island General Assembly met this morning at Newport. Benjamin T. Eames, of Providence, was elected Speaker of the House. J. M. Addeman and Charles P. Robinson were elected Clerks. Sumner U. Shearman was elected Clerk of the Senate. The votes for general officers were counted and proclamation made. The new officers will be sworn in this afternoon. Governor Padleford took his seat as presiding officer of the Senate, ex-Governor Burnside retiring. The occasion is a lively holiday in Newport, and the town is thronged with visitors from all parts of the State.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, May 25, 1869.

Anxiety Concerning General McMahon—General Cochrane to be Appointed Minister to Paraguay.

The whereabouts of General McMahon, our Minister to Paraguay, continues to excite much interest here. The State Department has had no communication from him for some time, although a letter of recall is said to have been forwarded to him some time ago. It is understood that so soon as advices are received from General McMahon, informing the department of his receipt of the letter of recall, General John Cochrane, of New York, will be appointed as his successor. The position has already been tendered to General Cochrane, and his commission will be presented so soon as General McMahon is heard from. The department is becoming quite uneasy as to McMahon's whereabouts.

Resignation of Assistant Treasurer Van Dyck.

It is stated that early in April last Assistant United States Treasurer Van Dyck tendered his resignation and temporarily retains the place at the request of the Secretary of the Treasury until a suitable successor can be selected.

African Office-Hunters on the War Path.

A large number of applications have been received by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue within the past few days from colored men in different parts of the country for appointments to clerkships in his bureau. It is probable that one or two colored men will be appointed in the course of a few days. J. M. Langston, of Ohio, is strongly urging the claim of a colored friend of his from that State, and it is thought the appointment will be made as requested by him.

Special Treasury Agent for Alaska.

Colonel Frank N. Wicker, of Lockport, N. Y., has been appointed by Secretary Boutwell as Special Treasury Agent for the Sixteenth Customs Revenue district, with headquarters at Sitka, Alaska. This district includes the whole line of coast of Alaska, including the Aleutian Islands, as well as the coast of Oregon and California to San Francisco. Colonel Wicker was the second in command of the Russo-American Telegraph expedition, and is thoroughly acquainted with the coast and its inhabitants. He will leave this city by the middle of June for his post of duty.

Official Visitors to West Point.

The following gentlemen compose the Board of Visitors appointed to attend the annual examination at the Military Academy, which comes off on the first day of June next:—General David Hunter, United States Army; General W. Q. Gresham, of Indiana; General John Eaton, Jr., of Tennessee; B. T. Loan, of Missouri; Judge G. H. Warren, of Massachusetts: Dr. M. B. Anderson, President of the Rochester University, New York; Rev. R. L. Stanton, D. D., President of the Miami University, Ohio.

Registers of Election in Virginia.

The following are the officers assigned to duty in connection with the registration and election in Virginia and ordered to report at once to General Canby:—

The officers of the Seventeenth and Fourty-fourth infantry who may be left out in the consolidation of those regiments, and who have not been assigned to other duty:—Brevet Brigadier General J. Hayden, Brevet Colonel L. C. Bootes, Brevet Brigadier General David B. McKibben, Major John M. Goodhue, Brevet Lieutenant Colonel R. G. Lay, Captains D. Van Salzai and Charles M. C. Lord, Brevet Lieutenant Colonels G. H. Higbee, Garrick Mallory, R. L. Kilpatrick, S. P. Lee, George S. Gallape, C. A. Hartwell and E. B. Knox; Brevet Majors Henry F. Brownson, Hezekiah Gardner and G. Van Blucher; Captains E. H. Lisaim, H. M. Smith, N. Thomason, Kemion Robbins, Emil Adam, J. F. Roadlett, J. M. Hamilton, Charles Wheaton, T. A. Baldwin, Charles Snyder, J. P. Schindel, Madison Earle, James S. Tompkins, C. H. Hotzenhiller, Appleton D. Palmer and Henry E. Hazen; First Lieutenants W. J. Ryler, J. K. Mulligan, J. H. Whitten, Andrew M. Trowbinger, F. J. Dunn, Ellas J. Parsons, G. A. H. Clements, Edward C. Gaskill, Wm. J. Dawes, L. M. O'Brien, J. S. Appleton, R. H. Hambnett and Wharton White. Second Lieutenants A. R. Egbert, F. E. Jown, Eugene Pickett and F. Taylor.

The Charleston Marine Hospital—The Way Government Property is Disposed Of.

The Marine Hospital of Charleston, S. C., was ordered to be sold at public auction, and was disposed of to the Protestant Episcopal Society, for the education of colored people, for $9,500, the condition being that $1,500 should be paid down and the balance in thirty, sixty and ninety days. The ecclesiastical society got possession of the property and have held it ever since, though they have not paid a cent beyond the original $1,500 cash. The Secretary of the Treasury caused a notification to be sent to the society that unless the balance should be paid over before the first of June next the property would be repossessed by government. The influence of General O. O. Howard was thereupon invoked by the society to induce the Secretary to allow the property to remain in the hands of the present possessors without further pay, on the ground that it is being used for the most laudable purpose. General Howard accordingly waited upon the Secretary and made the desired representations. It is not known what will be the Secretary's decision, but as the property is really worth over twenty thousand dollars, and as the society obtained it at less than half its value, it is hardly probable Howard's eloquence will prevail.

The Executive Mansion.

Matters at the Executive Mansion to-day are very quiet, and the ante room is entirely deserted by the callers and petitioners for the Executive favor. No appointments will be made to-day. The President will probably remain at Annapolis until to-morrow evening, where he and the distinguished visitors with him are the guests of Admiral Porter.

Vermont War Claims.

Mr. Stewart, Auditor of the State of Vermont, is here busy with the authorities settling up the war claims of that State. The amount as yet unpaid is about $130,000.

The Indian Commission.

The Indian Commission, to meet here to-morrow at the Office of Indian Affairs, consists of John V. Farwell, of Chicago, George H. Stuart, of Philadelphia; Robert Campbell, of St. Louis; William E. Dodge, of New York; F. S. Tobey, of Boston; Felix S. Brunot, of Pittsburg; William Welsh, of Philadelphia, and Henry S. Lane, of Crawfordsville, Ind. They were appointed by the President under authority conferred by Congress, which at the late session appropriated $2,000,000 to enable him to maintain peace among and with the various Indian tribes and bands, to promote civilization and bring them, when practicable, upon reservations, to relieve their necessities and encourage their efforts at self-support. The law requires the selection of the commissioners from men eminent for their intelligence and philanthropy, who may, under direction of the President, exercise joint control with the Secretary of the Interior over the disbursement of the appropriations made by the act, or any part thereof the President may designate. Twenty-five thousand dollars are appropriated to pay the necessary expenses of the commission.

The Way Massachusetts Filled Her Quota.

During the late war a number of soldiers enlisted in California and served with Massachusetts regiments. On receiving their final discharge they were allowed travel pay to California amounting to $55,000 by the Second Comptroller with the approbation of the Secretary of War. The State of Massachusetts, in the settlement of her claim, objects to this sum being deducted from them, on the ground that no credit was given for these troops, as they were not necessary to fill her quota. The opinion of the Attorney General has been requested on the subject.

Location of the Northern Pacific Railroad.

The Northern Pacific Railroad Company is making preparations for sending out an exploring party to pass over the entire route, from Lake Superior to Puget Sound. Thomas H. Canfield, general agent of the company, called on General Sherman to-day to arrange for a military escort for a portion of the distance, which will insure a full examination and enable the company to determine upon the general character of the line, and place its engineers into the field for final location of the road.

Army Recruiting Superintendencies.

The following will be the geographical limits for the recruiting superintendencies of the army, established by General Orders No 46, of April last—Eastern Superintendency, the New England States, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland and the District of Columbia. Central Superintendency, Tennessee, Kentucky, Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, West Virginia; Western Superintendency, Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin, Missouri, Kansas, Minnesota; Superintendency of the Pacific, California, Nebraska, Oregon, Washington Territory. Rendezvous will, as early as practicable, be opened at the following places for the Eastern Superintendency—Boston, New York city, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington. For the Central Superintendency Cincinnati, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Detroit. For the Western Superintendency, Chicago, St. Louis, Davenport, Madison, St. Paul. For the Superintendency of the Pacific—San Francisco, Sacramento, Portland.

Destruction of Old Currency Plates.

The following gentlemen have been appointed by Secretary Boutwell a committee to superintend the destruction of the old currency plates and dies at the Treasury Department:—J. N. Thayer, George A. Halsey, L. D. Moore, of the Register's office; S. Guthrie, of the Treasurer's office; Farley Hammond, National Bank Agent, and A. S. Pratt, of Washington.

Economical Administration of the Agricultural Bureau.

When the present Commissioner of Agriculture came into office, something over a year since, he found the names of 197 persons on the pay-roll of the department. He has reduced it to sixty, and though the department business has been constantly increasing he finds his present force quite sufficient.

Personal.

Mr. Casanova, *pere*, has been very sick here for some days, and the presentation of his address to the Secretary of State thereby delayed.

Mr. Rinz, Secretary of the Cuban Envoy, has returned from his late visit to New York.

IMPORTANT DECISION IN A PAYMASTER'S CASE.

[Washington (May 24) correspondence of the Boston Post.]

The Court of Claims to-day rendered an important decision in the case of the robbery of United States funds from Paymaster George E. Glenn. It appears from the records that Paymaster Glenn, on the 5th of October, 1865, arrived at Fort Boise, Idaho Territory, to pay off the troops of the Second Battalion, Fourteenth United States infantry. His baggage and treasure were unloaded in front of the commanding officer's quarters, as per order, all the officers of the garrison being near and in plain view. Hungry and tired, Major Glenn went to quarters adjoining to take a meal. During his thirty minutes' absence six men of the company on duty at Fort Boise stole the treasure, in all amounting to $63,000. All of this save about $25,000 was recovered. About one year after the robbery Paymaster Glenn was ordered to Washington to obtain relief by act of Congress from this deficiency of $25,000 in his accounts, the same being treated by the accounting officer as a defalcation. There was no discretionary power in the department to credit the deficit. The Senate Committee on Claims, upon *ex parte* hearing, reported adversely; and in 1868 the matter was taken to the Court of Claims, where to-day it was decided, after full investigation of the facts, that Paymaster Glenn should be credited with the full amount of the deficit.

A BOLD ROBBERY.

The Thieves Make a Raid on Police Headquarters.

There was considerable excitement at Police Headquarters yesterday, the cause being nothing less than the discovery that a certain quantity of postage stamps and stationery had been stolen from the treasurer's office. It seems that the articles were locked in a drawer of one of the clerk's desks about four o'clock on Monday afternoon, when the office is closed for the day. At six o'clock several members of the Broadway squad are detailed in the upper part of the building to watch, and perhaps to pray, and on Monday night when the drawer was robbed these officers were on duty in the vicinity of the treasurer's rooms. The officers, no doubt, were watching all night, but it is supposed they occupied a good deal of their time in praying, during which very praiseworthy exercise the thieves may have carried out their very good joke. The question now is, Who stole the stamps? There are many persons who have access to the treasurer's rooms between the hours of four and five o'clock of the day, and the sergeant, who, it is understood, has made a charge against one of the officers who were on duty in the building, should do his whole duty and make a charge against everybody in the building. A fair deal all round, Davis.

MAILS FOR EUROPE.

The Cunard mail steamship Australasia will leave this port on Wednesday for Liverpool.

The mails for Europe will close at the Post Office at twelve o'clock M. on Wednesday.

THE NEW YORK HERALD—Edition for Europe—will be ready at half past ten o'clock in the morning. Single copies, in wrappers for mailing, six cents.

A Fine Complexion.—A Beautiful and Velvet-like skin, free from all blemishes, can be produced by BURNETT'S KALLISTON, which, unlike other cosmetics, produces a healthy action of the capillaries. For chafing of infants, musquito bites, sunburn or roughness of the skin it has no equal. For sale by JOHN F. HENRY, No. 3 College place, and by all druggists.

A.—Espenscheid, Leader and Introducer of Fashions for Gents' Hats.—The summer styles for 1869 are this day offered for inspection and sale. Anticipating the popularity usual in his issues of styles, he has not confined his efforts to one kind or quality of hat, but has adopted the widest range consistent with refined taste in presenting variety, accompanied with elegance and utility. Gentlemen are solicited to examine these superb fabrics. They will be found to possess the highest claims to the admiration of men of taste and judgment. N. ESPENSCHEID, Manufacturer of Gents' Hats, 118 Nassau street.

A Perfect Hair Dressing.—Burnett's Cocoaine, the most perfect and the best preparation in the world for harsh and dry hair, irritation of the scalp, baldness and dandruff.

A.—Montana Cordial. No More Dyspepsia. To be had of all druggists. H. A. CHALVIN, 121 Fulton street, New York.

A.—Save 25 per cent by Purchasing your Silverware direct from the manufacturers, FORD & TUPPER. Salesrooms 787 and 789 Broadway, corner of Tenth street.

At Everdell's, 302 Broadway.—Wedding Cards, Monograms, Crests, Coats of Arms, Foreign Note Papers, most elegant in the city.

A.—Italian Lotion for the Complexion Prevents Sunburn and Freckles. For sale by Dr. ZACHARIE, 760 Broadway.

A.—Ladies Can Have Their Faces Enamelled and eyebrows arranged by M. LAUSSON, 760 Broadway.

A.—Spring and Summer Styles Gents' and Youths' Hats ready at popular prices. BURKE, 123 Fulton street.

A Skin Free from Tan, Blotches, Freckles, moth patches, chafed flesh and all deformities of the cuticle can be attained by a free use of Dr. GOURAUD'S world-renowned ITALIAN MEDICATED SOAP, found at his new depot, 48 Bond street. Removed from 453 Broadway. Fifty cents a cake.

A.—Gouraud's Oriental Cream or Magical Beautifier. GOURAUD'S Liquid Vegetable Rouge imparts a delicate rose tint to pale lips and cheeks, defying detection or rubbing off. GOURAUD'S Poudre Subtile for Hair Eradicator, Lily White and other Toilet Articles, at his new depot, 48 Bond street, nearer Bowery than Broadway. Removed from 453 Broadway.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.—The Best in the world. The only perfect dye, harmless, reliable, instantaneous. Factory 16 Bond street.

Burnett's Florimel.—An Exquisite Perfume, resembling the fresh odors of a rare bouquet. Has no equal and is for sale by all druggists.

Cristadoro's Unrivalled Hair Dye.—Sold and applied at his wig and scalp factory, No. 6 Astor House.

Important Notice.—The Havana Lottery. As articles have appeared in several papers in the United States stating that the Royal Havana Lottery of Cuba would be discontinued, we are authorized by the Administration of the Lottery to state that there is no truth whatever in these reports. TAYLOR & CO., 16 Wall street.

If, as Philosophers Have Justly Remarked, the human head establishes man in his superiority over the unreasoning creature, what can be more important than the covering which crowns the head should be of the most beautiful and suitable kind? In this view of the case KNOX'S establishment, corner of Broadway and Fulton street, is the most important spot in the city. We lay it down as an axiom that no man can be well dressed who wears not a hat from KNOX.

Missisquoi Spring Water, Only Known Remedy for Cancer and all diseases of the kidneys. This is the original Spring Water from Vermont which has wrought so many wonderful cures, and is advertised only to distinguish it from the many imitations that are now attempted to be palmed upon the public as being equal to the virtues of the Missisquoi. Sold by druggists. Depot 3 College place, N. Y.

Osscrato Ointment, a Sure Cure for Chronic Rheumatism, price $1. Depot, 105 E[illegible] 11th avenue.

Prospect Park Fair Grounds.—The Steamer NAUSHON will leave Twenty-third street, East river, at 10½ A. M., Broome street, East river, at 10:45 A. M.; Fulton ferry, Brooklyn, 11¼ A. M.; Wall street ferry, New York, at 12 M.

Parties Driving to Prospect Park Fair Grounds will find the most direct route through Fulton to Clinton street to Third place; thence through Prospect Park direct. EDWARD P. MORRIS, Secretary.

Rocky Mountain Silver Beaver Hats.—This elegant Hat, for which our house has always been so justly celebrated, will be introduced by us as the summer style during the present week. HUNT & DUSENBURY, Nos 3, 4 and 5 Astor House.

Royal Havana Lottery.—Prizes Paid in Gold. Information furnished. The highest rates paid for Doubloons and all kinds of Gold and Silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, 16 Wall street, N. Y.

Try Me and I'll Do You Good. Rocky MOUNTAIN BITTERS [illegible] my name. Sold by HUDNUT, Herald Building, at $1 [illegible]

To Married Ladies and Those Contemplating [illegible]

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TELEGRAPHIC MONOPOLIES.

The Western Union Telegraph Company—Its Charter and Obligations—Charges of a Merchant Against the Corporation—How Messages are Forwarded and Trade by Telegraph Carried On—Verdict Against the Company.

CINCINNATI, May 24, 1869.

The great test case of H. L. Davis vs. The Western Union Telegraph Company, wherein it is claimed by plaintiff that he was broken up in his business of commercial agent at Cincinnati by the establishment within the Western Union Telegraph Company and under its control and direction of what is known as the Commercial News Department, which, by arbitrary orders made to apply more particularly to the plaintiff's agent in New York, Mr. M. K. Thompson, and various other means, worked every embarrassment and detriment to the plaintiff's business, closed with a masterly argument by Mr. R. McCorwin, of this city, as follows:—

GENTLEMEN OF THE JURY—It will be proper for me to congratulate you, as I congratulate myself, that we will see the end of this case sometime to-day. It has been tried with energy and ability. I may say everything has been done that could possibly be done to afford you the fullest investigation and information upon the facts of the case. Now, gentlemen of the jury, what is the case which you are called upon to determine? It is a brief case when you come to look at the facts alone. It is a suit instituted by H. L. Davis against the Western Union Telegraph Company, in which he claims that they have, in the discharge of their duties as public agents, so far damaged him in the business which they undertook to transact for him as to seriously affect the business which he was pursuing. The Western Union Telegraph Company is a corporation clothed with extraordinary powers, powers which it was necessary to give them that they might efficiently administer the public duties devolving upon them; but at the same time, in the discharge of those duties towards every man, they are bound to exercise the same good faith with their customers that you and I are required to observe in our dealings with each other. You have heard the Court say in your hearing that corporations are held to the same account as individuals are held in the discharge of their duties. They have no greater rights, and have the same obligations in law as individuals have. Why is this? It is because in establishing such a corporation you take away from the public what belongs to them; you take from the many a great deal of the power that heretofore was distributed among communities and place it in the hands of a few, and the Legislature has said, "When we clothe you (the Western Union Telegraph Company) with powers which before belonged to everybody alike; when we concentrate in your hands, as a corporation, the great right of disseminating intelligence by means of the subtile medium you control for pay, to the exclusion of all other people who have not the same rights granted them, you are bound to observe in the administration of your duties the same fidelity, trust and good faith that devolve upon us in our transactions with one another." So that if it turns out in this case, as I think it has been proven that it has, that the Western Union Telegraph Company undertook to convey messages for this plaintiff from the city of New York to Cincinnati, containing intelligence in reference to stocks and gold and breadstuffs, with the knowledge of what they were doing as to the character of the business then being transacted by the plaintiff, and did anything that in the slightest degree tended to thwart the object of Mr. Davis in getting intelligence to his customers, they are responsible for all the damage which Mr. Davis sustained, and at your hands he is entitled to a verdict as much as he would be in a similar action against one of his fellow citizens. Now, if it should turn out, for example, that while Mr. Davis was carrying on his business here the Western Union Telegraph Company organized within itself the same kind of business, *not, perhaps*, for the purpose of rivaling Mr. Davis alone, but for the purpose of establishing for their own benefit the same kind of business, and in the intercommunications which they were making from New York to Cincinnati they undertook in every way, by agents, or otherwise, to get their own messages through to the prejudice of Mr. Davis' messages, they were guilty of bad faith, and should be held liable for all the consequences. Let me illustrate:—Mr. Hill, for instance, who sits here, and myself enter into a contract, in which I agree to deliver to him a thousand bushels of wheat. Now, Mr. Hill goes to the gentleman from whom I am to buy the wheat and induces him not to sell the wheat to me, and the wheat is not delivered. Now, the law, good faith and justice say that Mr. Hill shall be compelled to pay me damages. It is because the law holds every man to the strictest performance of his duty towards his fellow man. The failure to perform the contract on my part was on account of the act of Mr. Hill, and the law says he shall not be guilty of bad faith towards his fellow men, and requires that he shall pay damages for any injury he may thus occasion. This is what I mean when I say the telegraph company shall be held to the strictest accountably and be required to act in good faith towards Mr. Davis, as towards all other customers. Now, what is the issue you are called upon to try? It is whether this company, with the full knowledge of the business which Mr. Davis was pursuing, was guilty of withholding or delaying, or otherwise crippling the messages of Mr. Davis, gotten up by his agent in New York, so that injury resulted to his business. I take it that you have listened attentively to the testimony and heard the depositions read, so that it will not be incumbent on me to read to you anything that was said on this subject, but I propose to show you by the testimony exactly what was the true position of these parties at the time this matter occurred between them. In 1866, in the month of May, Mr. Davis became connected with the Cincinnati Stock Exchange, which was engaged in furnishing information in regard to the markets in New York to customers in this city. Mr. Davis subsequently carried on the business himself for his own profit, and you heard read yesterday the contract between these parties made in 1866, in which it was stipulated that Mr. Davis should thereafter appropriate to his own use all the benefits resulting to subscribers from the information gathered in New York. There is no question of the right of Mr. Davis to acquire this information by his agent in New York and use it for his customers in Cincinnati. His right to acquire the information and use it is the same which news paper publishers in this city have to obtain news and sell it to you every morning at five cents a copy. This right belongs to Mr. Davis, as it goes to every citizen in this community; and, therefore, there can be no question as to the legitimacy of his business. The Stock Exchange consisted of a number of persons when Mr Davis made this contract, which vested in him all the authority and power necessary to carry on that business, and this was within the knowledge of the Western Union Telegraph Company, and it was so admitted yesterday. Thus, you have no embarrassment on the question of fact. They knew Mr. Davis was successor of the Cincinnati Stock Exchange, and they knew it in all their transactions with him. At this point Mr Davis becomes owner and proprietor of this business with consent of the Stock Exchange and the subscribers themselves. And, recollect, Mr. Thompson never was an employe of the Stock Exchange, had no dealings with them, but was an employe or agent of Mr Davis in New York to send intelligence to the Cincinnati Stock Exchange for the benefit of Davis—Davis contracting to pay and did pay his salary. At this crisis we find Davis getting along smoothly, and, as Thompson said, at no time from the day he entered upon the performance of his duties down to the time of the difficulty was he ever interrupted in the discharge of his duties in any way by the employés of this company, never did anybody attempt to thwart him in sending his messages; never did they attempt to send them by circuitous routes, but they always went to Cincinnati by the direct route. Keep this before your minds. Now, what follows? Davis goes on with his business—building it up, making it profitable, so he was enabled to give one hundred dollars more a month to Thompson in 1867 than in 1866, because the business had grown and he felt that it would be proper to give that additional salary. At this point let us pause to inquire whether any complaints were made at Cincinnati, not by Davis, but by somebody connected with the Western Union Telegraph Company, with reference to the manner in which the duties of this office were discharged towards Davis. Mr. Grace swears in his deposition, taken by counsel for the defendant—Mr. Grace, who had in charge the office, 22 Broad street, where all messages of Mr. Thompson were sent to Cincinnati—that the first intimation he had came to him from the office of the defendants in this case of complaints was in April or May, 1867, and complaint was that Davis' messages did not come through on time. Keep this before you; it is a declaration of Grace's, and stands recorded there. He says the first complaint that came to him in New York with respect to the arrival of messages of Mr. Davis came from the telegraph office in Cincinnati, through agents of defendants who had charge of this thing, and who alone could speak to him from the telegraph office there. Up to this point no complaints had been made by Thompson of the way in which business was done in New York and no complaint in Cincinnati as to the manner in which messages had been delivered there. Gentlemen on the other side call Mattoon's testimony in question. He who spoke yesterday had much to say in regard to the liability of that gentleman to say any of these messages were delayed. He said he could not of himself state there was any delay except from natural causes; but even he (Mattoon) says there were complaints made, and these complaints resulted in his being sent from the room in which he received his messages for Davis to another room up stairs. Why was this except because there were complaints made and they did not desire they should reach the public ear? He says:—"How do you know," &c. What does all this mean? It means that what Davis said to you on the stand, and what Thompson stated on the stand, was true, and the two gentlemen who testified for defendant really know nothing on the subject, as they said they did not, while Mr. Williams, who superintended the whole office business, both up stairs and down stairs, could not possibly know as accurately how the despatches were received as did Grace, who sat at the office in New York. Mattoon says Mr. Davis had complained to me of the delay. My employers have complained to me, and they transferred me from the stock department, and that was the cause of my removal. What did Mattoon mean, when he says that complaints were made to me simultaneously with the time they occurred when their relations were assuming this belligerent form? Mattoon says complaints were made by his employers here in respect to the delays in New York as well as by Davis and other parties, and these messages went over the line inquiring why it was messages came so late. The gentleman in his argument yesterday said there was nothing to show that there were delays at New York. Now the testimony I have been giving you is direct to that point, and it is testimony that cannot be questioned; it is undisputable; it is the testimony of witnesses as unimpeachable as any heard in the case—Mr. Grace and Mr. Mattoon. At this particular crisis, when Thompson says complaint were made to him in New York of delays of messages; when these petty annoyances were introduced for the purpose of crippling the business of Mr. Davis; when he tells you everything he had done was with the approbation of everybody connected with the office; following which, these annoyances were introduced for the purpose of crippling him, did he not say to you that there was a motive underlying all this, which I will ventilate to your entire satisfaction before I am through? A great deal was said by counsel with respect to the time when this difficulty commenced. It was alleged that these devices were introduced for the purpose of crippling Thompson's messages, and it was said that they had occurred at a time subsequent to the time of bringing this suit and, therefore, we had no right to construe them into annoyances. You heard me tell counsel that there was proof in this case that the orders given, first, to send Thompson's business by a circuitous route; second, to give to the Commercial News Department the right to the use of the wires, and the check requiring messages to go through a formula never before heard of or required, that these were verbal orders. I told you it was so, that there were verbal orders requiring these things to be done, as well as written orders subsequently introduced. These verbal orders have no dates, of course, and it is only stated that they were issued about a year before the testimony was taken. It may mean ten months, twelve, or fifteen or eighteen months. It is impossible to determine when they were issued except as illustrated by other facts in the case. In March and April these parties have organized what they call the Commercial News Department. It had not been fully organized, but was assuming the shape of a business matter. It will be recollected that General Stager, when the last message was taken to Mr. Davis, said in his message, "Tell Davis to surrender his subscribers to us at twenty-five dollars a week: this is his last chance; if he don't we will make him." Is Davis contradicted in that statement? Not at all. Mr. Williams didn't contradict him; he only says he did not hear that conversation. The telegrams were destroyed, they say. But Mr. Davis was then feeling the power of this great corporation, and he would be likely to remember what had been said to him. Already a declaration of war had been made. They had said to him—"Surrender your subscribers to us. If you don't we will make you." Surely he would remember such words. He would not forget a transaction so important to him. It meant war—war and extermination to Mr. Davis. How could he, with no capital, no friends, expect to fight a great corporation like this when the threat came in the form of a shot from a columbiad from Stager, who was a general, to surrender or we will make you do it? How make him? If he could not make him surrender by solicitation there was only one way in which it could be done, and that was by breaking up his business and compelling his subscribers to come to them. Recollect this important fact at this crisis, that at that very time when this struggle of war was made by General Stager, they were receiving Mr. Davis' messages, securing pay for them, day by day, and yet you hear the declaration made that while we are taking your money in the performance of your business, we intend you shall not continue your enterprise; you shall not receive these messages much longer; we intend to break you down is that the language of an honest corporation seeking to discharge its duties faithfully and honorably? Is that the language of an institution that should deal alike with all men in fairness and with justice? And yet you are called upon here to believe it was charitable as well as very kind in General Stager to make this offer to Mr. Davis. He didn't say Davis was a fool for not accepting his offer, but he said as much, because Davis knew General Stager would crush him out if he didn't take twenty-five dollars a week for his subscribers. This is the language we hear from the attorney of this corporation. They were going to commence business themselves. Here were a large number of subscribers and they wanted them of him as a nucleus for their own business. They knew Mr. Davis had bought out the business of the Stock Exchange and was getting along finely. They knew that if he remained in the field they could not possibly, in a short space of time, acquire as much business as he had. He had most of the bankers and the business men and it was of great consequence that they should be in possession of the business Davis had built up after so many years of labor and so much expense of money; and now this young man stands up pleading that you will see him compensated for the wrongs done him by this institution. He don't ask to be paid for accidents and mistakes, but for the outrages which have been perpetrated upon him. Now, gentlemen of the jury, what were these delays? His Honor, I doubt not, will tell you that delays are not simply the fact of keeping messages back by withholding them from their destination for a time, but every circumstance that goes to work to delay shall be construed by the jury as constituting an act of delay, if it takes half a dozen of them to constitute one delay.

The Court—Provided always that the delay is not occasioned by circumstances over which the company has no control.

Counsel—Of course. Suppose this company had been in the habit of sending despatches, as they were up to the time of this difficulty, from Broad street, New York, to Cincinnati, without intercommunication, and the company, conceiving that Thompson was getting an advantage in that regard, but not more than others got, but which was interfering with them in the administration of this new business they had inaugurated, and they said, "Thompson's messages go *too quick. You do business too quick* at No. 22 Broad street, and, therefore, we require you to send Thompson's despatches around by No. 146 Broad way." Now, what was the nature of that delay the witnesses have explained to you. It involved necessity of a redespatching from Broadway. More than that: 146 Broadway is the general office; the reservoir into which all despatches are poured from the whole city, so that they have piles upon piles of despatches which they have to send in the order which they are received. Thompson's despatches were to be received there and not put on top, so that they would go off first, but at the bottom. What takes place then? There comes a despatch from the Cincinnati office inquiring why it is that Thompson's messages to Davis are delayed? Why is it that we cannot get these messages in Cincinnati as soon as other messages containing the prices of stock, bonds and gold are received? The answer is, because the messages have to be sent around to 146 Broadway and put at the bottom of the pile, and take their chances. Gentlemen of the jury, this is, to *my* mind, the most outrageous delay that could possibly have been perpetrated by these parties upon the business of Mr. Davis; and it was just at that time these inquiries came from Cincinnati. Another thing. Let me say that the very messages which Thompson had been in the habit of sending when taken to the office were numbered with the knowledge of all men in the business. They were numbered, checked and marked and sent off as soon as they reached the office, without going through the circuitous office of having a clerk to number them. But now comes a charge that this was doing business too quick, in the language of one of defendant's witnesses, and what do they do? Why, they say we will stop this. Thompson's messages must first go the circuit; they must be numbered and sent up to 146 Broadway. They shall not go any more as they went in 1866 and during the months of January, February and March 1867. Nobody complained before that it was all right there. Two gentlemen, by their diligence, had succeeded in building up a splendid business by means of these facilities for which they paid. Thompson never sent a message that was not paid for, and all this was very acceptable so long as they did not have this rival institution of their own. You must recollect that Mr. Davis is not the only man who is a victim of this administration of General Stagers. He is but one out of many; for every one of our large cities had just such a business conducted by one or more of its citizens, and every one of them was made to bite the dust. Not one of them is left to tell the story, except in the way they are now telling it to you and asking redress for their wrongs. Is it not right that my client should not only thus vindicate himself but the hundreds of young men all over the country that have been broken down in this way. But, gentlemen of the jury, this is not all. There are various other ways in which their messages were delayed, and every one of them is marked by the same characteristics exhibited by General Stager in the Cincinnati case; aye, more than that. Do you recollect what Mr. Williams said on the stand on cross-examination? I asked him if he had ever been to Davis' office after he took that first despatch from Davis to Stager. Oh, yes! What business had you there—remember, Davis had refused to accept the invitation to surrender his subscribers—what did you go there for again? And when Stager was in Cincinnati he went in person, supposing he would be more formidable to Mr. Davis than Williams had been—he being the general superintendent of the company, and a general would overslaugh this young man and compel him to terms. What took him there? Can any man doubt what it was? It was the same business which General Stager had sent over the lines, it was to compel Davis in some form to yield to their wishes and give up his subscribers. They had organized the Commercial News Department in New York and had not established a good footing in Cincinnati. When they found Mr. Davis was persistent in going on with his business they determined that they would strike him down. What did they do then? Why, they removed from that office—a branch office which was there by contract with the Stock Exchange—they removed that office and cut him off from one of the most expeditious means by which he could get his despatches through promptly. When I asked what became of that instrument, when taken away from Mr. Davis' office, the reply was, "We took it down stairs into the Commercial News Room." It had been placed there by contract with the Stock Exchange, and Davis, becoming their successor in business, had the right to all its privileges, and when they took it away they did it for the purpose of crippling his business. This is not all, and I shall not attempt to enumerate all these acts, for it would take too much time, but let me recur to one or two other circumstances to show the spirit of these parties. I am not here for the purpose of saying that Williams proclaimed that his purpose was to destroy Mr. Davis' business, or that Mr. Armstrong in manifesting his venom declared his object was to deceive this young man; but the spirit of Armstrong is seen in the fact that he did not like Mr. Davis, and he let you know it from the stand. But Armstrong forgot one important fact, viz, that his principals, Stager and Williams—for Williams is higher in position than Armstrong—not only offered to pay Davis for his services, but proposed to place him alongside of Armstrong. That did not look as if Davis was degraded. But Armstrong tried to disgrace him, and it shows the spirit that followed Davis in all their transactions from the day of this difficulty until he had to give up his business or be ruined if he undertook to carry it on longer. But what are all these things except delays? It is not necessary for us to prove that despatches after being received were delayed five, ten or fifteen minutes. We cannot do it. Thus when despatches were handed in the operator can put his own time on them; and are you ready to say this was right, because it had the power in his own hands to put time on these despatches to suit their own interests? How could they send a message from No. 22 Broad street around to No. 146 Broadway in two, three or five minutes? It is not in the power of any agency to do it, and especially in such an institution as that on Broadway, where they can scarcely get through their business at all. We cannot prove time despatches were sent. They are introduced here, and are claimed to be significant of the time when they were received and sent. You must look at facts for the purpose of determining whether there was any systematic warfare to break him down in his business. Going back now to the month of March, 1867, and tracing these parties down to last of May, let us inquire what could have been their motives for infidelity in this regard, and it makes no difference in the consideration of this case whether it is true that there were afterwards issued the written orders that they claim. You are to ascertain the spirit with which these men transacted business with Mr. Davis, and, when satisfied on that point, you will pass to inquire whether the written orders controlled them or not; and, looking at what was done under the verbal orders, you can determine their status at that time. I do not care whether delays were made at Cincinnati or not; but I repeat that the testimony of Mattoon, and the circumstances that surrounded him, and their conduct towards him, show they intended to move him from the instrument through which he got his messages, in order that he, as the friend of Davis, might not communicate to Davis what was going. Why remove Mattoon if they were dealing honestly with Davis? Was it because Mattoon was a favorite of Davis? If it was, it shows they were not as honest in serving Davis as they had been. What could have been their motive in removing him? Mattoon says he was sent up stairs because he was supposed to deliver Davis' messages rather expeditiously.

And now, gentlemen of the jury, I have endeavored to show you in this hurried manner nothing of the nature of the testimony. Depositions are here, and I beg you, in your endeavor to do justice to these parties, not to ignore the fact that they contain substantiations of charges preferred—that not one particle of testimony is impaired by cross-examination. Grace's testimony shows not only that circuits were established and Tompson's business sent around that way, but it shows another singular fact. Grace says it was for the purpose of preventing Tompson from going there. The wire was removed from Broad street for the sole purpose of delaying his telegrams. Yesterday my learned friend commenced to say a great deal about the benefit which the commercial news department was exerting upon the public mind; that business men were now able to get despatches at lower figures than previously; that it was a great benefit to the public that this young man had been crushed out; more than that, they argued this was like the case of the omnibus that used to run from Cincinnati to Pendleton before street railways were established. Drivers complained of the street railroads, blocked them up and demanded damages, but the court would not give them damages because it was only a case of fair competition, and if one was more successful than the other, it was the fault of the men who had not the best means for the transportation of passengers. Now, my friend, whoever put that proposition to you, it seems to me did not give you credit for good sense or discernment. In what respect that case resembles this I am unable to see. Let us look at them. Davis is engaged in furnishing news in Cincinnati through the medium and agency of the telegraph company. The telegraph wires are open to me and you and everybody. The difference between an omnibus line and this case is that the man who started street railroads has nothing to do with running the omnibus line. He had no preference there, no stock, nothing to do with it any more than you have with my business. What is the difference? The telegraph company undertook to be fair in the distribution of intelligence over their lines. The institution is not exclusive, though they control it, but they are subject to my right to use it. The moment they agree to take my message they are bound by law to deliver it as expeditiously as possible, in order that I may have all the advantages of the business. Its value consists in the expedition with which it is delivered, and especially so if they have messages of the same nature which they may distribute in advance of ours. The men who started street railways had nothing to do with the omnibus line, but the telegraph company did take a contract from us by which they stipulated and agreed to deliver our messages, in the language of the acts of the Legislature of this State and of New York, in the order they are received and with expedition. When they neglected to do that, or undertook to deliver anything in advance of us, they violated the law and subjected themselves not only to a suit for damages, but in my opinion their charter could be taken away from them, because their obligation was that they should deal with all men fairly and alike. They violated the laws as much as though they had taken a message of another man and sent it over the lines, inasmuch as Tompson's message lost its value. In one case the telegraph company was an agent or trustee, bound in good faith towards Davis in transmission of his message; whereas the man who ran the omnibus has no complaint against the man who started street railroads for violating any obligation toward him or the law. There was not, then, any similarity in the two cases, and the argument must be treated as of no force. But the gentleman says they were doing great benefit to the community—that they were reducing prices—that, in short, in establishing this enterprise they were not doing it for their own profit, but solely that the public might be benefited. Now, why did they offer Mr. Davis twelve hundred dollars a year for his subscribers? Were they worth that? If not they would have been very far from offering it. Can you say that Davis is not entitled to compensation because he has not shown figures representing his loss or damage? Why, there stand the figures longer and bolder than their telegraph wires, in fact, they offered him one thousand two hundred dollars a year as a bonus for his subscribers for the privilege of furnishing the despatches without any expense to him. Who can doubt they were worth one thousand two hundred dollars? And yet the gentleman tells you the purpose was not to advance the interest of the company; they didn't want money; no corporation ever wants money; they don't charge anything on railroads or for telegrams; they all do business for nothing. This is the way the gentleman talked. Mr Orton, the president, being telegraphed to on the subject, said he doubted much the policy of the thing, and since then they had found out they had an elephant on hand, that it did not pay as much as he thought it would, and he was willing to give it up. Does this look as if they were anxious to run this business for public good? Who ever heard of the Western Union Telegraph Company doing business for nothing upon the scale here represented? They are clever, good men, I know them well; but they are working for a corporation that has no soul, but a very large pocket, and they seem to be laboring industriously to fill that pocket.

I now wish to call your attention to a more significant argument than any I have stated with respect to the Telegraph Company's doings. You sit here to pass judgment on this young man whose business has been destroyed by this company. You are here for the purpose of holding the scales of justice and determining whether this corporation shall deliberately go to work, in the spirit of bad faith, and, in violation of lawful duty, destroy his business in order that they may be profited. I read to you the other day an agreement made between the Associated Press in this city and this self same company in which the monopoly of this business is assumed to themselves, to the exclusion entirely of the public, and this Associated Press is put under bonds and required not to give out any intelligence of this sort. They are not even allowed to sell it or give it away except through the public press. They may not tell a friend the gold or stock quotations, for fear they may take advantage of their information and make a little profit by it. Now, why is this? Is it because this company wants the public to be benefited? Is it because they don't desire that the press shall give the intelligence out and be regarded as public benefactors, but desire to retain that credit to themselves? They have the exclusive right to control and use this intelligence for their own profit, so that you and I who may want this intelligence shall be under the necessity of getting it of them, and paying good prices for it. They have a monopoly and can say to the Associated Press, "We don't intend that you shall exercise the right of selling any item of intelligence." The truth is, this is the closest corporation I have ever known in my life, as you will see by their contract, which I will now read:—"The Telegraph Company and said Associated Press agree that they and their agents and employes, and all parties furnished by them with news for publication, and their agents and employes, will not at any time sell, or in any way dispose of, for private use or otherwise, any commercial news or market reports or quotations, or use the same in any manner, except for publication in their newspapers."

The jury, after being out three and a half hours, returned a verdict of $3,000 and costs. On the first ballot they stood two for $10,000, four for $8,000, five for $5,000, and one for nothing at all. The lawyers for the Western Union made a motion for a new trial, on the ground that the verdict was not in accordance with the evidence, and that the Court erred in its charge to the jury. In concluding this great case it may be well to state that very little publicity has been given by the Western press, in consequence of their not having any individuality, as the Telegraph Company holds them in its power. To prove the assertion, we give a clause from the by-laws, drawn up by one in the interests of the company, to the effect that the Cincinnati press will "pay into the treasury of the Western Union Company $60,000 per year, in payments of $5,000 per month, and that the Telegraph Company bind themselves never to distribute news or quotations of any kind." The press are held solely in the power of the Telegraph Company, and dare not give publicity to anything derogatory to the company, through fear of having their heads cut off. It has been ascertained, from reliable authority, that after this year the press will ignore the Western Union and support other lines.

The Prussian Reichsrath has rejected the proposition of the committee to maintain the provisional arrest of M. Mende, accused of having created a riot at Goldbach, and a motion by M. de Bonnigson ordering the immediate release of the prisoner was carried by 107 to 90.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE GRAND OPERA HOUSE—PATRIE.—The second representation of Victorien Sardou's drama, "Patrie," in this spacious and splendid theatre was given last evening. The first representation, on Monday evening, was prolonged so far beyond midnight that it was impossible to prepare before going to press anything like a full and fair appreciation of either the piece or the manner in which it is performed, and such an appreciation can never be honestly prepared beforehand. The following is a brief outline of the piece, which is historical in character and heroic in sentiment:—

It takes place in the Netherlands, during the oppression of the Flemish, in the sixteenth century, by the Duke of Alva, the Cruel, the instrument of that objectionable bigot Philip II. The sway of the Duke of Alva lasted seven long years, during which he murdered, burned, hung and put to the torture no less than 18,000 victims. This is the tyrant Victorien Sardou has chosen. The principal idea, however, is the struggle of patriots when two great passions contend for supremacy in their hearts—love of one's country (patrie) and love of woman. The love of patrie is victorious through terrible conflicts. The chief characters are the Count Rysoor, an old man, the grand hero of the piece, his protegé, a young patriot also, Karloo van der Noot; his wife, Dolores; the Duke of Alva, and his only daughter, Rafaëla, an invalid. The first act shows the Butcher's Market at Brussels, which has been transformed into a public place of execution for some Flemish insurgents, who, on slight pretences, are condemned to die. One especially is suspected of having conspired with William of Orange, and if he cannot prove that he was in his own home the previous night he is to die. That man is old Count Rysoor, who had positively been absent from home three days, for no other object than that of taking measures with William for the overthrow of the Duke of Alva. Knowing, therefore, that he could not prove he had been at home, he was quite ready to die; but to his great astonishment, when the Spanish captain, who is to witness against him, stands up to disclose that he had been away from his dwelling, the captain living in the same house, he witnesses to the contrary, that the Count had been at home on the previous night; he proceeds to say that as he went up stairs to bed, being rather drunk, he stumbled against the Count, who was just closing the door of his wife's bedchamber, that the Count and he had a scuffle in consequence, in which the captain dealt him a thrust through the wrist with his rapier; strange to say, the Count Rysoor had a scar on his wrist from a recent wound, but not dealt by the captain, and this confirmed the testimony of the Spaniard. The Duke broke up the tribunal, leaving the Count free, and when he had left the public place old Rysoor, not being able to make out how the captain had an interest in saving his life, walked up and closely interrogated him. The man still maintained his version with every appearance of veracity, adding excuses for having wounded him and repeating the words he had overheard the one he had supposed to be Rysoor say to his wife. Some one evidently had visited her the night before. The suspicion was terrible. It became a certainty as he pondered over it. His wife, Dolores, had a lover; he would seek her and accuse her. He does so, and she does not deny the charge. She rather cynically rejoices in her guilt, for she confesses that she only married the Count because he drew her from a lowly station, but she had always had an aversion for him on account of his being a Protestant, while she was a Catholic, he is Flemish and she a Spaniard. She refuses, however, to tell the name of her lover, and when the old man, who had raised the poor girl that she was before her union with him to his own rank, reflects on her base ingratitude, he threatens to kill her paramour, whoever he be, wherever he find him, and find him he will by the scar on his hand. The lover is no other than Karloo van der Noot, he has been led away by the fascination of Dolores, who passionately loves him, without ceasing, nevertheless, to reproach himself for the ill return he pays the old Count, for the treachery he is carrying on for his vile abuse of the confidence placed in him.

Karloo, William of Orange and the Count Rysoor meet the same night to conclude their arrangements for the insurrection. The rendezvous given was in the city of Brussels, on the ramparts, which are covered with snow. Dolores, determined to ruin her husband, stealthily follows him, and, on listening unobserved to his conversation with William, resolves to betray their secret to the Duke of Alva. Anything to rid her from the Count is welcome. She repairs to the ducal palace and minutely describes the plan the Flemish are going to follow; but, in her haste to reveal everything, she alludes to a third conspirator, and, on cross examination, lets out that Karloo is one of the band. As soon as she discovers what she has done she retracts all her charges, but the Duke secure of his prey, desires her to be cast into prison, and, while she is safe rushes to the Hotel de Ville and arrests Count Rysoor, with his colleagues. William was not at the Hotel de Ville; he was outside the city, waiting, at the head of a small army of 6,000 men, for the bell-ringer was to give him a signal. If had been settled that, if the plot was discovered, the man was, on sounding midnight to ring forth a funeral dirge; but that, if the Count Rysoor and Karloo were safe, he was to peal out a festive tune. Just before the Duke of Alva had surprised the insurgents and arrested them a splendid scene takes place between the Count and Karloo. Both were together, with eager hearts beating for the deliverance of their countrymen, the Count, then ignorant that the boy warrior was his wife's lover, persuades him on this solemn occasion to put himself in his stead at the head of their friends, humbling himself by saying that he was now old, his hand unsteady, and he beseeches the ardent young fellow to accept his trusty sword, with his blessing, adding that all depended on their feats this night, which should be directed by a young head, not trusted to so old a commander as himself, whose school was less impetuous. Just as he holds out his honored sword and as Karloo advances his hand to take it the old man sees the scar and the whole truth dawns on him. Karloo, contrite and stung with remorse, opens his vest, imploring his benefactor to stab him. For a moment the blade trembles in the Count's hand, his features writhe with revenge, but if he killed Karloo his country must die; none could lead the men on but Karloo, and, with magnanimous clemency, he pardons him.

The Count Rysoor is led to "the question," where he is to be tortured, but before the executioners can lay hands on him he kills himself, desiring Karloo to tell Dolores that he forgave her ere he died, and making Karloo swear that whoever the traitor be who has disclosed their plot he will kill him with the knife that he then pierces his heart through with. When Karloo ascertains that Dolores was the female Judas, he has therefore to stab her, which he does, and then with one bound throws himself into the same burning fate which was awaiting the victims and conspirators. Another great feature in the play is the character of the old bell-ringer, represented as burdened with a large family, he their only support. The Duke of Alva desires him on his life to go up to the steeple bells, and, according to his agreement with William of Orange, to ring the festive peal which would allure him and his men in the city to be slaughtered by the Spanish soldiery on the ramparts. The old man, half palsied with terror, looks ready to do anything to preserve his precious life; but he is no sooner in the steeple than, pulling all the ropes, his patriotism awakes, and, instead of the joyous tune which is intended to be the loss of his cause, he gives forth the funeral dirge and his brains are dashed out on the spot. The final tableau, which represents the condemned on their way to execution, the death of Donna Rafaëla, the tears of her stern and cruel father, who had forbidden all tears and yet weeps himself, and Karloo rushing in to die with his friends, the conspirators, is full of thrilling effect.

The decorations throughout are superb and are directly copied from those used at Paris. The following is the cast:—

Count Rysoor... } Flemish { .....Mr. C. W. Couldock
Captain Karloo .} Patriots { . . . .Mr. Frank Mayo
Marquis La Tremouille, a French nobleman, Mr. George H. Clarke
Duke of Alva, Vicegerent of Philip II. of Spain ....Mr. F. C. Bangs
William of Orange, "The Liberator" .Mr. J. C. Hall
Noircarmes, Alva's Provost.. ... .Mr. James Carden
Captain Rincon, a Spanish officer....Mr. C. Loveday
Vargas, Alva's Secretary.....Mr. A. C. Eaves
Jonas, Bell-Ringer of Brussels - Mr. F. Chippendale
Alberti, Physician of the Duke.... Mr Geo. Johnson
Miguel ..} Spanish officers {..Mr. Nichol McIntyre
Navarra ..} {.....Mr. H. W. Peck
Galena.... { . Mr. J. A. Burnes
Von Strapen} Flemish patriots { . .Mr. J. M. Cook
Cornelius } { . .Mr. J. D. Bilby
Coitadillo, a dumb Spanish trumpeter. Mr. W. H. Beekman
Donna Dolores.....Mrs. Mary Gladstane
Donna Rafaëla.....Miss Blanche Grey
Sarah Matheson.....Madame Ponisi
Gertrude.....Miss N. Egburts
Spanish Soldiers, Flemish Citizens, Conspirators, &c., by Auxiliaries.

The immense success of "Patrie" in Paris has made this drama the absorbing theatrical topic of the day. Here it must lack one strong element of success—the eagerness with which anti-Napoleonists seize upon its vivid picture of Spanish tyranny as an occasion for manifesting their abhorrence of what they deem the despotism of the French empire. The single word "massacre" suffices to let them show that they have neither forgotten nor forgiven the second of December. And many another word or phrase in "Patrie," as well as the very title itself, serves a pretext for demonstrations of political passion. Here, however, the interest of the drama must depend mainly on different elements—on the verisimilitude of its delineations of a period with which an American historian (Mr Motley) has familiarized us and on its unexaggerated development of a father's tenderness relieving the cruelty of a despot, and of the conflict between patriotism, a husband's jealousy and the fury of unlawful love. No translation can fully preserve the literary merits of a foreign original, and an American and once, less patient in many respects than a Parisian audience, must require much merciless cutting down of this piece before changing the last impression [illegible] intolerably long. The purchase of [illegible] audience in "Patrie" [illegible] dramatic action which [illegible] its eight tableaux and by the splendor and fitness of its costumes and scenery. Nor have American spectators yet so far lost their admiration for the ballet as not to enjoy the charming, although irrelevant, military ballet in which Mlle. Morlacchi and her troupe figured in the first act.

Pity 'tis 'tis true that few English and American actors realize how indispensable, in the translation or adaptation of a French play at least, is some approximation to the artistic naturalness of French acting. The efforts required in the difficult and almost revolting *rôle* of Dolores—a tigress with a woman's beauty and seduction, at once a Messalina and a Nemesis—are indeed straining, and the voice of Mlle. Fargueil, who first created the part, is said often to become husky with emotion. But why should Mrs. Gladstane think it necessary to expose herself to the danger of an utter extinction of voice, by raving and screaming in flagrant and perpetual violation of Hamlet's memorable advice to the players? Miss Blanche Grey plays the part of Rafaela with a certain graceful languor. Her death scene is poignant. Mr. Frank Mayo, as Captain Karloo, evinces his agreeable qualities as an actor, but in his anxiety not to overact falls sometimes into the opposite error. Mr. Couldock, as Count Rysoor, has manifestly lost all his wonted dramatic fire, and his deep, sepulchral tones drop it down, down among the dead men," a score of whom are precipitated through a fatal trap door in the second act. Mr. Bangs personated the Duke d'Alva with great spirit and power. His make up was excellent. He looks like a veritable portrait that had assumed life and stepped forth from some picture frame in an old Spanish gallery. He justly bears off the principal honors of the performance. But we must not omit to mention Mr G. H. Clarke, who makes the most of the minor part of La Tremouille, and deserves the applause he receives for approaching more nearly than any one else in the company the ease and vivacity which constitute the charm of the French style of acting.

Mr. Delille's faithful and authorized version of "Patrie" has been personally revised by Mr. Victorien Sardou, who intends to dedicate the drama, when published, to Mr. J. Lothrop Motley, author of the "History of the Netherlands" and newly appointed United States Minister to London. We append a letter, now for the first time printed, which the French dramatist has sent by Mr. Delille to the American historian:—

PARIS, March 29, 1869.

HON. J. LOTHROP MOTLEY —

DEAR SIR—My friend, who goes to the United States to have my drama, "Patrie," produced, will make known to you my sentiments of admiration and gratitude. I studied much in my youth the history of the sixteenth century, and more particularly that of the religious wars, and can thus appreciate the great merit of your superb "History of the Netherlands." I should be very ungrateful, sir, did I not seek the occasion to tell you how much I owe to the study of that work, which never left my desk while I was writing the drama, which I hope, sir, may seem to you not unworthy of the grandeur of the subject or of the professor who presided at my labor.

I take the liberty of begging that you will accept the dedication of "Patrie" when it is published. I shall be proud to place your name on the title page before my own, thus associating you with a work owing you so much.

Pray accept, sir, with the renewed expression of my admiration that of my sincere respect.

VICTORIEN SARDOU.

TAMMANY.—The inimitable Leffingwell, after nearly a year's absence from the city, made his appearance at this house on Monday evening as the gushing Clorinda in the burlesque of "Cinderella." The house, though not crowded, was nevertheless comfortably filled, and it is almost needless to add that Mr. Leffingwell in his character of the "Girl of the Period," was accorded a generous welcome on this, his return to the metropolitan boards. Mr. Leffingwell, as an eccentric and burlesque actor, is too familiarly known to the American public to need any lengthy notice on this occasion. Suffice it to say that, like good wine, he improves with age, and that, like good wine, he is both reliishable and enjoyable. Since Mr. Leffingwell last appeared in public in this city he has travelled from the "Hub" to the Rio Grande, playing in all the principal towns and cities that lay in his route, and always to large and appreciative audiences. He now returns to us improved in voice, gesticulation and artistic finish, and ranks to day as one of the best, if not actually the leading, eccentric and burlesque actor on the American stage. Clorinda, however, we do not consider as being one of Mr. Leffingwell's happiest characters, and will therefore defer a more lengthened mention of his merits and peculiarities until we have again seen him in such characters as Romeo Juliet Jenkins, Beppo, &c. Miss Leona Cavender, a young and dashing little actress of the Maggie Mitchell school, made her first appearance in this city, in

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

TUESDAY, May 25—6 P. M.

The markets in Wall street to-day were unusually dull, a spring languor seeming to creep over matters and things in that generally busy locality. "Orders" are "few and far between" with the brokers, but sufficient to make quotations quite active and give stocks the semblance of great buoyancy. There was continued and somewhat excited discussion of the reticence of Secretary Boutwell in not declaring his policy in the question of buying bonds or three per cents to effect the sale of an extra million of gold. Those who are short of gold and governments seem to be harmonious in endeavoring to frighten holders into selling by enlarging upon the probabilities of Mr. Boutwell's buying the certificates instead of bonds. The fact is, no one knows what his intentions are. The weaker feeling in gold is the secret of the weakness in governments, and the "bears" in the latter are naturally very earnest in spreading any reports which redound to their speculative benefit. The range of governments to-day was a repetition in many points of the fluctuations of yesterday. The London quotation, 79, created a steady, if not a better feeling at the noon board, but the softening of the gold market, the dulness of exchange, which prevents the foreign houses from increasing their purchases, and the three per cent rumors operated for lower prices, and the market closed at five o'clock this evening with the following quotations:—United States sixes, 1881, registered, 120¾ a 121; do., coupon, 121¼ a 121⅜; do., five-twenties, registered, 116½ a 116¾; do. do., coupon, 1862, 122⅛ a 122¼; do. do., coupon, 1864, 116⅛ a 116¼; do. do., coupon, 1865, 118⅛ a 118⅜; do., coupon, 1865, new, 119¼ a 119⅜; do. do., coupon, 1867, 119¼ a 119⅜; do. do., coupon, 1868, 119¼ a 119⅜; do., ten-forties, registered, 108¼ a 108⅜; do. do., coupon, 109 a 109⅛; currency bonds, 106⅛ a 106⅜.

The money market was without any particularly novel feature until late in the day, when more activity ensued and, loans were more general at the full legal rate as a consequence of the flurry produced by the announcement of the defalcation of the late President of the Brooklyn Atlantic National Bank. It was also reported that the bank had been compelled to suspend, but on examination the deficit was found to be limited to $250,000, for a portion of which the deceased president left certain deeds of real estate. Commercial paper was less active at rates ranging from seven to nine per cent.

Foreign exchange shows further concessions on the part of drawers and the market is rather unsettled. A few days since large amounts might be purchased at figures lower than the market quotations. Now, a demand for a large sum would probably be regarded with suspicion and induce the drawer to put up his rates. The weakness which is characteristic of the immediate present of the market is due to the pressure to sell bond bills on the part of foreign bankers who bought governments freely on the recent advance in London. The following was the range of rates:—Sterling, sixty days' commercial, 108¾ a 108⅞; good to prime bankers', 109 a 109¼; short sight, 109⅞ a 110⅛; Paris, sixty days, 5.25 a 5.16¼; short sight, 5.16¼ a 5.13¾; Antwerp, 5.25 a 5.16¼; Switzerland, 5.25 a 5.16¼; Hamburg, 35⅛ a 35¾; Amsterdam, 39⅞ a 40⅛; Frankfort, 39⅞ a 40⅛; Bremen, 77⅛ a 78⅛; Prussian thalers, 70⅛ a 71⅛.

Gold was comparatively quiet, with the general tone of the market weak, under the reaction from the excitement which carried the price up to the verge of 145, the declining tendency being assisted to-day by the reports that Mr. Boutwell would buy three per cents instead of an additional million of government bonds. The highest price was 141⅛ and the lowest 140⅛. From this latter figure there was a reaction to 140¾, due in a measure to apprehension for the final results of the defalcation in the Atlantic Bank of Brooklyn. The disbursements of coin interest from the Sub-Treasury amounted to $107,612. The course of the market is shown in the table:—

10 A. M.	140⅞	2 P. M.	141
10:44 A. M.	141	3 P. M.	140⅞
11 A. M.	141⅛	3:30 P. M.	140⅞
12 M.	140⅞	3:45 P. M.	140⅝
12:30 P. M.	141⅛	4 P. M.	140⅞
1 P. M.	141⅛	5:30 P. M.	140⅞ a 140⅞

Cash gold was in unusually good supply and as high as 1-32 was allowed upon the currency collateral in transactions for carrying. The general rates were six and seven per cent, with an exception at "flat." The report of the Gold Exchange Bank was as follows:—

Gold cleared	$92,083,000
Gold balances	2,580,877
Currency balances	4,054,757

The proposals for the new city bonds were opened yesterday at the Comptroller's office. The bids ranged from 100 to 103, with exceptional offers for small amounts at 98 and 105. The awards will net an average of 101⅛.

The stock market opened with great buoyancy except for the Vanderbilt shares, which are comparatively neglected now that the legislation affecting them has culminated. Speculation was largely directed to Lake Shore and Michigan Southern, which respectively touched 109⅝ and 110⅛. The temper of the street is strongly "bullish," and the speculative feeling continues to make the tone of the railway list, dwelling upon each until it has effected a rise of one or more per cent., and then passing on again. St. Paul was visited in this way to-day, and carried up from 76⅛ to 78. Pacific Mail fluctuated between the extremes of 83⅛ and 84⅛. Prices had just touched their highest when the news of the bank defalcation in Brooklyn reached the street. A prominent operator who was early in obtaining the news was a very free seller of the railways, and some timid and small dealers were frightened into letting go of their stocks. In this excitement Reading fell to 99⅞, Northwestern common to 91⅛, New York Central to 192⅛, and Pacific Mail to 83⅛. From this point there was a reaction, the street market closing without excitement, prices being firm but lower than the rest of the day. The following were the quotations on the call of the last session of the Stock Exchange:—Canton, 64⅛ a 65; Boston Water Power, 16⅞ a 17⅜; Cumberland, 31⅛ a 33⅛; Wells-Fargo Express, 32⅛ a 33⅛; Adams, 60 a 60⅛; American, 39⅛ a 39⅞; United States, 66⅞ a 67; Merchants' Union, 14⅛ a 15; Quicksilver, 19⅞ a 20; Pacific Mail, 83⅞ a 84; Western Union Telegraph, 43⅛ a 43⅞; New York Central, 193⅛ a 193⅞; Mariposa, 24⅞ a 24⅞; do. preferred, 51⅞ a 51⅛; Hudson River, 162; Harlem, 150⅛ a 150⅝; do. preferred, 151 bid; Reading, 101⅛ a 101⅜; Alton and Terre Haute, 39 a 40; do. preferred, 68 a 73; Toledo and Wabash, 78 a 78⅛; do. preferred, 83 a 85; Milwaukee and St. Paul, 77⅛ a 77⅞; do. preferred, 87⅞ a 88; Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati, 74 a 75; Ohio and Mississippi, 36 a 36⅛; Fort Wayne, 157⅞ bid; Michigan Central, 129 a 130; Michigan Southern, 109⅛ a 109⅜; Illinois Central, 145⅛ a 146⅛; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 99⅛ a 99⅞; Lake Shore, 109⅛ a 109⅝; Rock Island, 127⅛ a 127⅞; Northwestern, 92⅞ a 93; do. preferred, 100 a 100⅛; Delaware and Lackawanna, 119; Morris and Essex, 90⅛ a 90⅛; New Jersey Central, 116⅞ a 116⅛; Chicago and Alton, 158 a 159; do. preferred, 160 a 160⅛; Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central, 44⅛ a 44⅛; Hannibal and St. Joseph, 118 a 118⅛; do. preferred, 116⅛ a 116⅞.

The earnings of the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad during the third week in May were:—

1869	$294,991
1868	288,278
Increase	$6,729

The receipts for customs and the receipts, payments and balances at the Sub-Treasury in this city for the expired portion of the week have been as follows:—

	Custom House. Receipts.	Sub-Treasury. Receipts.	Payments.	Balances.
May 24...	$321,454	$2,167,231	$3,067,893	$84,704,902
May 25...	378,000	2,842,664	1,640,503	85,897,068

The value of exports (exclusive of specie) from New York to foreign ports for the week ending to-day amounts to $3,853,146, against $3,871,328 for the week previous.

The following shows the totals of the average of the leading items of the Philadelphia banks for the past and previous weeks:—

	May 17.	May 24.		
Capital	$15,992,150	$16,055,150	Inc..	$63,000
Loans	52,160,526	52,361,764	Inc..	193,238
Specie	276,167	174,115	Dec..	102,052
Legal tenders..	14,696,366	15,087,008	Inc..	390,643
Due from banks	4,603,430	4,804,466	Inc..	211,036
Due to banks...	5,814,656	5,560,618	Dec..	254,038
Deposits	34,788,086	35,470,702	Inc..	682,706
Circulation	10,614,616	10,618,242	Inc..	3,626
Clearings	36,387,633	40,852,317	Inc..	4,465,134
Balances	2,968,710	3,538,242	Inc..	570,526

SALES AT THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Tuesday, May 25—10:15 A. M.

$5000 US 5-20, c, '62	121⅞	800 shs NY Cen RR	193⅞
50000 do	121⅞	500 do	193⅞
30000 US 5-20, c, '64	116⅞	400 Hud River RR	162⅛
10000 US 5-20, c, '65	118⅛	500 do	162⅜
5000 U S 5-20, r, '65, n	118⅝	1200 do	162⅜
7500 US 5-20, c, '65, n	119⅝	100 do s30	162⅜
65000 do b3	119⅜	200 Harlem RR	151⅛
75000 US 5-20, c, '67	119⅜	100 do bet call	151⅛
75000 do b3	119½	1700 Reading RR	100⅛
10000 do	119¼	2000 do	100½
10000 US 6's, cur'cy	106⅛	1000 Mich Sou RR	108⅞
1000 Tenn 6's, ex cou	69	2000 do	108⅞
do new	66⅛	100 do	108⅝
17000 Tenn	[illegible]	300 do	108⅞
20000 Va 6's, ex cou	[illegible]	500 do b15	108⅞
500 Georgia 7's	96	4000 do	109
9000 N C 6's, new	55	200 do	109⅛
1000 do	55¼	200 Clev & Pitts RR	93
2000 Missouri 6's	89	1100 do	98⅛
5500 NY 6's, '72	102¾	400 do	98½
8000 Ohio 6's, '70	100	1150 Chicago & N W RR	93
800 Ohio 6's, '75	100	400 do	92⅞
2000 Erie 3d mtge	90	220 do	92¾
1000 Harlem 1st m	99½	200 do	92⅞
1000 Mich Cen 8's, n bs	121	2000 Chic & NW RR pf	105
2000 Mich So 2d m	94	60 do	105⅛
3000 Chic & N W 1st	95	1200 Lake Shore RR	108⅞
1000 A & T H 2d m pf	84	1200 do	108⅞
12000 C & R I & Pac 7's	98¾	500 do	108⅞
2000 Morris & Essex 2d	94½	200 do	109
1000 T & W equip bds	76	300 do	108⅞
1000 Mil & St P 7 3-10 con	94	100 do bet call	108⅞
7000 Chic & Mil 1st mtg	91	100 Chic & Rk I RR	129
11000 C, C & Ind Cent 1st	85¾	500 do	128½
5000 do bet call	85⅝	100 do b3	128
25000 do	85½	200 do s60	127
3000 Tol, Peo & W 1st, wd	86	100 Mil & St P RR b5	76⅝
3500 Lake Shore div bs	90	100 Mil & St Paul pref	86⅝
5000 Mar Tr 10's, ctfs	82	100 do	86⅞
2000 do	82½	200 Tol, Wab & W RR	77⅝
10000 do b30	83	100 do s30	77
2000 St Lou & I M 1st m bs	85¼	900 do	77¼
2000 Am D & I Co 7's	98	100 do b30	78
5 shs Am Exch'ge Bk	115	500 do	78
209 Bk of Commerce	127	32 do	76¾
80 Continental Bank	101	150 Tol, Wab & W pf	82
200 Canton Co	64⅛	300 do	82¼
100 do b30	64¾	100 do	82⅜
100 Brunswick C Land	9	3000 Pitts, Fort W & Chic	158½
300 Mariposa Min Co	24⅝	400 do	158⅛
100 do b3	24¾	200 do	158¼
100 Mariposa pref	51½	300 do	158⅛
200 do	51⅝	200 do	158⅜
100 do	51⅛	1600 Ohio & Miss RR	35⅞
100 West Union Tel	43⅞	15 Chicago & Alt pref	160½
60 do bet c	43⅞	220 N J Central RR	116¾
100 Pacific M SS Co	83⅞	100 do	116⅞
100 do s10	83⅞	70 do	116⅞
300 do	83¾	200 do bet call	117
100 do s10	83⅞	100 do b30	117
40 do bet call	84⅛	100 do	116⅞
20 Bank's & Brokers' As	107¼	100 do	116⅞
100 Adams Express	60½	250 Morris & Es RR	90½
20 do	60½	119 do bet c	90¼
150 Wells-Fargo Exp	33	100 Marietta & Cin 1st pf	22
25 do	33¼	200 C, C & I C RR	44¾
110 Am Mer Un Exp	40	100 do	45
200 U S Express Co	67	100 do	44⅞
200 N Y Central RR	194		

12 M. and 2:15 o'Clock P. M.

$3500 US 5-20, c, '62	122	$23000 US 5-20, c, '65, n	119⅜
6000 do	122⅛	7500 do	119¾
25000 do	122¼	7000 U S 5-20, c, '68	119⅞
5000 US 5-20, reg, '62	116⅝	77000 US 5-20, c, '67	119⅞
18000 do	116¼	50000 do b3	119⅝
10000 US 5-20, c, '64	116¾	18500 do	119⅜
10000 do	116⅝	6000 do	119⅛
3000 do	116½	2500 do	119⅜
5000 do	116⅜	15000 US 5's, 10-40, c	109⅛
5000 do	116⅝	10000 US 6's, currency	106⅝
10000 US 5-20, r, '65	116¾		

One o'Clock P. M.

$4000 Tenn 6's, ex-c	68⅛	300 shs C & N W RR	93
10000 N Car 6's, ex cou	59	200 do	93⅞
5000 Alab 8's	101	500 Chic & N W pref	106⅛
5000 Va 6's, new	62	200 Lake Shore RR	109⅜
10000 Pitts, Ft W & Chic 3d	97	850 do	109⅜
10000 C. C & I Cent 1st	85⅝	500 do b10	109⅝
4000 Tol, Peo & W1st, w d	85¼	42 do	110
50 shs Nassau Bank	105	100 Chicago & R I RR	127⅝
16 American Ex Bank	116	300 do	127⅞
100 West U Tel	43⅞	300 Mil & St Paul RR	77⅛
100 Quicksilver M Co	20	400 do	77⅜
100 Mariposa M Co	24⅞	100 Illinois Cen RR	146
100 do b60	25⅛	200 Mil & St P pref	87⅞
100 do b60	25⅞	300 do	87⅞
400 Mariposa pref	51⅞	300 do b3	88
100 Pac M SS Co	84	200 Tol, Wab & West	78
20 Am Mer U Ex	39⅛	1200 do	78⅛
100 United States Ex	67	100 do	78⅛
100 do	66⅞	100 N J Central RR	117
100 NY Cen RR b3	193⅞	50 do	116⅞
100 Hud Riv RR	162	200 do	116⅞
100 do b3	162	10 do	116⅞
200 Harlem RR	150⅛	100 Morris & Es RR	90⅛
200 do	150⅛	1200 Pitts, Ft W & C	158
300 do	150⅝	100 Alt & Ter H RR s30	39
600 Reading RR	101⅛	200 Ohio & Miss RR	36
1500 do	101⅛	500 do b3	36⅛
200 do	101⅛	100 Col, C & I C RR	44⅜
100 M S & N I RR	109⅛	200 do	44⅛
1200 do	109⅜	100 do b30	44⅛
600 Clev & Pitts RR	99	100 Han & St Jo RR	118
500 do	99⅛	300 H & St Jo RR pref	116¼
1000 do	99⅞		

STREET QUOTATIONS.

Half-past Five o'Clock P. M.

Pacific Mail	83⅞ a 83⅞	Ohio & Miss	35⅞ a 35⅞
N Y Central	193⅜ a 193⅝	Mich Southern	109⅛ a 109⅜
Erie	29⅞ a 29⅞	Lake Shore	109⅛ a 109⅜
Reading	100⅞ a 100⅞	Rock Island	127⅞ a 127⅞
Wabash	77⅛ a 77⅜	Northwestern	91⅞ a 91⅞
St Paul	77⅛ a 77⅜	Northwestern pf	105⅛ a 105⅛
Ft Wayne	157⅛ a 157⅞		

COMMERCIAL REPORT.

TUESDAY, May 25—6 P. M.

BUILDING MATERIALS.—For most articles the market was quiet but unchanged. Eastern spruce was only moderately sought after, and with fair offerings prices were heavy, ranging at from $18 to $23 for common to prime schedules. Sales 350,000 feet. Lime was steady, with a moderate demand at $1 25 for common and $1 50 for lump. Rosendale cement was in moderate request at $2 per bbl. Laths were quoted at $2 50, with sales of 500,000 at that price. Bricks, though quiet, were steady at the quotations in our last report.

COPPER.—For all kinds ingot the market was quiet at 23½c. a 24c. The sales were 75,000 lbs., part at 24c. for Lake.

COOPERAGE STOCK.—The business in all kinds was light, but in prices there was no change of moment. Sugar shooks, 38 inch heads, were quoted $3 a $3 15; sugar shooks, 36 inch heads, $2 40 a $2 80; molasses do., 32 inch heads, $2 60 a $2 80; pipe do., $6 50 a $7; rum do., $5 50; box do., $30; green hoops, 14 feet, $45 a $50, and green hoops, 12 feet, $40 a $45.

CANDLES.—As usual, there was no demand of moment. Prices were steady, however, at 18c. a 23c. for Western and city adamantine, 45c. a 48c. for sperm and 55c. a 58c. for patent.

COCOA continued to rule dull at 10½c. a 10¾c., gold, for Guayaquil in bond, and 27c. a 30c. for Maracaibo do. Sales 460 bags of the former at 10½c.

CORDAGE.—Manila was quiet but steady at 23½c. a 24½c.

COTTON.—The market continued to rule quiet, the demand being almost entirely confined to the immediate wants of spinners, and prices were heavy and a shade lower. The sales were limited to 1,833 bales, of which 1,659 were for spinning and 174 for export. Subjoined are the current quotations:—

	Uplands and Florida.	Mobile and Memphis.	New Orleans and Texas.
Ordinary	24½	24¼	24¾
Good ordinary	26	26¼	26¾
Low middling	27½	27⅞	28½
Middling	28¼	29¼	29⅝
Good middling	30½	31½	32⅛

COFFEE.—For Rio the market was dull, heavy and lower. No sales were reported. Other descriptions were dull, but unchanged. We quote—Rio, ordinary cargoes, 13½c. a 14c.; fair do., 14½c. a 15c.; good do., 15½c. a 16¼c.; prime do., 16½c. a 17c.; extremes for lots, 16½c. a 17¼c.; Java, 24c. a 25c.; Singapore, 20c. a 22½c.; Ceylon, 17c. a 19½c.; Maracaibo, 15½c. a 19½c.; Laguayra, 16¼c. a 18½c.; Jamaica, 15c. a 18c.; St. Domingo, 15½c.; Manila, Costa Rica and Mexican, 16c. a 19c.; Curacoa, 15c. a 17c., and Angostura, 15c. a 18c., all gold, duty paid. Messrs. Wm. Scott & Sons made the stock Rio to-day as follows:—109,692 bags in New York, 40,000 in Baltimore, 19,000 in New Orleans, 6,800 in Mobile and 2,500 in Boston.

DYEWOODS.—Logwood was scarce and firm, and quoted at $25 a $27, gold, for Jamaica and St. Domingo. Other kinds were in fair supply, and prices were nominal.

FLOUR AND GRAIN.—Receipts, 14,704 bbls. flour, 1,845 do. corn meal, 1,000 bags do., 46,593 bushels wheat, 25,117 do. corn, 24,100 do. oats, 6,285 do. rye, and 23,163 do. malt. The flour market continued dull and heavy and all kinds were nominally lower. There was almost no demand for export and but little from the local trade. A line of choice extra State was taken for shipment to Liverpool at $6 65. High grades were dull and nominal and lower. California flour was dull and nominally unchanged. The sales were confined to about 6,000 bbls. at prices within the range of our quotations. Southern flour was dull and nominal and lower, sales 350 bbls. Rye flour was moderately active at unaltered figures. The sales were 275 bbls. Corn meal continued to rule dull and heavy. We quote—

No. 2 State	$5 00 a $5 50
Superfine State	5 75 a 6 00
Extra State	6 00 a 6 50
Choice do.	6 50 a 7 00
Superfine Western	5 75 a 6 00
Extra do.	6 10 a 7 00
Extra Minnesota	7 00 a 8 00
Round hoop Ohio, shipping brands	6 25 a 7 00
Round hoop Ohio, trade brands	7 50 a 9 00
St. Louis low extra	7 50 a 8 00
St. Louis straight extra	8 00 a 9 00
St. Louis choice double extra	9 50 a 10 00
St. Louis choice family	11 00 a 13 00
Southern choice and family	10 00 a 12 50
Southern superfine and extra	6 00 a 9 00
California flour (sacks and bbls.)	7 00 a 10 00
Rye flour	4 70 a 6 80
Corn meal, city	4 10 a 4 40
Corn meal, Brandywine	4 25 a 4 80
Corn meal, Jersey	4 25 a 4 35

—Wheat was fairly active at the opening, but the decline in gold and the enhanced views of holders checked sales, and the business was small. No. 2 spring could have been sold to a fair extent at $1 43, but holders demanded $1 44, and the market closed dull. Holders asked $1 45 for wheat to arrive, against $1 43 yesterday. Winter wheat was dull and lower; the sales were about 55,000 bushels at $1 43 a $1 44 for No. 2 spring, delivered; $1 45 for small lots do.; $1 48 for No. 1; $1 55 for amber Michigan, $1 60 a $2 05 for white Michigan, and $1 65 a $1 70 for California. Corn was fairly active and firmer for prime new and old, but irregular for unsound new. The sales were about 50,000 bushels at from 80c. a 93c. for inferior to very dry choice new mixed, and 96c. a 98c. for old do., in store and afloat. Rye was dull and nominal, with sales of 7,500 bushels at $1 18 for Canada, in bond. Oats were dull and lower, closing at 74½c. a 75c., afloat. The sales were only about 40,000 bushels at 74½c. a 75c., afloat. Barley and barley malt were still dull and nominal.

FREIGHTS.—The market was quiet, but rates were generally firm. The chartering business was unchanged. Petroleum vessels were in fair request, and commanded former figures, while there was still a fair inquiry for grain vessels, rates for which were firm. The engagements were:—To Liverpool, 7,500 bushels wheat at 5½d.; and per steamer, 200 boxes bacon at 20s.; cotton at ¼d. To Antwerp, 50 hhds. Kentucky tobacco at 35s. To Bremen, per steamer, 70 hhds. tallow at 15s.; 50 bales cotton at ⅝c.; 25 cases tobacco at 12s. 6d. To London, per steamer, via Bremen, 350 bbls. rosin at 2s. 6d., 80 bales tobacco at 5s. and 80 tierces provisions at 4s. 9d. To Hamburg, per steamer, 100 bales cotton at ¾d., 150 tons black walnut at 27s. 6d. and 1,500 boxes extract logwood at 25s. The charters (in addition to those previously reported) were as follows:—A bark with about 1,500 bbls. petroleum to Beyrout and back with general cargo, at $6,500; a brig to Alicante with 1,100 bbls petroleum at 5s.; a North German ship to Bremen with 5,500 bbls. petroleum at 3s. 3d.; an Austrian brig with 1,600 bbls. petroleum to the Adriatic at 4s. 9d.; a British bark from Philadelphia to London with 2,200 bbls. petroleum at 5s.; a British bark from Philadelphia to Cork for orders, United Kingdom or Continent, 1,600 bbls. petroleum at 4s. 6d. a 4s. 9d.; a Norwegian bark to Cardiff with 3,000 quarters grain at 4s.; an American ship, 1,300 tons (now in San Francisco), from Callao to Spain with guano at $18; a ship from St. Johns to Liverpool with deals at 62s., and a British bark from Philadelphia to Cork, for orders, United Kingdom, Continent or Baltic, with 2,830 bbls petroleum on private terms.

GUNNIES.—The market was dull, but prices were unchanged, bags being quoted 17c. and cloth 23c.

HAY.—The demand continued fair and prices were steady at 60c. for shipping, $1 a $1 25 for retail lots, $1 05 a $1 10 for long rye straw and 95c. a $1 for short do.

HOPS.—The demand was still light, but prices, though favoring buyers, were unchanged. The sales were about 50 bales at from 6c. to 16c for inferior to choice grades.

HEMP continued to rule dull and prices were nominal, at 12½c. a 13c., gold, for Manila, 4½c. a 5c., do., for jute; 10c. a 10½c., do., for Sisal, and 8c. a 8½c. for Tampico, in bond.

HIDES.—The market for all kinds of hides was quiet, the demand being light, and prices were in buyer's favor. The sales were 2,000 Bogota, at 15c., gold, 1,000 Texas, 650 Buenos Ayres and 200 Central American, on private terms. We quote:—Dry hides—Buenos Ayres, 25 a 27 lbs., 21c.; do. do., 20 a 23 lbs., 21c.; Montevideo, 21 a 23 lbs., 20½c. a 21c.; Corrientes, 21½ a 22 lbs., 20c.; Rio Grande, 20 a 22 lbs., 21c.; Orinoco, 21 a 23 lbs., 19½c. a 20c.; California, 22 a 25 lbs., 19½c. a 20c.; Central American, 18 a 21 lbs., 18c. a 18½c.; Matamoros and Mexican, 22 a 24 lbs., 16c. a 17c.; Vera Cruz, 18 a 19 lbs., 18c. a 19c.; Tampico, 20 a 22 lbs., 17½c. a 18c., all gold. Stock hides May 25, 1869, 182,400; same time last year, 123,800.

IRON.—For all kinds Scotch pig the market was quiet, but holders were firm in their views in consequence of the small... prices ranged from $41 to $45. We heard of no sales. American was slow of sale, there being but little demand, but prices were without alteration—No. 1 being quoted at $40 a $41, and No. 2 $38 a $39. The sales were 1,000 tons Glendon Gray Forge, and 500 do. No. 1, ex Crane, on private terms. Of wrought scrap there were sold 100 tons on private terms. Refined bar was quiet but steady at former prices, viz:—$80 a $90. Of old rails, 700 tons were disposed of on private terms. New rails were quiet, though steady, at $55 50 a $58 50, gold, for English, and $75 a $77, currency, for American.

LEATHER.—The market for hemlock sole exhibited a fair degree of activity, and prices of all descriptions were firm at the quotations current last week. The receipts continue fair, but the stock is diminishing. For both oak and rough the market was quiet at former figures. We append the current quotations:—

Hemlock.

	B. Ayres & R. Grande.	California.	Orinoco, &c.
Light	30c. a 31c.	30c. a 30½c.	29c. a 30c.
Middle	30c. a 31c.	30c. a 30½c.	29c. a 30c.
Heavy	26½c. a 28c.	26c. a 27c.	25c. a 26c.
Good damaged	25c. a 27c.	25c. a 26½c.	24c. a 26c.

Poor damaged, all kinds, 20c. a 23c.; rough light, 37c. a 41c.; middle and heavy, 35c. a 38c.

Oak.

	Slaughter.	Crops.	Rough.
Light	38c. a 42c.	42c. a 45c.	41c. a 44c.
Middle	38c. a 46c.	42c. a 45c.	38c. a 43c.
Heavy	40c. a 46c.	42c. a 44c.	38c. a 45c.
Bellies	22c. a 24c.		

LEAD.—The market was dull, but prices were steady at $6 80 a $6 35, gold, for ordinary foreign. Bar was quoted 10½c. and sheet and pipe 12c.

MOLASSES.—The market was moderately active, and prices for all grades continued firm. The sales were 354 hhds. Cuba muscovado at 54c. We quote:—

	Old Crop.	New Crop
Cuba centrifugal and mixed	35c. a 38c.	— a —
Cuba clayed	37c. a 42c.	49c. a 52c.
Cuba muscovado, refining grades	40c. a 42c.	51c. a 54c.
Cuba muscovado, grocery grades	— a —	55c. a 60c.
Porto Rico	40c. a 55c.	50c. a 80c.
English Islands	45c. a 55c.	50c. a 70c.
New Orleans	— a —	70c. a 85c.

NAVAL STORES.—Receipts, none. Spirits turpentine was in light demand, and but few sales were effected. Holders generally were anxious to realize, and prices were lower, closing heavy at 47c. a 48c. for merchantable and shipping lots. The sales were 150 bbls. at 47c. a 47½c. for merchantable, and 48c. for shipping. Rosin was slow of sale, and prices of the lower grades were heavy. The sales were 3,000 bbls. strained, to arrive, at $2 50; 582 bbls. pale at $5 a $5, chiefly at the inside price, and 250 do. No. 1 at $4 a $4 50. We quote:—Strained, $2 50 a $2 55; No. 2, $2 60 a $3; No. 1, $3 12½ a $4 50, pale, $5 a $6 50; extra do., $7 a $8, and window glass, $8 50 a $9 50. Of Southern pitch 100 bbls. brought $3, free, on board. Wilmington tar was quoted $3 12½ a $3 50 and Washington do. $2 75.

OIL CAKE.—There were sales of 100 tons city East India in bags at $55 50, currency.

OILS.—Linseed was firm at $1 08 a $1 11, in casks and bbls., with sales of 3,000 gallons, in Boston, at $1 04; lard was moderately active, at about our last prices; 130 bbls. prime winter were sold at $1 45; Menhaden was steady at 98c. a 95c., with small sales at the latter price; olive was quiet but steady at $1 50 a $1 55; Western distilled red was dull and nominal at 87½c. a 90c.; of crude whale 700 bbls. were sold at about $1 02½; bleached winter whale was quoted at $1 11 a $1 14; crude sperm, $1 95 and new bleached winter do., $2 a $2 10, without sales.

PROVISIONS.—Receipts, 148 packages beef and 114 do. cut meats. The market for pork continued to rule quiet, but holders were unwilling to effect sales except at former prices. At the close new mess was quoted at $31 25 a $31 37½. There were small sales at $31 37½ for new mess; $25 75 a $26 for prime and extra prime, and $23 25 a $23 37½ for Western prime mess. For future delivery we heard of no sales. Live hogs were quiet and lower, the prices current being 9½c. a 10½c. The arrivals were 3,733 head. Beef was moderately active at steady prices; sales 125 bbls. at $11 a $16 for plain mess, and $12 a $18 for extra do. For beef hams there was more inquiry at steady prices, and sales were effected of 100 bbls at $26 a $32. Tierce beef still continued to rule dull and nominal at $20 a $25 for prime mess and $25 a $32 for India do. Cut meats were only moderately sought after, but prices were generally steady. About 100 packages were disposed of at 13c. a 13½c., for dry salted and pickled shoulders, 15½c. a 15¾c. for smoked do., 15½c. a 16c. for pickled hams and 19c. a 20c. for smoked and bagged do. Bacon was fairly active, and prices were steady, the sales being 650 boxes, at 17c. for long cut hams, 16½c. a 17c. for old short clear, and 16½c. for ice-cured short rib; also, for June delivery 350 boxes Stretford and Staffordshire at 16½c., seller's option. For lard the market continues to rule quiet, the demand being limited, and prices were lower. Sales 350 packages at 17¼c. a 19c. for No. 1 to prime steam and kettle rendered; also 250 packages for July delivery at 19c., buyer's option. Butter was in moderately active demand, but prices were in buyers' favor. State, half firkin tubs, good to extra, was quoted at 40c. a 42c.; Western tubs, fair to good, 32c. a 35c.; State and Western, common, 25c. a 30c.; State, Welsh tubs, good to prime, 36c. a 39c., and Orange and Sussex, fresh pails, good to extra, 42c. a 45c. Cheese was in moderate request at 21c. a 23c. for new extra factory, 19c. a 20c. for fair to good do., 9c. a 15c. for common, 5c. a 12c. for skimmed, and 20c. a 24c. for old, fair to good.

PETROLEUM.—Crude, in bulk, was more sought after, but at ⅛c. lower prices, the market closing weak at 15c. There were sales of 500 bbls. at 15c., 500 do. at 15⅛c. and 2,000 do. for June, at 16c. Of crude, in bbls., sales were rumored of 5,000 bbls. at 20½c. a 20¾c. Refined was in active demand for shipment, but the market was ⅛c. a ¼c. lower, closing at 31c. The sales were large, being 3,000 bbls. standard white, for May, at 31c., 5,500 do., for the first half of June, at 31¼c., 1,000 do., from the 25th June to the 5th July at 31½c.; 9,000 do., from the 20th of June to the 15th of July, at 31¾c., seller's option; 10,000 gallons in tins on private terms, 500 bbls. for June at 31½c., 1,500 do. for the last half do. at 31½c., and 3,500 do. for June at 31¼c. In Philadelphia a fair business was transacted, but at lower prices, the market closing at 20¾c. The sales were 500 bbls. for May at 31c., 2,500 do. for May at 30¾c., 1,500 do. for all the year at 35c., 3,500 do. for July and August at 32c., 1,000 do. for August and September at 32¼c., 5,000 for the first half of June at 31c., 1,000 for June and July at 31¼c. a 31½c., closing at 31½c., and 3,000 from July to September at 33c.

RICE.—The market was dull, at 8½c. a 9½c. for Carolina. Small sales were made within the range of these prices.

SUGAR.—A fair demand prevailed for raw, prices for which continued to rule steady. The sales were 850 hhds., chiefly for refining, at 11½c. a 12½c. for Cuba. Also 400 boxes, part at 12c. a 13¼c. Refined was quiet, at 16½c. a 16¾c. for hard, 14½c. a 15¼c. for soft white, 13½c. a 14¾c. for yellow, and 14½c. for extra C. We quote:—Cuba—Inferior to common refining, 11c. a 11¼c.; fair to good fair refining, 11½c. a 11¾c.; good to prime refining, 12c. a 12¼c., fair to good grocery, 12½c. a 13¼c.; prime to choice grocery, 13½c. a 13c., centrifugal, hhds. and boxes, 10½c. a 13¼c.; molasses, hhds. and boxes, 10¼c. a 12c.; melado, 6c. a 9c. Havana, boxes Dutch standard, Nos. 7 to 9, 11¼c. a 12¼c.; do., Nos. 10 to 12, 13¼c. a 13c.; do., Nos. 13 to 15, 13½c. a 13¾c.; Porto Rico, refining grades, 11½c. a 12¼c.; do., grocery grades, 12½c. a 13¼c.

SALT.—With continued light arrivals and a small stock, the market was firm at the prices previously current. For jobbing lots from store there prevailed a fair demand at the following prices:—Ashton's, $2 75 a $3 85 per sack, Marshall's and Worthington's, $2 75 a $2 85, ground, $1 90 a $2; Lyan's, Dean's, &c., $2 50 a $2 70; Higgin's, $3 a $3 25, and Turks Island, 50c. a 55c. per bushel.

SEEDS.—Grass were dull and nominal at former prices, viz.:—Clover, 13c. a 14c., timothy, $4 a $4 25, and rough flax, $2 60 a $2 70. No sales. Linseed was dull and nominal at $2 15 a $2 17½, gold, duty paid. A sale of 2,000 bags in Boston at $3 10 was rumored.

SPERMACETI.—Refined was dull and nominal at 45c.

SPELTER.—Ordinary Silesian was quiet at 6½c. a 6⅝c., gold. We heard of no sales of moment.

STEARINE.—The demand was limited. There were small sales within the range of 18½c. a 19c.

SKINS.—Deer—The demand was fair, particularly for heavy stock, and the sales were 87,000 lbs. Puerto Cabello, 5,000 do. Para and 1,000 do. Central American on private terms. For goat there was a moderate demand at former figures. Sales 30 bales Buenos Ayres, 20 do. Payta and 2,500 lbs. Mexican on private terms. We quote—Goat—Tampico, 52½c. a 57½c. per lb., gold, Matamoros, 52½c. a 55c.; Vera Cruz, 50c. a 52½c.; Buenos Ayres, 42½c. a 50c., currency, Payta, 50c.; Curacoa, 50c. a 52c., Cape, 45c. a 50c. Deer—Honduras, 44c. per lb., gold; Vera Cruz, 43c. a 45c.; Central American, 45c., San Juan, 38c. a 40c.; Sisal, 44c. a 46c.; Angostura, 30c. a 31c.; Para, 42½c. a 45c.

TALLOW.—Only a moderate business was transacted. The sales were about 50,000 lbs. at 11⅛c. a 11⅜c.

TIN.—For all kinds pig the market was dull, and we heard of no sales. Prices were unchanged, however, Straits being quoted at 33c., English at 30c. a 30½c. and Banca at 34½c., all gold. Plates were dull, but unchanged in value. Sales 250 boxes charcoal terne at $7 80, gold. We quote—I C. charcoal, $8 50 a $8 62½; I. C. coke, $6 75 a $7 75; coke terne, $6 12½ a $6 25, and charcoal do., $7 62½ a $8, all gold.

TOBACCO.—Kentucky continued in active demand, chiefly for export, and the market for all grades was very firm. The sales amounted to 675 hhds. at 7c. a 15c. Seedleaf was quiet though steady in price; sales of 30 cases 1868 crop State at 14c., 34 do. 1866 crop Connecticut at 16c., and 50 do. 1868 crop State on private terms. Of Havana 150 bales were sold at 92c. a $1 05. We append the current quotations:—

Kentucky New Crop.	Light Leaf.	Heavy Western and Clarksville.
Common lugs, per lb	5c. a 5½c.	— a —
Good lugs	6c. a 7c.	7½c. a 8c.
Common leaf	7½c. a 8½c.	8½c. a 10c.
Medium leaf	9c. a 10½c.	10½c. a 12c.
Good leaf	11c. a 12½c.	12½c. a 13½c.
Fine leaf	12c. a 14c.	14c. a 15c.
Selections	14½c. a 15c.	15½c. a 16c.

Seedleaf.	Old Crop.
Connecticut and Massachusetts fillers	8c. a 12½c.
Wrappery lots	18c. a 45c.
Fine wrappers	50c. a 65c.
New York State fillers	7½c. a 9c.
Average lots	12c. a 22c.
Wrappers	15c. a 40c.
Pennsylvania and Ohio fillers	7½c. a 8c.
Average lots	12c. a 20c.
Wrappers	12½c. a 35c.

Havana—Common, 82½c. a 85c.; good 90c. a $1, fine $1 02½ a $1 10.

Yara—One cut, 75c. a 80c.; two cut, $1 02 a $1 08; average lot, 85c. a 92½c.

WHALEBONE.—Arctic was quoted 91c. a 93c., gold, without sales.

WHALEFOOTS were quiet but steady at 10½c. a 11c. for bleached, and 10c. a 10½c. for unbleached.

WHISKEY.—Receipts, 250 bbls. The market was quiet, though firm at yesterday's prices. Sales 100 bbls. $1 10 a $1 12, tax paid.

WOOL.—There is but little activity in the market for fleece, the demand being mainly confined to the immediate wants of manufacturers, and, with sellers generally anxious to realize, prices are heavy for almost all grades. For pulled a moderate demand prevails at former prices, the offerings being fair. Texas is slow of sale, there being scarcely any demand, but prices are unchanged. California is quiet and heavy for fall, the supply of which remains fair. Of the new clip about 40 bales are on the market. For almost all kinds foreign the market is dull, the demand being checked to some extent by the fluctuations in gold. We quote:—Fleece—Ohio, Pennsylvania and Virginia, choice Saxony, 60c. a 65c.; X and XX, 48c. a 55c.; ½ and ¾, 47c. a 50c., common and ¼, 47c. a 50c.; New York, Michigan and Indiana, X and above, 45c. a 50c.; ½ and ¾, 47c. a 50c., common and ¼, 47c. a 50c.; Illinois, Wisconsin and Iowa, X and above, 46c. a 50c.; common to ¼, 47c. a 50c.; Texas, medium to fine, 32c. a 37c.; burry to common, 22c. a 30c.; tub washed fleece, 54c. a 62c.; California, fall clip lambs, A. P., 26c. a 28c.; A1, 23c. a 26c.; A2, 22c. a 25c.; B, 21c. a 24c.; S, 20c. a 24c.; extra pulled California, 30c. a 40c.; super do., 30c. a 38c.; low do., 24c. a 30c. The sales are about 110,000 lbs. fleece at 45c. a 55c., including 26,000 XX Ohio at 55c., 12,000 do. at 53½c. a 54c., 7,500 X do. at 49c. a 51c., 8,000 X do. and Pennsylvania at 49c. a 50c., 2,000 XX Michigan at 45c., 2,000 common scoured at 55c., and 45,000 Ohio and Pennsylvania on private terms; also 30,000 lbs. pulled, at 42c. a 46c. for super, 46c. a 48c. for extra, and 65c. a 67c. for South American; 8,000 lbs. Texas (chiefly burry) at 15c. a 26½c., the inside price for damaged; 25,000 lbs. fall clip California (various grades) at 20c. a 26c., 10,000 A1 lambs' do. at 30c., 2,000 Canada matchings at 67½c., 20 bales Cape at 39c., 8 do. low carpet noils at 24c., and 14,000 XX scoured Banda Oriental on private terms.

SUICIDE MANIA IN MASSACHUSETTS.

BARRE, Mass., May 29, 1869.

This morning Charles C. Williams, a well-to-do farmer, about fifty years of age, committed suicide by hanging himself in his cider mill. A daughter gave birth to an illegitimate child some days ago, and this is assigned as the cause. Less than a fortnight ago another farmer in good circumstances, named Israel Fisher, hung himself in the same neighborhood. The father of Mr. Williams committed suicide several years ago.

REAL ESTATE MATTERS.

The sales yesterday in this city, although few in number and very light, are exceedingly interesting in one important particular, as exhibiting in the amount obtained for a small invoice of Boulevard lots what has been frequently insisted upon here, viz., the undiminished firmness in the market of first class property. Whether the prices so obtained are a fair valuation of the lots disposed of, or excessive it would be a difficult matter to determine, but certain it is the purchasers were fully conscious of what they were doing and paid them knowingly and understandingly, with full opportunities for examining all the surroundings, present and prospective, positive and speculative, of the property, and in open competition with others. Under these circumstances a comparison of these prices and those of last spring will be interesting. Take the first block sold, comprising two lots on the south side of 126th street, and two lots on the north side of 125th street, in rear of the above, each 25 feet front by 99 feet 11 inches in depth, 400 feet east of Eighth avenue, which brought $14,000 for the plot. This may be divided as $4,000 per lot for those on 125th street, being the most valuable side of the street, and $3,000 each for the others. A similarly shaped plot of the same dimension, adjoining the above, brought $15,400. Last spring a block similar to either of the above on the opposite side of 126th street, extending through to 127th street, sold for $2,500 per lot. In further illustration of this same idea of the continued appreciation of desirable property on Manhattan island, notwithstanding the many drawbacks of the market this spring, is a sale made yesterday at his desk by John McClave, of twenty-four lots, full size each, on 157th and 158th streets, 175 feet west of Eleventh avenue, for $52,500, an advance of $2,500 upon the price for which the same lots were sold by the same gentleman last November. The last case is more indicative of firmness in this description of property as, deducting the interest upon the money invested in the first purchase and the necessary expenses, the price in each case is about the same, but in the case of the auction sale the appreciation is marked and decided. The other auction sales in the city were of improved city property, particulars of all of which are given below:—

NEW YORK PROPERTY—BY E. H. LUDLOW AND CO.

2 lots s s of 126th st and 2 lots n s of 125th st, 400 ft e of 8th av, each 25x99.11	$14,000
2 lots on 126th st and 2 lots on 125th st, adjoining above, each 25x99.11	15,400

BY J. M'GUIRE.

2 story brick house and lot No 75 9th av, and two 3 story brick houses and lots Nos 404 and 406 West 15th st, in rear of above, size of plot 25x100 6½	15,275

BY JOHNSON AND MILLER.

5 story brick house and lot No 505 East 16th st, n s, 95.6 ft e of av A, lot 23.9x92	18,000

Real Estate Notes.

At a meeting of real estate brokers held at three o'clock yesterday afternoon at the office of Messrs. Brinkerhoff & Barnes, Stanley Day, M. A. J. Lynch, V. K. Stevenson, Jr., and Isaac Honig were chosen a committee to draw up a constitution and by-laws for the regulation of a proposed Board of New York City Real Estate Brokers.

The property lately owned by Professor McVicker, consisting of a house and thirty acres of ground at Irvington on the Hudson, has been purchased by James C. Fargo for $75,000.

Mr. Orton, President of the Western Union Telegraph Company, has purchased a house and six acres of land at Irving Park, Tarrytown, from Mrs. Van Wyck, for $17,500.

A lot, 100 by 200 feet, on Main street, Tarrytown, near the Hudson River Railroad, has been sold by John Gilchrist to a Yonkers party for $8,000.

UNSAFE BUILDINGS.

The following buildings have been surveyed and declared unsafe during the past week, and Mr. James M. Macgregor, the Superintendent of Buildings, has caused notices to that effect to be served on their respective owners:—

Report No. 129—House No. 44 West Fourth street; front and rear walls bulged and cracked; also the party walls between Nos. 44 and 46 are badly cracked, &c., from settlement. Owner, Henry Harrison.

Report No. 130—House No. 194 Greene street, chimneys above roof in an unsafe and dangerous condition. Owner, C. Roosevelt.

Report No. 131.—House 291 First avenue, rear wall very badly bulged and cracked. Owner, George Ochs.

Report No. 132—House No. 304 West Thirty-ninth street, south side; the two story extension in rear of said building is cracked and bulged, and hangs out of plumb about three inches; it is liable to fall at any moment. Owner, Richard Fischer.

Report No. 233—House No. 5 Catharine slip; brick wall or fence dividing the two yards, No. 5 Catharine slip and No. 123 Cherry street, unsafe and liable to fall at any moment. Owner, James Appleby.

Report No. 134—House No. 23 Elm street, rear; fourth story front wall has fallen out and the remainder of the front wall has become dangerous. Owner, A. T. Stewart.

Report No. 135—House No. 76 Charlton street, south side; chimneys above the roof in an unsafe and dangerous condition. Owner, Andrew Bleakley, Sr.

Report No. 136—House No. 72 Charlton street; chimneys above roof in an unsafe and dangerous condition. Owner, Mr. J. Davis.

Report No. 137—House No. 74 Charlton street; chimneys above roof in an unsafe and dangerous condition. Owner, J. J. Innes.

Report No. 138—House No. 78 Charlton street; chimneys above roof in an unsafe and dangerous condition. Owner, James Mooney.

Report No. 139—House No. 80 Charlton street; chimneys above roof in an unsafe and dangerous condition. Owner, James Mooney.

Report No. 140—House No. 82 Charlton street; chimneys above roof in an unsafe and dangerous condition. Owner, C. Delano.

Report No. 141—House southeast corner of Charlton and Hudson streets; chimneys above roof in an unsafe and dangerous condition. Owner, H. Henken.

BROOKLYN CITY.

THE COURTS.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Decisions.

By Judge Gilbert.

Commercial Warehousing Company, of New York, vs. Saban O. Stewart et al.—Motion to strike out answer as sham granted, with ten dollars costs.

William F. Jurdan vs. Henry Babcock et al.—Judgment for plaintiff, with costs.

James Bly vs. James Richardson.—Motion to open default denied, with ten dollars costs.

Euclid Burns vs. Bridget Sheehan et als.—Judgment for defendant, with costs.

Margaret Bulger et als. vs. James Lynch.—Judgment for specific performing by defendant of contract, and for an accounting to be settled. Costs allowed plaintiffs.

Edwin Moste et als. vs. Allen D. Young.—Motion to set aside judgment and execution as to the defendant Harry, and as to joint property of defendants denied, with ten dollars costs.

CITY COURT.

Decisions.

By Judge Thompson.

Wheeler vs. Onderdonk et al.—Demurrer overruled. Defendant to have liberty to amend within twenty days after service of order, on payment of ten dollars cost of demurrer.

The Same vs. The Same.—Costs to be retaxed and the defendant to be allowed to bring the matter of allowances before the court.

Lockwood vs. Daly.—Plaintiff entitled to judgment.

Moran vs. The Fourth Avenue Commissioners.—Demurrer overruled. Defendant to have twenty days, to answer on payment of costs.

Haywood vs. Brainard.—Proceedings to be set aside.

Mulvey vs. The Father Mathew Total Abstinence Society.—Judgment of forty dollars for plaintiff.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

THE FIRE COMMISSIONERS.—The Board of Fire Commissioners met in conjunction with the Comptroller on Monday afternoon as a Board of Estimate. The following are the estimates of expenses of the new paid fire department system for the year 1870:—Salaries, $101,000; repairs, $10,000; hose, $10,000; new apparatus, $15,000; feed, straw, &c., $15,000; coal, $4,000; general supplies and contingencies, $5,000. Total, $250,000. The Commissioners, on the same day, made a tour of inspection of the Western district. They found the houses in many instances in a most dilapidated condition, and many of them being unfit for use under the present system, and will be probably condemned. The apparatus were, however, found in pretty fair working order. Repairs were found to be needed in the houses of Hose Companies Nos. 1, 5 and 9, and Engine Companies Nos. 7 and 16. The old house of Engine Company No. 5, on Canton street, was found to be in "full blast," being occupied as a tavern, for which the keeper pays no revenue to the city treasury. The brown stone front building on Hicks street, near Degraw, formerly occupied by Engine No. 2 (Neptune), is occupied by a private family, who pay no rent to the city therefor.

RESULT OF A PERSONAL DIFFICULTY IN GEORGIA.—A difficulty occurred in Newnan, Ga., on Sunday last, between Hinton Wright, the son of Mr. W. F. Wright, and Ed. Robinson, which resulted in the death of Robinson by a pistol shot from Wright. Wright is reported to have been taken into custody by the city marshal, but subsequently made his escape. The difficulty is said to have originated from a decision of Wright, acting as umpire, as to the result of a game of base ball played a few days previous. The young men are reported to be each about twenty years of age.—*Columbus Sun, May 21.*

SUBURBAN INTELLIGENCE.

NEW JERSEY.

Jersey City.

THE SMALLPOX.—No new cases of smallpox were reported yesterday, but vaccination and disinfection are rapidly progressing. Humphrey Carroll, who resided at No. 243 Prospect street, and was the first patient under the disease this season, remains at the City Hospital, in a ward isolated from the other apartments. Not only have the premises occupied by him been thoroughly disinfected, but the residents of that quarter of the Seventh ward are using quicklime in whitewashing their houses, and purifying the surroundings by chloride of lime. One other case exists in the city.

Hudson City.

THE BOULEVARD COMMISSIONERS assembled at the Court House yesterday, whence they drove in carriages over the proposed route.

Bayonne.

FOUND DROWNED.—The body of a man about sixty years of age was washed ashore at Salterville on Monday. He was dressed in black cloth coat, dark vest, dark mixed pants; had iron gray hair and whiskers and was about five feet seven inches in height. There was a deep cut over the right eye and the body had apparently been in the water about four days. Justice Miller held an inquest.

Bergen City.

SALARIES OF POLICE AND CITY OFFICERS.—The salary ordinance read at the Common Council meeting on Monday night contains the following:—Chief of Police, $1,800; Aid to Chief, $1,100; patrolmen, $1,000; School Superintendent, $500; City Clerk, $1,400; Collector of Revenue, $1,400; Comptroller, $1,400; Treasurer, $800; Corporation Attorney, $1,200; Overseer of the Poor, $200; Street Commissioner, $600; corporation papers for publishing minutes, $750 each; Clerk to Board of Education, $150; City Physician, $100; Sergeant-at-Arms, $600; Assessor First ward, $500; Second and Third wards, $350; Fourth ward, $450.

Newark.

COMMITTED.—Yesterday afternoon, in the Police Court, before Justices Mills and Stapff, a woman named Catharine Bennett was examined on a charge of robbing a German woman named Mrs. Scheustus of $100 in Centre Market on last Saturday night. The evidence adduced was deemed sufficient to warrant the magistrates in committing the accused to await the action of the Grand Jury.

BORDERING ON THE ROMANTIC.—Late on Monday night a youth of rather respectable appearance, named Theodore M. Coyle, of No. 57 Jefferson street, was arrested in a lager beer garden while endeavoring to dispose of a handsome and valuable gold watch at a price considerably below par. Several hours later (about five o'clock in the morning), a young girl named Margaret Jane McAusland, appeared at the station house and stated that a young man who had been "waiting" on her, and to whom she was engaged to be married, had made away with her mother's gold watch. Coyle proved to be the man. On being produced in the police court she burst into tears and declined to make any charge against her lover, who declared then and there that if he was let go he would straightway call on a clergyman and adjust matters by getting married. This suited all parties, and the two left court with the intention of being merged into one.

Harrison.

A VERDICT AT LAST.—In the case of the boy Henry Hastings, whose somewhat singular death some weeks ago occasioned such a stir in this town, the Coroner's jury have at length rendered a verdict, showing that the boy died from the effects of poison; but how applied, whether by his own hand or otherwise, the jurors were unable to determine. The wonder is, despite the fact that the case was as plain and simple as it well could be, that some result has been arrived at so soon. Coroners and jurymen hereabouts are famous for stretching out inquests.

Paterson.

BOATING.—The organization of the Dundee Boat Club has created a little rivalry. A meeting was held on Monday evening and a large number of names were enrolled for another club, and a very favorable termination of the project is hoped for. In addition to this the "H. M. A." Association, whose foot races last year were so interesting, propose that their contests this year be held on the water. The completion of the horse railroad to Dundee Lake afforded the first opportunity the Patersonians ever had for aquatic sports.

IMPORTANT LOCAL QUESTION.—The all-absorbing political and public question of the proposed purchase of the Water Works by the city is now the topic of discussion in Paterson. A meeting of the Board of Aldermen was held Monday evening to consider the question of appointing Colonel Philip Rafferty, William G. Watson and George Christie as commissioners, but owing to the presence and persistent arguments of counsel employed by the opponents of the project the matter went over, through the adoption of a substitute motion to appoint a special committee to employ engineers to examine the works and report. The works are at present owned by a company, of whom Mr. John Ryle, the Mayor, is president and principal stockholder, and in whose election the purchase of the works was a main issue of the campaign. The feeling of the public may be understood from the fact that Mayor Ryle was elected by a majority of over 500. The appointment of the commissioners would doubtless have resulted in the speedy purchase of the Water Works by the city, but, as it is, the disposition of the matter is almost paramount to an indefinite postponement.

Burlington.

DIOCESAN CONVENTION.—The eighty-sixth annual Convention of the Diocese of New Jersey met here yesterday, at St. Mary's church. The sermon was preached by the Rev. Dr. Abercrombie. The Convention organized for business at twelve o'clock, by the election of the Rev. W. G. Farrington as Secretary, Bishop Odenheimer being in the chair. The attendance of clergy and laity is large.

Trenton.

THE DECEASED SOLDIERS.—On next Sunday evening the pastor of the Central Methodist Episcopal church, on Broad street—Rev. Mr. Thorne—will deliver a panegyric on the deceased Union soldiers, to which the representatives of the Grand Army of the Republic in this city have been invited.

MERCER COUNTY COURT.—In this Court Mitchell Engle pleaded *non vult* to an indictment for committing an assault and battery on a man named Henry Spencer. John Saum entered the same plea to a similar charge. Phineas Sheppard and Catharine Downs were convicted of assault and battery on a woman named Rachel Churchward. Three young lads, named Barney McGinty, William Plunket and Alexander McGrady, were acquitted on a charge of having fired an unoccupied building in Woodruff street. It was proved that the accused merely lighted a fire in a bathtub for the purpose of warming themselves and thought they had completely extinguished it when leaving. Joseph Betchell, a former school teacher and a member of the Second Presbyterian church, was placed on trial charged with having committed a common as well as indecent assault on the person of one of his pupils, a charming little girl about ten years old, named Bella Sims. The child testified for the prosecution. On account of a clerical error in the framing of the indictment the latter count was quashed, and the jury convicted Betchell of a common assault. The Court fined the defendant fifty dollars and costs. James Lake was convicted of assaulting his brother-in-law, named John Owens. The sentences will be pronounced this morning by Judge Reed.

THE LARGEST CITIES.

BROOKLYN, May 23, 1869.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

I clip the following from the issue of to-day, under head of "Brooklyn and Progress:"—

Brooklyn, in point of population, is the fourth city in the Union.

I have thought that the "City of Churches" was the third in point of population, and so says the census of 1860. I do not think we have lost our claim since. The following figures are taken from the census reports of 1860:—

1—New York	814,000
2—Philadelphia	568,000
3—Brooklyn	273,000
4—Baltimore	214,000
5—Boston	177,000
6—New Orleans	170,000
7—St. Louis	162,000
8—Cincinnati	160,000
9—Chicago	109,000

A sudden and violent thunder storm swept over Charleston, S. C., on Saturday evening, damaging property to a large extent. A boat in the harbor was capsized, and a Mrs. Douglass and two children were drowned.

MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

Married.

BRADFORD—LEEK.—At Greenpoint, Brooklyn, on Monday, May 24, by the Rev. J. W. Leek, assisted by the Rev. J. B. Merwin, Mr. NATHANIEL BRADFORD, of Portland, Me., to Miss ADA E. LEEK, of Brooklyn, N. Y.

Portland (Me.) and Hartford (Conn.) papers please copy.

DEIGNAN—GIRTON.—On Tuesday, May 25, by the Rev. Dr. Sutton, JAMES DEIGNAN to ELIZABETH GIRTON, both of this city. No cards.

HALL—RICHMOND.—In Christ Church, New Brunswick, on Thursday, May 20, by the Right Rev. the Bishop of New Jersey, assisted by the Rev. Alfred Stubbs, D.D., the Rev. SAMUEL HALL, rector of St. John's church, Woodside (Newark), to Miss MARY RICHMOND, daughter of the late Robert Adrain, Esq.

MORRISSON—OVEN.—At Orange, N. J., on Tuesday, May 25, by the Rev. Dr. Schuyler, DANIEL MORRISSON to Miss JENNIE, daughter of George Oven, Esq.

MOMBROY—WELLES.—At Coleman House, New York, on Tuesday, January 26, by the Rev. Dr. Adams, of Madison square Presbyterian church, EDWARD MCMURDY, of New York city, to KATHARINE A. WELLES, daughter of Albert Welles, of Palmyra, N. Y.

WALTER—JEFFERS.—On Tuesday evening, April 20, 1869, by the Rev. J. B. Merwin, Mr. ERNEST A. WALTER to Miss EMMA JEFFERS.

WARRING—BLISS.—At New Canaan, Conn., on Tuesday, May 25, by the Rev. W. A. Des Brisary, LEWIS ST. JOHN WARRING to IDA BLISS.

Died.

ANDRES.—On Tuesday, May 25, FREDERICK O. ANDRES, aged 24 years, 9 months and 15 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, on Thursday morning, at ten o'clock, at his late residence, Waverly street, Yonkers. No further notice.

Canada and Philadelphia papers please copy.

BARTLETT.—On Monday, May 24, D. L. BARTLETT. Funeral on Wednesday afternoon, at one o'clock, from the residence of James McBride, Lafayette, N. J.

BEAN.—On Monday, May 24, at Spring Valley, Rockland county, N. Y., FRANKLIN J. BEAN, in the 48th year of his age.

His friends and those of his brothers-in-law, John S. and William T. Shelley, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from No. 180 South Third street, Brooklyn, E. D., on Thursday afternoon, at one o'clock.

BENNETT.—At 138 Tenth avenue, on Tuesday, May 25, RICHARD J., son of Margaret and the late Humphrey Bennett, in the 20th year of his age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

BETTS.—At Paris, on Monday evening, May 24, EMILY, daughter of Charles C. Betts, of Brooklyn.

BROSNAN.—On Tuesday morning, May 25, at three o'clock, MICHAEL BROSNAN, aged 75 years, native of Kerry, Ireland.

The body will be taken from his residence, 122 Madison street, to St. James church, James street, this (Wednesday) morning, at 10 o'clock. As solemn requiem mass will be celebrated for the repose of his soul. The funeral will take place from the church at one o'clock. The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend.

BROWN.—On Tuesday, May 25, STEPHEN U. BROWN, in the 74th year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at three o'clock, from his late residence, No. 270 East Ninth street.

BOGART.—At Passaic, N. J., on Sunday, May 23, ANDREW B. BOGART, aged 32 years.

The relatives and friends and officers and members of Hiram Lodge, No. 17, of Jersey City; Passaic Lodge, No. 67, of Passaic, F. and A. M., and the fraternity in general, are invited to attend the funeral, from the True Reformed Dutch church, Passaic, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at half-past two o'clock. Train leaves Long Dock, Jersey City, at a quarter past twelve.

BRISCOE.—On Friday, May 21, of pneumonia, JOSEPH C. BRISCOE, in the 35th year of his age.

His friends and members of the Knights of St. Patrick, also the Celtic Club, are invited to attend the funeral, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at three o'clock, from his late residence, 39 Lafayette place.

CAISH.—On Tuesday, May 25, CHARLES CAISH, aged 37 years.

The funeral will take place this (Wednesday) afternoon, at one o'clock, from his late residence, 215 Division street. Friends, please take notice.

DOUGHERTY.—At Goshen, on Friday, May 21, JOHN DOUGHERTY, in the 87th year of his age. His remains were interred in Greenwood Cemetery.

DUNCAN.—On Sunday, May 23, ROSE, widow of John Duncan, aged 58 years.

The funeral will take place from the residence of her son-in-law, No. 582 Broome street, this (Wednesday) morning, at ten o'clock precisely, thence to St. Patrick's Cathedral, where a solemn requiem mass will be celebrated. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

DUFFY.—On Monday, May 24, P. E. DUFFY, son of the late John and Ellen Duffy, aged 4 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his mother, corner of 126th street and Tenth avenue, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at half-past one o'clock.

DE BEVOISE.—On Monday, May 24, DAVID DE BEVOISE, aged 63 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at three o'clock, from the residence of his niece, 142 High street, near Gold, Brooklyn.

EUNSON.—On Monday, May 24, MARSHALL MCKEAGE, youngest son of Robert S. and Hannah Eunson, in the 19th year of his age.

Friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, 340 West Thirty-second street, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at one o'clock.

GILLELAND.—On Tuesday, May 25, MATTHEW GILLELAND, aged 56 years, 9 months and 11 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of Templar Lodge, No. 203, F. and A. M., and the fraternity in general, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 26 Morton street, on Thursday afternoon, at half-past one o'clock.

HANNAH.—In Jersey City, on Monday, May 24, of scarlet fever, MARGARETTA RODGERS, daughter of John and Frances R. Hannah, aged 3 years.

HELMSTADT.—On Monday, May 24, JANE, only daughter of George and Jane Helmstadt, aged 2 years, 1 month and 26 days.

Funeral this (Wednesday) afternoon, at one o'clock, from the residence of her parents, 499 Greenwich street.

HANSON.—On Tuesday, May 25, MARIA RAYNOR, relict of David Hanson, in the 75th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Friday afternoon, at two o'clock, from the residence of her son-in-law, James B. Huthorn, No. 3 Lafayette place, South Fourth street, Williamsburg.

HILL.—On Tuesday, May 25, ARCHIBOLD, infant son of William H. and Emily Hill, aged 2 months and 7 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, 185 Forsyth street, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at one o'clock.

HILL.—Suddenly, of croup, on Sunday evening, May 23, GEORGIA, only daughter of George W. and Augusta Hill, aged 3 years and 5 days.

Funeral services to be held at the residence of her parents, 160 East Twenty-eighth street, this (Wednesday morning, at half-past eight o'clock.

HOGG.—At Cincinnati, on Monday, May 24, THOMAS HUNTER, of Brooklyn, only son of Sarah and the late Peter Hogg, aged 24 years.

The relatives and friends of the family and the members of Company A, Seventh regiment, National Guard, are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his brother-in-law, Mr. F. H. Cowperthwait, 221 Hicks street, corner of Joralemon, Brooklyn, on Thursday afternoon, at three o'clock, without further invitation.

JAMES.—On Sunday, May 23, of consumption, MARGIE A., wife of M. F. James.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, 246 Degraw street, Brooklyn, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at two o'clock.

KELLEY.—At Rye, on Monday, May 24, HENRY A. KELLEY, aged 54 years.

Funeral from his late residence, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at four o'clock. Carriages at the station.

KELLY.—On Monday, May 24, PETER KELLY, aged 40 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, and also his brothers, Thomas and James Kelly, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 533 West Forty-sixth street, from thence to Calvary Cemetery, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at two o'clock.

MARA.—On Tuesday, May 25, GEORGE B., the beloved son of John and Rose Mara, aged 4 years, 3 months and 8 days.

The funeral will take place on Thursday afternoon, at two o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 66 President street, Brooklyn.

MEEHAN.—On Monday, May 24, JAMES MEEHAN, aged 24 years.

The friends and relatives are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his mother, 304 Mott street, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at two o'clock.

Charleston (S. C.) papers please copy.

OGDEN.—At New Brighton, S. I., on Tuesday, May 25, ANN, wife of David Ogden and daughter of the late Andrew Foster, in the 67th year of her age.

Her relatives and friends, and those of the family, are invited to attend the funeral, from St. George's church, Stuyvesant square, New York, on Thursday morning, at ten o'clock, without further notice.

PATTERSON.—Suddenly, on Monday, May 24, of heart disease, HUGH PATTERSON, a native of Kilwinning, Scotland, aged 29 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 230 Eighth avenue, on Thursday afternoon, at one o'clock.

Ayrshire Express please copy.

QUINN.—On Sunday, May 23, of hemorrhage of the lungs, GEORGE F. QUINN, aged 38 years.

His relatives and friends, and those of the family, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from St. Joseph's church, Sixth avenue and Washington place, this (Wednesday) morning, at nine o'clock. A solemn requiem mass will be offered up for the repose of his soul.

RODE.—On Tuesday morning, May 25, at one o'clock, after a brief illness, SARAH, beloved wife of Z. Rode, aged 41 years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, this (Wednesday) noon, from her late residence, No. 144 Franklin avenue, near Myrtle avenue, Brooklyn.

SIGRIST.—On Monday, May 25, at the residence of her parents, 224 Broome street, ANNA MARIA, daughter of Nicholas and Margaret Sigrist, aged 27 years, 1 month and 28 days.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Friday morning, at eight o'clock. The remains will be taken to Westchester county for interment.

Western and California papers please copy.

SMITH.—At Newark, N. J., on Monday, May 24, ex Alderman SAMUEL SMITH, in the 75th year of his age.

WAKEFIELD.—In Hudson City, on Tuesday, May 25, CHARLES A., eldest son of James and Eliza Wakefield, aged 17 years and 8 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday afternoon, at three o'clock, from the residence of his parents, corner Montgomery and Jefferson avenues, Hudson City.

WILLINGALE.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, May 25, THOMAS SAMUEL WILLINGALE, aged 69 years.

The funeral will take place from his late residence, 212 Bridge street, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at two o'clock.

YOUNG.—In this city, on Monday, May 24, ALEXANDER YOUNG, in the 51st year of his age.

The friends of the family, and those of the New York Lodge, No. 330, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday afternoon, at two o'clock, from his late residence, 59 Monroe street, without further notice.

London papers please copy.

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CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA.

The Pacific mail steamship Rising Star, from Aspinwall May 17, arrived at this port yesterday morning with a large number of passengers, $590,867 in specie and a general cargo. When off Cape Masi, Cuba, the Rising Star exchanged signals with two Spanish war vessels cruising in that vicinity.

The mails of the Rising Star bring us later intelligence from Central and South America.

COLOMBIA.

The New United States Consul—Yellow Fever at Panama—Movements of the President—Murder—The Presidency—The Canal Question.

PANAMA, May 17, 1869.

The steamer Rising Star, from New York, arrived at Aspinwall yesterday, the 16th, and sails again this evening with the passengers and cargo brought down by the steamer Montana from San Francisco, which reached here on the morning of the 14th. The passengers by the Star were immediately sent on board the steamer Golden City, which sailed this morning for San Francisco.

The newly appointed Consul to Panama, Dr. Long, reached his destination by the Rising Star yesterday, and will take charge of his office in a day or two. The present incumbent, Vice Consul Hough, will return to the States about the 1st of June, as will also the Aspinwall Consul, Mr. Rice, whose successor is looked for by the next steamer.

The passengers who were brought down from California by the Montana have been detained here a few days on account of the breakdown of the Arizona, but were not allowed to come on shore, as there are still several cases of smallpox in the city, and the agent deemed it prudent to adopt this step, as the authorities do nothing to check the disease. It is hoped that the recent change of season may have the effect of stopping the spread of this loathsome pest.

We are still without any United States vessel-of-war in these waters since March last. The old pest ship Jamestown was despatched from San Francisco a couple of months ago, but as usual disease broke out on board and she has never reached here. We shall probably be left to ourselves again until another riot occurs and a number of lives are sacrificed, and then some dilapidated old hulk will be sent to look after us.

The President of the State still continues on his tour in the interior, but is shortly expected to return. His trip has been peculiarly for electioneering purposes, with the object of carrying the State in favor of the Gutierrez party, for if it goes against them Mosquera will be elected President of the republic to a certainty, as his forces are daily augmenting, and everything now depends on this State. Should the old fellow happen to come here, there is not a man in Panama who would not kneel before him, so much is his prestige feared here. The general government is so much afraid of this, and know so well that if the old warrior should arrive here the State troops would join him, that a fresh supply of national forces have been sent here to operate against him in case of need. Beyond this everything seems tranquil at present, and there is now not much prospect of trouble from any other source than this. Recruiting is still going on through the interior to fill the place of deserters here.

The canal affair is not talked of any more here, the nine days' wonder having died out. It seems now that my surmises as to the treaty having been rejected through British and French intervention were quite correct, judging from the formation in London of a new Isthmus Canal Company seeking a similar grant, with a member of the royal family at its head.

A commissioner from the Cuban insurgents, Señor Bethemcourt, goes to New York by the present steamer, en route to Washington, to represent the newly appointed de facto Cuban government, of the existence of which he takes with him evidence to prove satisfactorily.

A brutal murder was committed on Saturday night by a Central American on a Jamaica man, the former using a knife, with which he nearly severed the unfortunate nigger's head from his body.

During the past fortnight we have had some most refreshing and welcome rains, the first since the early part of December. The country was suffering severely from drought, and the heat had become almost insupportable, causing sickness among the people and great loss of cattle.

INTERIOR OF THE REPUBLIC.

Dates from Bogota are to the 20th of April.

A correspondent of the Star and Herald writes that the Senators and members of the House of Representatives, as well as the most prominent men of the conservative party at Bogota and elsewhere in the republic, have adopted the candidateship of General Mosquera for the Presidency; the General's prospects are quite bright, and the impression gains ground that his election is almost sure.

The question of of the treaty with the United States for opening a canal through the Isthmus was again brought before the Senate, and a proposition made to reconsider it by Señor Salgar. After a lengthy debate the proposition was negatived by 16 votes against 8.

A special commission was appointed by the Senate to consider a note addressed by the British Legation to the Secretary of Foreign Affairs, announcing the formation of a company in England which was prepared to make propositions for the opening of a canal across the Isthmus. The information was favorably received, and held over for further discussion.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

The Pacific Railroad Company's steamer Guatemala arrived at Panama on the morning of the 17th from Central American ports, bringing a large cargo of produce, among which is about 6,000 bags coffee and 1,100 zeroons of indigo. Eight hundred and fifty of the former and 580 of the latter are for the New York market, besides 1,600 hides. The balance is principally for Europe.

GUATEMALA.

The attempted revolution under Cruz and Barrios was speedily quelled by the government and the insurgents left without any aid either in men or munitions of war. The loan of £500,000 effected in London on behalf of the government gives general satisfaction and places the country in funds to carry on some highly important public works. The cochineal crop is reported as being very abundant this season, as also the coffee and sugar crops, which have been largely increased during the past two years, so that the prospects of the republic are very favorable.

The earthquake at Salvador on the 10th of April, it is ascertained, was caused by the opening of a new crater on the eastern side of the volcano Izalco, from which has issued an immense quantity of burning lava, covering a space of seven miles from the foot of the mountain on a level plain, and destroying large trees and everything else possessing life in its way. In its narrowest width the current is about 100 yards wide, and is some twenty feet thick above the ground. It is considered the wonder of the age in Salvador.

HONDURAS.

The couple of railroad engineers have at length commenced to make a survey of a route for a rail road across Honduras or, as I am officially informed, commenced the study of the railroad line between the two oceans. A bigger bubble never was set on foot, but of course some show of opening the road must be made to keep the shareholders quiet and dispose of stock.

Jesus Jimenez was elected President of the republic of Costa Rica, and took possession of his office on the 8th of May.

All the Central American States are quiet.

ECUADOR.

Severe earthquakes have been felt at different points in this republic during March and April, and the volcano of Pasto is in active eruption, throwing out smoke and fire. On the 8th a very strong shock was felt at Ambato, and the snow for several days disappeared from Tunguragua. On the 10th a severe shock was felt at Guayaquil, but of short duration. A great heat and dryness prevails, as in July and August, causing the worst kind of fevers in the valleys. Smallpox is also spreading through the republic.

BOLIVIA.

Movements of the Dictator's Army Near the Peruvian Frontier—Its Supposed Objects—No Fears of an Invasion Entertained.

LIMA, April 28, 1869.

The movements of General Melgarejo are still somewhat mysterious, although the intelligence conveyed in my last letter is apparently correct. Melgarejo is now, with his whole army of about 7,000 men, only twelve leagues from the Peruvian frontier, and although not the slightest cause for an invasion of Peruvian territory exists, yet the well known eccentricity of the Bolivian Dictator and the poverty of his exchequer might induce him to follow the example of Forrest, or some other raider in our late war, and replenish his chests at another's expense. It seems, however, that no such aggressive movement is seriously contemplated, although the good people of the South are in a state of anxiety and alarm, and Melgarejo's object is doubtless, as heretofore announced to the HERALD, to accompany the new Bishop of La Paz, lately consecrated at Puno, in Peru, to his episcopal residence, and to contradict the report of the government's aversion to the religion of the country. This seems the more probable since the religious person in question is a cousin of the Dictator and the chief ecclesiastical dignitary in the republic. The government of Peru entertains no fears of a rupture, since, indeed, no possible cause exists.

NEW ENGLAND LABOR REFORM LEAGUE.

Convention of the Labor Reform League—Its Principles and Objects—Free Trade, Free Money, Free Land—Starvation Wages of Women Operatives.

BOSTON, May 25, 1869.

The Convention of the New England Labor Reform League assembled to-day in the Melonaon, E. H. Heywood, of Worcester, President of the League, in the chair. The President, in calling the meeting to order, gave an explanation of the objects of the League. He referred in detail to the disadvantages resulting to the laboring classes from the power of property centralized and acting as a unit from corporations, from railroads and the monopoly of land. The cost of railroad travel had been estimated by Josiah Quincy at half a cent a mile, yet by the grasp of corporate powers, instead of costing the individual twenty-five cents to go from Boston to Worcester, it costs quadruple, and the result is that the stock is watered and the people are cheated out of $2,000,000, and upon this sum interest is to be paid by the travelling public for all time to come. He closed by enumerating the five points of the labor reform creed to be free trade, free money, free travel, free transportation and free land.

A long series of resolutions were introduced and discussed. First, that the act of wresting from others the largest possible amount of value for the least possible return is a dishonest practice, which will result in monopoly and speculation. Second, that the monopoly of gold and silver by the government for the purpose of money tends to give a few persons the privilege of controlling the interest on money, the prices of commodities and the wages of laborers. The third affirms "free money" as the true policy for giving to each man the opportunity to use his credit as he pleases, independent of corporations. The fourth affirms the wrongfulness of taking interest and urges the abolishment of the national banks and the substitution of Treasury certificates of service for the present government currency. The fifth condemns the Massachusetts Legislature for refusing to repeal the interest law, for granting more privileges to chartered capitalists and at the same time refusing to incorporate workingmen for co-operative purposes, and condemns the Governor of Connecticut for seeking to have the rate of interest raised to seven per cent. Sixth, that the poverty of workingmen results not so much from the designs of individual employers as the false system upon which business and finance are conducted. Seventh, that the organization of labor reformers throughout New England should be secured, in order that they may be represented in the National Labor Convention. The eighth urges that free public markets shall be established in cities. The ninth affirms the purpose to make the labor reform paramount in the political action to be taken in the various elections. Other resolves followed, mainly favoring the reduction of a day's labor to eight hours.

At the afternoon session B. J. Butts, of Hopedale, Mass, read an essay on the labor question, reviewing the whole subject and showing the admitted advantages of the decrease of hours from twelve and fourteen to ten.

Letters were read from William H. Sylves, of Pennsylvania; Rev J. W. Manning, of Boston, and Senator Sprague, of Rhode Island, expressing their sympathy with the objects of the meeting. In his letter Senator Sprague said, "He hoped to be present to give such a clear picture of the present down hill course of all our interests, and at the same time furnish the remedy, that all who hear me will understand and go to work right."

Dr. William H. Channing, of Providence, R. I., while admitting that all labor was a species of serfdom and that all men were dependent upon each other in order to promote the general welfare yet if eight hours were universally adopted for a day's labor the aggregate wealth of the country would be more equally divided than it now is. The fact that the government had recognized the just demands of the workingmen by adopting the Eight Hour law was only the beginning of a great reform.

A report, signed by Mrs. M. J. Andrews, Sarah E Fletcher and Sarah H. Hathaway, was submitted relative to the question of woman's labor in response to the vote of the Workingwomen's Convention held in Boston last week and referred to the Labor Reform League. The report considers the grievances of the sewing women, and appeals to the wealthy of Boston for aid and advice, in view of the fact that the interests of society in general were involved in the welfare of the industrious female population. Mrs. Andrews also summitted a resolution declaring that the men have failed in their duty to protect the natural and alienable rights of the woman, and that the starvation wages which now rule for women's work, are in contravention of the constitution of Massachusetts.

Short addresses were made by Mrs. Sarah E. Hathaway, of Boston; Robert Bower, of Lawrence; E. H. Rogers, of Chelsea, and others.

Evening Session.

The evening session was well attended. The first speaker was Rev. Mr Malhene, of Boston, who acknowledged himself a sympathizer with the objects of the league. In discussing the subject, he argued that the achievements of the workmen of the past, the spirit of the age in which we live, and the best interests of humanity demanded a radical reform in the present system of labor.

Miss Jennie Collins followed in a sharp and characteristic speech, in the course of which she reflected on Senator Sumner for voting against the Eight Hour law in Congress.

Wendell Phillips made the great speech of the evening. He held that commerce was labor—a great civilizer and cosmopolitan agent—and derided the idea that the world of industry had not progressed during the past eight hundred years. He held that labor, as well as capital, made the laws, and that it was the same in popular movements as in personal teaching. It was foolish for labor to attack capital. The true remedy was to bring the brains of the whole community to bear upon the subject of labor reform by giving the workingmen more leisure and knowledge. President Grant, his legal advisers notwithstanding, had done more for the workingmen than anybody else. The laboring men have got to ask for what they want intelligently, and confine their operations to the eight hour rule and to schools in the evening. Laboring men would then be educated up to the point of co-operation. Mr. Phillips said that the eight hour rule and schools for workingmen were destined to create as great a revolution among political parties as ever the negro did. In conclusion Mr Phillips recommended that the meeting pass an additional resolution thanking President Grant for his action in relation to the Eight Hour law.

The meeting then adjourned until ten o'clock tomorrow morning.

OBITUARY.

General Joseph C. Briscoe.

General Briscoe, who died in this city on Friday last, and whose funeral will take place to day, at three o'clock, from his late residence, 30 Lafayette place, was born in Ireland, at Willmount, county Kilkenny, in 1834. He graduated with distinction at Trinity College, Dublin, and in 1854 came to the United States, where he was connected as a civil engineer with many important public works in the Pennsylvania coal fields. At the breaking out of the war he enlisted in the First New York Volunteers, and from that time till the close of the struggle he remained in the service. In the battle of Big Bethel he carried the regimental colors and was wounded in the foot, and for his gallantry on that occasion was commissioned lieutenant. In Kearny's division he made the campaign of the peninsula, and while in charge of the construction of one of the forts at Fair Oaks attracted the attention of that general by the engineering skill displayed in the work. By him he was made engineer officer of the division, and served on that general's staff till his death at Chantilly. Subsequently the deceased served on the staff of General Stoneman, and later upon that of General Birney, where he remained, serving occasionally with Generals Hancock and French. When Birney was appointed to the command of the Tenth corps he appointed Captain Briscoe chief of staff, with the rank of major, and strongly recommended him to Governor Curtin, who gave him the coloneley of the 199th Pennsylvania Volunteers. At the capture of Petersburg Colonel Briscoe commanded a brigade, and distinguished himself by the storming of Fort Gregg, for which action he was brevetted a brigadier general. When the war closed he was appointed president of the board to examine officers in the regular army under the rank of major. As a gallant and courageous officer he was greatly distinguished. He was wounded many times, and served in nearly all the battles of the Army of the Potomac. The Knights of St Patrick, of which body he was a member, will attend at his obsequies.

EUROPEAN MARKETS.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—LONDON, May 25—4 30 P. M.—Consols closed at 93¾ for both money and the account. United States five twenty bonds, 79. Stocks steady. Erie, 19; Illinois, 95.

PARIS BOURSE.—PARIS, May 25.—Bourse firm. Rentes, 71f. 75c.

FRANKFORT BOURSE.—FRANKFORT, May 25.—United States five twenty bonds are dull at 85¾.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, May 25—4 30 P. M.—The market closed dull. Middling uplands, 11½d. a 11¾d.; middling Orleans 11¾d. a 11⅞d. The sales of the day have footed up 8,000 bales.

HAVRE COTTON MARKET.—HAVRE, May 25—Evening.—Cotton closed at 130f. for tres ordinaire, on spot, and 137f. for low middling, to arrive.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, May 25.—Wheat, 9s. 7d. per cental for California.

LIVERPOOL PROVISIONS MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, May 25.—Lard, 66s. per cwt.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, May 25.—Rosin, 4s. 9d. per cwt. Spirits petroleum, 6½d. per gallon.

LONDON PRODUCE MARKET.—LONDON, May 25.—Tallow, 42s. 9d. per cwt. Calcutta linseed, 61s. Sugar firmer at 39s. 9d. per cwt. for No. 12 Dutch standard on the spot; sugar to arrive firm, but unchanged.

PETROLEUM MARKET.—ANTWERP, May 25.—Petroleum dull at 47¾f. for standard white.

THE QUAKER CITY.

Alleged Legitimacy of Cargo and Intended Voyage of the Steamer—Why the Ship Has Been Detained—The Owner's Side of the Case—Spanish Gold and Nepotism Combined.

The steamer Quaker City, about which within the past few days so much has been surmised and said and written, still remains here an object in the minds of many of earnest speculative inquiry. All that has been written concerning her, however, fails to evolve the mysterious cause of her detention by the United States authorities. As is well known, the alleged principal and in fact sole reason of keeping her here is to defeat the supposed purpose of her going to Cuba as the bearer of men and arms to aid the Cuban revolutionists. The following statement of facts, as coming from responsible and well informed parties, will serve to show how wide of the mark all these revolutionary surmises are, and also develop the wheels within wheels of the seeming complications in which the case is at present involved.

The Quaker City was bought on English account, and was fitted and took in cargo to go to Kingston, Jamaica. The goods to be shipped had been ordered, and the cargo and her intended voyage were very way legitimate. Every facility was offered to the United States Marshal to examine all her cargo, as also to the United States revenue officers, and the offer to examine everything was made before any of the cargo was taken on board. Thus far all was satisfactory. On the 17th instant her clearance papers were to be made out at the Custom House. Here obstacles were at once thrown in the way of her sailing. It was stated that there were certain suspicious circumstances that must be satisfactorily cleared up before she could be allowed to proceed on her voyage, but what these suspicious circumstances were neither the Collector of the Port nor any of his subordinates would deign to explain. After dancing attendance at the Custom House a couple of days it was finally stated that orders had been received from Washington directing her to be detained. Mr. Grinnell added that if no further orders were received by three P. M. the next day she would be given her clearance papers, and promised to have the office kept open till this hour, so in case no further orders came she would not be subjected to longer delay. At the specified time the owner called at the Custom House, when he was told by Mr Grinnell that the United States District Attorney had prepared certain papers against her, and that he (Mr. Grinnell) would not in consequence let her clear.

And thus, as stated above, this steamer, notwithstanding the alleged regularity of her cargo and legitimacy of her intended voyage, has been kept here with no sort of indication of her being released from her present durance for an indefinite time to come. Our informant gives as the reason of her detention that a certain legal firm in this city—a member of which is a son-in law of Secretary Fish—have been paid $10,000 in gold as a retaining fee for taking the necessary legal steps to insure her detention. This is alleged to be the key to the entire mystery—the wheels within wheels of the case. It is stated further, that since this difficulty in connection with the Quaker City orders for the proposed purchase of four steamers here have been countermanded and the same orders sent to England.

The Vessel Seized by the Marshal.

Yesterday afternoon the counsel for the Spanish government in this city filed a libel in the United States District Court against the steamer Quaker City, now called the Columbia, on the ground that she was intended to violate the neutrality laws by giving aid to the insurgents of Cuba.

Judge Blatchford granted the necessary order in the case, and, armed with this authority, General Barlow sent a number of deputy marshals to seize the steamer. The officers are now on board.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Religious Anniversaries in Boston—Meeting of the American Unitarian Association—The American Tract Society—The National Peace Jubilee.

BOSTON, May 25, 1869.

The yearly anniversary meetings are well attended. The treasurer's report of the American Unitarian Association shows the receipts have been $98,345. Sixty-nine societies have been aided by the association's funds during the year. The report of the Executive Committee alluded to the system of theatre preaching as an experiment, and its merits were recommended to the association as a subject that should receive its careful consideration as a missionary work. A proposition to establish a literary, scientific and theological review, such as may command the respect and sympathy of the liberal Christian public, under the auspices and the charge of the Unitarian Association, was debated and referred to the Executive Committee. The following were elected officers of the association for the ensuing year:—President, Thomas D. Eliot, of New Bedford; Vice Presidents, Henry Kidder, of Boston, Seth Padelford, of Providence; Secretary, Rev. Charles Lowe, of Somerville; Assistant Secretary, George W. Fox, of Dorchester; Assistant Secretary for the West, Rev. Charles N. Brigham, of Ann Harbor (Mich.); Treasurer, Charles C. Smith, of Boston.

The New Evangelical Branch of the American Tract Society met to-day in Music Hall, Bishop Eastburn presiding. The annual report was read by Rev L. B. Rockwood, secretary. The receipts of the year were $28,441, of which $19,600 were from the sales of publications. Thirteen colporteurs have been employed, and 1,355,000 pages of religious reading circulated. New England has also contributed to the parent society at New York $36,200. The new agency in Washington street has done well. Addresses were made by Rev Dr Budington, of Brooklyn, Rev. Mr Shearer, of New York, Rev. N. G. Clark, of the American Board of Foreign Mission; Rev. Dr. A. T. Rose, of the Baptist mission in Burmah, J. E. Vassar, and Rev. Dr. Nicholson, of St Paul's church, Boston. Mr Budington, in his address, spoke strongly against the vicious literature of the day and secret sale of improper books, and urged the need for persistent labor on the part of Christians to occupy the whole field with a pure and beneficial literature. Mr. Clark showed how vast a field had just been opened in Spain to the efforts of the American Tract Society.

Over eight hundred vocal organizations have reported to the Executive Committee their intention to join in the great National Peace Jubilee chorus, and are diligently rehearsing the music to be sung on the occasion.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE

Annual Meeting of the New England Woman's Suffrage Association—Spirited Address by a Western Sister—Woman's Wrongs and Their Remedy—Woman to Purify the Ballot Box.

BOSTON, May 25, 1869.

The annual meeting of the New England Woman's Suffrage Association held its session in Tremont Temple this evening. The hall was well filled and by far the larger portion of those present were of the disfranchised class of women. Mrs. Julia Ward Howe was the presiding officer.

The presiding officer read a brief address, welcoming and giving a sketch of the progress of the movement. The principal speaker of the evening was Mrs Mary A. Livermore, of Chicago. The West, she said, looks to Massachusetts as her leader in this movement, as it was through her influence, in a great measure, that steps were taken in the West. We do not want any Western State to pass the woman's suffrage amendment, that honor belongs to Massachusetts, and her voting it would encourage many timid ones in my section of country. She then entered into a discussion of the wrongs under which women were suffering. First, they were deprived of adequate means of education. There was not a college in the land where she could enjoy the same privileges as are given the men at Harvard or any other first class college. She would not even except Vassar College, for she knew just about the extent of the provisions there made. There physical education is neglected. Woman cannot receive that severe mental discipline which men receive, and are merely trained up that they may make a good catch in the matrimonial line, and this matter of education is closely allied with another. Their education is such that they cannot obtain suitable employment and are forced to sell their souls because they cannot keep it and body together, and thus our brothels are filled. Give these outcasts as comfortable homes as they now have at the cost of their souls and you would soon see whether the seventy thousand of such women in New York would renounce their present life or not, notwithstanding that the New York papers shake their heads against it. And again, it is utterly impossible for the large number of women to obtain employment, and the statement that they do not need to work, that their husbands will support them, is a fiction. Who will support the sixty-two thousand surplus women of Massachusetts and the wives of the forty-two thousand drunkards? There must be a wider field of labor for them, and this has been partly provided in the West and with the best of results. There the women do light outdoor work, just like the men. Here a woman that labors for bread is considered out of caste. When we have done away with this feeling we shall have accomplished much. The statement that women do not want to vote is false. What means the signatures of two hundred thousand women? And in the face of this Horace Greeley declared at the New York Constitutional Convention that they do not want to vote, and the next day Mrs. Greeley steps in and asks to be allowed to vote. Now, who knows best what Mrs. Greeley wants? Mr Horace Greeley or Mrs. Greeley? It may be stated that women will not vote as their husbands dictate. They say that women's voting will pollute the politics of the country. I defy Belzebub to make them worse than they are now. They will make an entire change, and instead of politics being corrupted they will be purified.

SHIPPING NEWS.

Almanac for New York—This Day.

Sun rises.......	4 34	Moon rises...morn	8 24
Sun sets.......	7 20	High water..morn	8 50

PORT OF NEW YORK, MAY 25, 1869.

CLEARED.

Steamship Etna (Br), Jones, Liverpool via Halifax—J G Dale.
Steamship Leo, Dearborn, Savannah—Murray, Ferris & Co
Steamship Empire, Price, Wilmington, NC—James Hand.
Steamship Volunteer, Jones, Wilmington, NC—J Lorillard
Steamship Niagara, Blakeman, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond—N L McCready.
Steamship Neptune, Baker, Boston—W P Clyde.
Ship Herschel, Friedricks, Hamburg—Funch, Edye & Co (The H was cleared 22d.)
Ship Betty (NG), Nutzhorn, Bremen—H Koop & Co.
Ship J R Wheeler, Hodges, Melbourne—R W Cameron.
Ship Constance (Br), Lord, Quebec—C L Wright & Co.
Bark Mercur (Nor), Herricksen, Cork for orders—Funch, Edye & Co.
Bark Clansman (Br), Leslie, Galway—J C McArthur.
Bark Alexander (Swe), Almfeldt, Dunkirk—Funch, Edye & Co.
Bark Blanche How, Ingersoll, Buenos Ayres—Miller & Houghton.
Bark Lillie M (Br), Clark, Tatmagouche—Lunt Bros.
Bark R W Griffiths (Br), Drummond, Matanzas—J E Ward & Co
Bark Fannie, Hinckley, Turks Island—Snow & Burgess.
Bark Aberdeen, Treat, Boston—R P Buck & Co
Brig Nellie, Owens, St Croix—Roche Bros and Coffey.
Brig Volant (Br), Garner, Halifax, NS—Hatton, Watson & Co.
Brig Harmony (Br), Robinson, St John, NB—Smithers & Co
Brig Baltimore (Br), Crumley, Satilla, Ga—J B Gager.
Brig Almon Rowell, Davis, Portland—Jed Frye & Co
Schr Annie Whiting, Hutchinson, Demerara—Miller & Houghton. (The A W was cleared 22d.)
Schr Ritorne (Mex), Foch, Campeachy and Tobasco—Moller & Thebaud.
Schr Iris (Br), Peters, Sidney, CB—Heney & Parker
Schr Grand Master (Br), Seaboyer, Halifax—H J DeWolf & Co
Schr C H Kelly, Reed, Apalachicola—Jed Frye & Co.
Schr Samos, Chandler, Georgetown, SC—V H Brown & Co.
Schr Madison Holmes, Howard, Washington, NC—Thomas & Holmes
Schr Kedron, McLoughlin Norfolk—C E Staples & Co
Schr Helen Smith, DeCastro, New Haven—G K Rackett & Bro.
Schr Nellie Bloomfield, Hobbie, Stamford
Steamer T W Brune, Foster, Baltimore

ARRIVALS.

REPORTED BY THE HERALD STEAM YACHTS.

Steamship Russia (Br), Lott, Liverpool May 15, via Queenstown 16th, with mdse and passengers, to E Cunard. May 22, lat 43 26, lon 53 15, passed steamship Cuba, bound E; 23d, lat 42 08, lon 61 19, a National steamer, bound W; 24th, lat 41 28, lon 65 04, a bark rigged steamer, bound E

Steamship City of New York (Br), Alaver, Liverpool May 12, via Queenstown 13th, with mdse and passengers, to John G Dale. May 18, lat 47 55, lon 38 35, passed ship Crest of the Wave, from Rotterdam for New York; 20th, lat 45, lon 45 04, passed a British schr, bound E, showing a flag with letters P S N D in it.

Steamship Nebraska (Br), Guard, Liverpool May 12, via Queenstown 13th, with mdse and 129 passengers, to Williams & Guion. May 19, lat 44 20, lon 45 23, signalled ship Zetland (Br), bound W; same time, bark St Bernhord (NG), from Bremen for New York; 22d, lat 41 47, lon 57 16, passed a National line steamer, bound E; same day, lat 41 42, lon 58 35, spoke ship Excelsior, from St John, NB, for Liverpool.

Steamship Rising Star, Maury, Aspinwall, May 17, with passengers, freight and treasure, to F R Baby

Steamship San Jacinto Atkins, Savannah, with mdse and passengers, to W R Garrison

Steamship Huntsville, Crowell, Savannah, May 22, PM, with mdse and passengers, to R Lowden

Steamship Champion, Lockwood, Charleston, with mdse and passengers, to H R Morgan & Co

Steamship Saratoga, Alexander, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse and passengers, to the Old Dominion Steamship Co

Steamship Valley City, Johnson, Washington, DC, with mdse, to Phillips & Brown

Ship British Lion (Br), Frizel, Liverpool, 45 days, with mdse, to Snow & Burgess. Experienced heavy westerly winds with rain most of the passage

Ship Bavaria, Smith, Liverpool, April 14, with mdse, to William Whitlock, Jr. Has been 18 days from the banks, with light westerly winds.

Bark Everhard Delius (N G), Herboth, Bremen, 30 days, with mdse and 220 passengers, to E Pavenstedt & Co. Had 1 birth on the passage

Bark Brignetti (Ital), Lavarello, Marseilles 70 days, and Gibraltar 49 days, with mdse, to James Henry. Has been 10 days N of Bermuda, with light northerly winds.

Bark Gallovidian (Br), Allen, Iquique 98 days, via Fortress Monroe May 20, with nitrate of soda, to Chas Kellogg & Co, vessel to Funch, Edye & Co. Crossed the Equator April 15, in lon 35. Had fine weather the entire passage.

Brig Insulanerem (Dan), Neilsen, Rio Janeiro 51 days, via Hampton Roads May 21, with coffee, to L E Amsinck & Co, vessel to order. Crossed the Equator April 28, in lon 40 W.

Brig James (Br), Smith, Salt River, Ja, March 21, via Norfolk, May 21, with logwood, to Darrel & Nash. Encountered heavy weather and head winds nearly the whole passage; sprung topsail yard and lost sails. April 30, short of provisions, run for Hampton Roads, wind NE, to get provisions, at 2 AM, May 1, blowing heavy from E and thick, struck on Hampton Bar, May 6, got the vessel off, with the assistance of Baker's steam pump, and towed to Norfolk for repairs.

Schr Rockingham (of Bangor), Nickerson, Cardenas 12 with sugar and molasses, to order. Has been 5 days north of Hatteras.

Schr Brandywine, Gryder, Virginia
Schr Napoleon, Rulon, Virginia
Schr Wm Clark, Green, Virginia.
Schr John J Ferris, Hunt, Virginia
Schr Oliver H Booth, Lodgstreet, Virginia
Schr Uriah E Tobitha, Gibson, Virginia.
Schr F P Simpson, Valle, Virginia.
Schr J & V Crammer, Matthews, Virginia.
Schr A B Whetmore, Bogart, Georgetown DC
Schr J W Ramsey, Crammer, Baltimore
Schr Perro, Rogers, Jonesport, with spars, to Snow & Richardson.

The bark reported as the Ceres (NG), from Bremen, in yesterday's Herald, should have read "Ceder." She is consigned to J Otto Koch

Passed Through Hell Gate,

BOUND SOUTH.

Steamship Nereus, Bearse, from Boston for New York, with mdse, to Wm P Clyde.
Schr J P Ross, Paull, from Port Johnson for Taunton
Schr E C Averill, Averill, from Portland for New York, with lime.
Schr Lizzie Brewster, Smith, from Jonesboro for New York, with lath, to Simpson & Clapp
Schr Wm Duren, Doyle, from Perry for New York, with lath, to Jed Frye & Co
Schr Dr Kane, Dodge, from Portland 15 days for New York, with lumber, to Holyoke & Murray
Schr Plough Boy, Hallett, from Boston for New York
Schr Lady Antrim, Parker, from New Bedford for New York
Schr H B Metcalf, Rogers from Providence for New York
Schr Hickman, Jones, from Providence for New York
Schr Mary Elizabeth, Hatch, from Providence for New York
Schr Freestone, Lewis, from Portland, Ct, for New York.

BOUND EAST.

Brig Neva (Br), Fitchett, from New York for St John, NB
Schr Nausett Mayo, from New York for Orleans
Schr Fanny Fider, Shay from New York for Newburyport
Schr R Bullwinkle, French, from New York for Boston
Schr Otis, Chase, from New York for New Bedford.
Schr H Willetts, Boult, from New York for Providence
Schr Chancellor, Ferguson, from New York for New Haven

SAILED

Steamships Etna, Liverpool, Hammonia Hamburg Leo, Savannah Empire, Wilmington, Volunteer do
Wind at sunset S, light.

Shipping Notes.

The steamboat Bridgeport, of the Bridgeport line, will be lowered early this morning from the great balance dry dock, near the foot of Pike slip. She has been stripped of her old copper sheathing, thoroughly calked, and furnished with an entire new suit of cold rolled copper sheathing.

The bark John Fyfe 711 tons, new measurement, built in Bowdoinham in 1863, and belonging to Messrs Thomas Dunham's Nephew & Co, of this city, was on the sectional dry dock at the foot of Clinton street yesterday, having her yellow metal sheathing patched

The brig Alice Franklin, 286 tons, new measurement, built at and belonging to Yarmouth, was on the little sectional dry dock, near the foot of Rutgers slip, yesterday, having her zinc sheathing patched

The ship Italia, 1209 tons, new measurement, built at Bath, Me, in 1863, and belonging to that place, is on the great sectional dry dock, adjoining that above mentioned, being calked, stripped of her old and furnished with a new suit of yellow metal sheathing

The pilot boat Frances Perkins is on the smaller one of the screw docks, having her bottom and top sides painted

The bark Cienfuegos was taken up by the larger one of the screw docks, near the foot of Market slip, last evening, for examination.

The schooner Sarah Quinn is on the Nelson & Townsend dry dock, at the foot of Gouverneur street, having her bottom painted.

The schooner Jesse Carll, built at Northport, LI, in 1866, and belonging to this port is on the People's dry dock, adjoining the above, having her yellow metal sheathing patched.

Marine Disasters.

STEAMSHIP BIENVILLE, from New Orleans via Havana, at Fortress Monroe, caught fire 24th inst, off Cape Hatteras, but it was at once extinguished without damage to the vessel.

SHIP ALINE, Capt Surrey, from Cardiff for Bangor, Me, with railway iron, before reported, was lost on the coast of Vianna (Port). Only six lives saved.

SHIP FIGLIA MAGGIORE—As the steamship Russia, from Liverpool, was coming up the bay yesterday AM she ran into the Austrian ship Figlia Maggiore, from Marseilles, which arrived on the 24th, and was lying at anchor off Bedloe's Island. The ship was struck on the port side, and sunk in a few minutes, and now lies completely submerged up to her lower yards. The steamship was in charge of a pilot at the time. No lives were lost. The F M has a valuable cargo of lead, wine, &c. Capt Samuels, President of the Atlantic Submarine Wrecking Company, has been employed to save vessel and cargo, and has a large force of divers and men at work on her.

BRIG WM CREEVY, Haley, at Kingston, Ja, before reported ashore, has been compelled to discharge her cargo. The vessel remained on shore on the 6th inst

BRIG AVANCE (Nor), loaded with petroleum oil for Seville, and ready for sea, was totally consumed by fire at Hunter's Point yesterday morning (25th).

BRIG CHARLENA, Nichols, for Sagua, which returned to Portland 21st inst, put back to stop a leak.

SCHR S L RUSSELL (of Philadelphia), which went ashore at Quogue, LI, May 6, was stripped by Capt L P Brown, Agent of the Atlantic Submarine Wrecking Company. The vessel has gone to pieces, and was sold on the beach for $50

SCHR SUSAN DUNCAN, of Bangor, wrecked on Cape Cod, was valued at $5000 and uninsured. The body of Capt Turner has been washed ashore at Chatham, about four miles from Orleans, where she went ashore.

MISSING VESSEL—Bark John G Paint, Webb, sailed from Boston Dec 5 for Queenstown, with a cargo of petroleum, and has not since been heard of. The J G P registered 440 tons, was built at the Straits of Canso in 1865, and hailed from Hawkesbury, CB.

LIVERPOOL, May 14—The master, Colfer, of the Record, which arrived here May 12 from New Orleans, contradicts the report of the vessel having been pumping barl, as reported from Kinsale May 6

MALAGA, May 10—The Rosario (Sp bark), Treyo of this port, which sailed yesterday for New Orleans has, it back, having been in collision at 4 o'clock this morning, off Point Ecllpos, six miles to the west, with Sp screw steamer Velasquez, from Cadiz for this port, both vessels sustained slight damage.

Miscellaneous.

Purser J B Docharty, of the steamship San Jacinto, from Savannah, has our thanks for his attentions

We are under obligations to purser J P Garnias, of the steamship Champion, from Charleston, for favors

Purser Charles F Burke, of the steamship Huntsville, from Savannah, has our thanks for favors.

LAUNCHED—At Eden, 28th ult, a fine schr, 108 tons, called the E L Higgins, owned by E L Higgins and others, and commanded by Capt Plymouth Leland.

Messrs Blanchards, of Yarmouth, Me, will launch from their yard on Tuesday, at 10 o'clock AM, a ship called the Pacific. She is owned by the builders.

At Brunswick, 1st inst, from the yard at Varney's Mill, a fine schr of 93 tons, named Mary L Varney, to be commanded by Capt R Dunham.

At Millbridge, 15th inst, by E Pickett & Son, a schr, of 175 tons, to be commanded by Capt David Brown, by whom she is owned, together with the builder, and others

Whalemen.

Arrived at New Bedford 24th bark Cape Horn Pigeon (of Dartmouth), Snow, Atlantic Ocean, St Helena April 1, with 850 bbls sp, 85 do wh oil and 600 lbs bone. Sent home and sold 959 bbls sp, 160 do wh oil and 500 lbs bone. Reports spoke May 15, lat 32 25 N, lon 69 30 W, bark Edward Everett, Silva, New Bedford, 100 sp this season, bound to lat 40 N, lon 60 W, to cruise.

Cleared 24th, barks Florida, Gray, North Pacific Ocean, Pacific, Allen, Atlantic Ocean.

At St Helena March 31, bark Sea Fox, Lavers, Westport, 490 sp on board, to cruise in the Atlantic. Sailed same day, bark Marcella, West, NB, to cruise North.

Bark B Colcord, McCleave, of Nantucket, arrived at Panama 12th inst, with 500 bbls sp and 25 bbls humpback oil, to be transported via Panama Railroad to New York. She reports the following whalers off the Gallipagos Islands—Andrew Hicks, of Westport, 230 bbls since leaving Panama; bark Catalpa, Pierce, of New Bedford, had taken 90 bbls in March; expects to reach Panama in June. Brig A B Cooke, no report.

Spoken.

Ship Dreadnaught, Mayhew, Liverpool for San Francisco, May 1, lat 48 N, lon 14 W.
Ship City of Brooklyn, Milliken, from New York for Callao, March 12, lat 21 S, lon 33 W
Ship Lockett (Br), Topham, from San Francisco for Liverpool, March 24, lat 23 S, lon 26 W.
Ship Hahneman, from San Francisco for Liverpool, April 10, lat 39 S, lon 32 W.
Ship Mercury, Stetson, from Havre for New York, May 8, no lat, &c.
Ship Alex Marshall, Gardner, from Liverpool for New York, May 4, no lat, &c.
Ship Martin Luther, from New York for St John, NB, May 19, off Seguin.
Bark Undine, Segeman, from Baltimore for Amsterdam, May 11, 25 miles south of the Lizard.
Bark Adaline C Adams, Leavitt, from Buenos Ayres for Liverpool, March 15, lat 30 S, lon 37 W
Bark W G Putnam, from Charleston for Liverpool, April 13, lat 35, lon 64.
Bark Alcide, from Mazatlan for Liverpool, March 21, lat 25 S, lon 25 W
Bark Eyra, Nicolieb, from Antwerp for New York, May 1, lat 47, lon 9
Bark Sierra Nevada, from Hong Kong for Falmouth, Feb 27, lat 35 S, lon 26 E
Brig Dirigo, Rumball, from Messina for Boston, April 15, lat 36 55, lon 20 12.
Brig R M Heslen, from Cienfuegos for Boston, May 24, 25 miles SE of Barnegat (by pilot boat Ezra Nye, No 2)
The Belfast (?), from New Orleans for Liverpool, April 28, lat 46, lon 24
The Helena, from Liverpool for New York, May 10, lat 50, lon 8.

Foreign Ports.

ARDROSSAN, May 13—Sailed, Mary A Troop, Cain, NYork
ANTWERP, May 11—Arrived, Delphin, Feymann, and Sam Weller, Varwell, NYork
Sailed 14th, Eugenia, Charnley, NYork
ALICANTE, May 6—Sailed, Progress, Simons, NYork.
AMOY, April 1—In port bark Vesta, Kirby, unc.
ANJIER, April 1—Passed by, ship Ortelius (Dutch), Groote, from Singapore for NYork
ASPINWALL, May 1—Arrived, bark American Eagle, Lindsay, NYork (and sailed 10th to return), 11th, brig Nellie Mitchell, Nelson, Philadelphia.
Sailed 8th, barks Hy Flitner, Dickey, Cienfuegos; 8th, Express (Swe), Patterson, a port in Mexico, 10th, Kensington (Br), Raymond, Pensacola.
BRISTOL (Pill), May 12—Arrived, Freedom, Bradley, New York.
BEACHY HEAD, May 13—Off, Exploratore, Longobardo, from Shields for NYork
Sailed 12th, Alsen, Gromsch, NYork.
BREMERHAVEN May 9—Arrived, Charlotte, Gatjen NOrleans, 10th, Dr Barth, Breckwoldt, NYork. 12th, Columbus, Hilmer, do
Sailed 12th, America (s), Hargeshe'mer, NYork
BROUWERSHAVEN, May 11—Arrived, Mary O'Brien, Smalley, Callao
BREST, May 25—Arrived, Lafayette (s), Roussau, NYork for Havre.
BARCELONA, May 8—Arrived Favorita, Cassabella, NOrleans, Daniel Webster, Flinn, Boston, 9th, Adela, Codina, Baltimore, Capricho, Font, Charleston.
Sailed 8th, Volunteer, Blake, Licata.
BORDEAUX, May 10—Sailed, Clara, Kraeft, NYork
Sailed from Pauillac 10th, Lisbon, Curtis, NOrleans (and left Royan 12th)
Sailed from Royan 12th, Robert, Surcouf, San Francisco
BATAVIA, April 8—In port ship Humboldt, Proctor, from Boston, arrived March 26, unc
Sailed March 10, bark Otto (Dutch), Tresling, America
CRONSTADT, May 8—Arrived, Ladoga, Willey, NYork.
CADIZ, May 8—Cleared, Templar, Bartlett, NYork
CEBU, March 24—Sailed, ship White Swallow, Knowles, NYork.
CALCUTTA, April 20—In port, ships Premier, Merrihew, from and for Boston, arrived 15th, Charlotte, Oates, from Bombay, arrived 15th, for Boston or New York, Tennyson, Graves, from Boston, arrived 16th, unc, Fortune, Taylor, from Mauritius, arrived 18th, unc Astronomer (Br), Jeffery, Nagpore (Br), Jenkins, Carpo (Br), Carey, and Artist (Br), Sargent, for New York, Montana, Pritchard, and Calumet, Cook, for Boston, Helen R Cooper, Dickenson, for Maulmein, Armada (Br), Jeffrey, unc, barks Ladye Love (Br), Gladstone, for San Francisco, Rosina, Pierson, for Rangoon. Robert, Baker, unc. Going down the river 20th, ship Montrose (Br), McIntyre for Boston
Sailed from Saugor, April 14, ships Assaye (Br), Hughes, Boston, 18th, Waverley (Br), Spoon, NYork, 19th, Khersonese (Br), Ellerson, do, May 9, bark Pearl, Harding, Boston.
CALLAO, April 24—Arrived, barks Wm Brown, Hopkins, Chinchas for Hamburg or Rotterdam, Celeste Clark, Foster, Otago NZ, to load for Rotterdam 26th, ship Wm Leavitt, Leavitt, Antwerp, to load to return.
Sailed 21st, ship G M Adams, Weymouth, Chinchas
COW BAY, CB, May 23—Arrived, steamship Pioneer, Shackford NYork (to sail on her return 25th)
ELSINORE, May 9—Arrived, John Sherwood, Berry, and Palme, Bulling, NYork for Cronstadt.
FOLKESTONE, May 14—Off, Pawnee, Hilton, from Hartlepool for Savannah
FOOCHOW, March 27—In port barks Kate Young (Br), Young, repg, Simoda, Johnson, for Shanghae
GLASGOW, May 11—Sailed, Z Frauzen, Chorin, NYork
GREENOCK, May 10—Sailed, Grecian, Jarvis, Boston
Sailed from the Clyde 10th, Globe, Spicer, Boston
GALWAY, May 10—Arrived, Oreste, Chirico, NYork
GIBRALTAR, May 5—Arrived, Gandida, Trapani, Trieste (and cleared for NYork), Mystic, Hoepman, Messina for Baltimore
GENOA, May 11—Arrived, Nuovo Monde, Storace, NYork.
HASTINGS, May 12—Off, Bjolland, Schnicker, from NYork for London
HAMBURG, May 8—Arrived, S G Glover, Dreyer, Callao, 12th, N Struve, Struve, NYork
Sailed 13th, Lord Brougham, Jorgensen, NYork
Sailed from Cuxhaven 10th, Mathilde, Rathgens, NYork
12th, Allemannia (s), Bardua do
HAVRE, May 24—Arrived, steamship Colla, Gleadell, NYork for London
HONG KONG, March 24—Arrived, bark Uranus, from San Francisco, and sailed April 1 for Yokohama
Sailed March 31, bark Benefactor, Berry, Amoy. April 1, ship W G Rupell (Br), Jewett, Manila.
In port April 8, ships Helvetia, Bailey; F A Palmer (NG), McCaslin, National Eagle, Nickerson, Windward, Barrett, and Old Dominion, Freeman, for San Francisco ldg; J L Dimmock (Br), Winchell, from Shanghae, arrived March 24, unc, barks A W Stevens, Ingraham, from Singapore, arrived April 3, unc Sarah & Maria (NG), Gode, from San Francisco, arrived March 30, for Manila and San Francisco, Cap sing Moon (Br), Waterson, for Saigon, Ly ee Moon (Br), Sorenson, do
ILOILO, March 20—In port ship Milton (Br), Smith, for Cork.
KINGSTON, Ja, May 6—In port, brig Wm Creery, Haley, for NYork, still ashore
LIVERPOOL, May 11—Arrived, Petersburg (s), Hanson, Savannah, British Queen, Francis, do. Esmeralda, Beck, New Orleans, 12th, Crimea, England, Baltimore, Harriet F Hussey, Ross, Charleston, Anglo Saxon, Leahy, Mobile, Record, Calhoun, NOrleans, Wandering Sprite, Crowley, Galveston, Semiramis, Gerrish, San Francisco, 13th, Abyssinian, Parsons, Savannah, Camilla (s), Pease, Charleston, 24th, Pacific, Foss, Charleston, Antarctic, McStoker, and Emerald Isle, Blowers, NYork, 25th, Pennsylvania (s), Hall, do
Sailed 8th, E A Kennedy, Hoffses, Philadelphia, 11th, John S Harris, Long, Belfast, Me, Heroine, Nickerson, Boston, 12th, France (s), Grace, NYork; Bessie Young, Armstrong, Savannah. 13th, Southern Rights, Williams, Baltimore, Minnie, Robertson, Charleston, Burmah, Churchill, Boston, 14th, Virginia (s) Foster, NYork, Atlanta, Cowes, Wilmington NC, Damascus (s), Frocks, Montreal.
Cleared 13th, Scotswood, Yeaman, and Cosmos, Finlay, NOrleans, 14th, Hindoo Stevens, do. Lalla Rookh, Jackson, Boston, John O Baker, Spear, Philadelphia. Crusader, Jenkins, NYork
Entered out 11th Virginia (s), Forbes for NYork, Calabar, Smith, San Francisco, 12th, Delaware (s), Tabor, Boston; Amanda, Krause, Gloucester, Mass, 13th, City of Paris (s), Kennedy, Tripoli (s), Lemessurier, and Manhattan (s), Forsyth NYork, British Queen, Francis do, Richard Busteed, Knowles, and Bessie & Anna, Hughes, Boston, 14th, H F Hussey, Ulmer, Boston, Crimea, England, Baltimore
LONDON, May 10—Arrived, Albert, Meyer, Boston, Vanguard, McLellan, Pisagua, 12th, Green Jacket, Keogh, Boston, 13th, Monarca del Mare, Gargiulo, NYork, 24th, Cella (s), Gleadell, do
Ent out 11th Hudson, Pratt, for NYork, 14th, Cuba, Holmes, Boston
MARSEILLES, May 8—Arrived, Ormus, Pettingale, NYork, 9th, Patmos, Knight, Havana.
MALAGA, May 7—Arrived, F H Jennings, Noble, NYork; Charlotte, Strachan, do, 9th, Due Fratelli, Messina, NOrleans
MANILA, March 30 (back date)—In port ships Rattler, Marsh, from San Francisco, arrived 25th, for NYork. Bengal, West, for do, Mindoro, Hamlin, for Boston; Sooloo, Hutchinson, unc
Sailed April 10, ship Agnes, Knapp, Boston
MONTEVIDEO, April 1—Arrived, Daphne, Young, Havre, 4th, Charlotte Geddie, McKenzie, St Mary's Ga. 8th, Parthian, Osborn, Satilla, 8th, Arctic, Blenkhorn, NYork (and sailed for Buenos Ayres).
Sailed March 29 Eastern State Halpin, a foreign port, April 3, Armenia, Harper, Cape of Good Hope
NEWPORT, May 12—Sailed, Eureka, Holloway, NYork
NEWCASTLE, May 11—Ent out, Halfden, Olsen, for NYork
OPORTO, May 6—Arrived, Fortuna, Laurentia, NYork
PENARTH, May 10—Sailed, Mary Whitridge, Clark, Shanghae
PENTLAND FIRTH, May 10—Passed through, St George Hackney, from Doboy for Aberdeen
PALERMO, May 8—Arrived, Smyrniote, Mackay, Messina. Sailed April 29th, Giovanni, Cafiero, Baltimore
QUEENSTOWN, May 12—Arrived Castilia (s), Green, NOrleans via Havana for Liverpool, 14th, Cordelia, King, Pensacola, 24th, City of London (s), Leitch, and Marathon (s), Pritchard, NYork for Liverpool (and both proceeded)
Arrived at do 25th, steamship Pennsylvanian, Hall, NYork
RANGOON, April 3—Sailed, Javenta, Holm, Queenstown. Arrived May 4, ship S D Thurston, Snow, London
SHIELDS, May 13—Sailed, Ann & Mary, Patterson, NYork
ST NAZAIRE, May 11—Arrived, Underwriter, Fitts, Callao
STOCKHOLM, May 10—Arrived, Friedrick Scalla, Wuack, NYork.
SHANGHAE, March 30—In port, ships Anglo Saxon (Br) Davidson, for NYork, Chinaman (Br), Fentic, for do; barks Charley, Buckminster, unc, Crested Wave (Br), Renouf, for Nagasaki to load for NYork
SWATOW, April 2—In port bark Nellie Abbott, Jordan, unc.
SINGAPORE, April 13—In port ship Joseph Holmes, Crocker, for NYork, Chaturanga (Br), Hardy, for do, schr Peter (NG), for Philadelphia, ldg
TROON, May 13—Sailed, Belle, Todhunter, Boston.
VIGO, May 7—Arrived, Gondolier, Roberts, NYork.
VALPARAISO, April 16—In port, barks Elwood Cooper, Dyer, for Baltimore, reloading, Frances, Kelly, disg, chid to load at Iquique for Spain or a port in the United States
Sailed previous to 16th, schr Ada A Frye, Fish, San Francisco.

American Ports.

ALEXANDRIA, May 22—Arrived, schr T T Tasker, Allen, Salem
Sailed—Schrs Jas Valasen, Chavilear, Providence, Lizzie Bennett, McDevett, Norwark
24th—Arrived, bark Transit, Carlton, Boston, schrs Enoch Moore, Chambers, Jersey City, Kate J Hoyt, Parker, New Haven. Wm H Kinsell, Soper, Allen's Point, Elias Moore, DeGroot, Hoboken, Modesty, Weaver, Troy, A D Scull, Scull, NYork
BOSTON, May 23—Arrived, steamship Malta (Br), Haines, Liverpool via Queenstown
24th—Arrived, brig J Coulli (Br), Coulli, Cardiff, schr M J Laughton, NYork
Cleared—Brig Mary, Fanning, Ponce, PR, schrs Kate Carlton (Br), Lamb, Cardenas, M M Freeman, Howes, Philadelphia.
Sailed—Wind SW; bark Howland
2d—Arrived, brigs Caroline Davis, Messina, Confederate (Br), Androssan; Eagle, Port au Prince; Poinsett, Matanzas, John Boyd, and H B Emery, Small, Cienfuegos, schrs Helen J Holway, Thompson, Manzanillo, A Kelley, NYork, Ellen Perkins, do.

BALTIMORE, May 22—Arrived, bark Chanticleer, McLennan, Buenos Ayres, brigs Ella Vail (Br), Grant, Arroyo, PR; Para (Br), Alexander, Pernambuco, Jennie Morton, Snanks, Guano Island; schrs Anna W Collins, Tooker, NYork; Minquas, —, do; Annie Lee, Weaver, Eleuthera; Sarah G Smith, Banks, Richmond, Menawa, Dissosway, NYork, Lizzie Small, Tice, Salem.
Cleared—Steamer Liberty, Reed, Havana and NOrleans via Key West, barks Seneca, Snow, NBedford, Industrie (NG), Hicken, Amsterdam, brigs Ruth (Br), Ryskogle, Cienfuegos; Sarah Crowell (Br), Messenger, St Johns, PR; schrs A J Bentley, Bennell, Hudson, Iowa, Jersey City, Lottie Beard, Ferry, NBedford; C J Hoffmann, Atkinson, Jersey City, John Stockham, Price, Boston, M F Hanigan, Murray, Hoboken; Lucy Jane, Emory, Hudson, N Wilcox, Anne, Albany, R Sears, Searl, NYork.
Sailed—Steamer Liberty; bark Seneca, NBedford, brigs Ocean Star (Br), Cow Bay, CB, Harriet, Mayaguez, Edith, Havre, Ruth, Cienfuegos, Sarah Crowell, St Johns, PR.
23d—Arrived, steamship Leipzig (NG), Jaeger, Bremen via Southampton, brig Minnie Miller, Anderson, Matanzas, Lucy A Orcutt, Butler, Portland.
Sailed—Bark Industrie.
24th—Arrived, steamship McClellan, Howes, Boston, schrs Jesse Knight, Plum, Rockport, Western Star, Crowell, New York.
Cleared—Bark Laura & Gertrude (NG), Popplebaum, Bremen, schrs Lizzie Small, Tice, Salem, A J Bentley, Bunnell, Hudson, Desdemona, Moore, P Abbe, and John Pease, Jr, NYork, Nellie Carr, Lanall, Plymouth, Arabella, Stephens, New Haven; John H French, Burgess, Boston, E S Vickery, Jersey City
Sailed—Brig Catherine.
BANGOR, May 22—Arrived, brig A F Larrabee, Carlisle, Philadelphia, schr Juno, Metcalf, NYork.
Sailed—Brig Isabella Jewett, Hopkins, NYork; schr Moses Patten, Cummings, Granada.
BAKER'S LANDING, RI, May 22—Sailed, schr John Walker, Davis, NYork.
BRISTOL, May 22—Arrived, schr Native, DeHart, Hoboken.
Sailed—Schr Transit, Endicott, Philadelphia.
CHARLESTON, May 25—Arrived, steamship Manhattan, NYork.
DIGHTON, May 21—Arrived, schr White Foam, Milliken, Georgetown, DC
ELLSWORTH, May 15—Cleared, schrs Empire, Ferguson, NYork, 17th, Emily, Grant, do
FORTRESS MONROE, May 25—Passed in for Baltimore, brig Dudley, from Palermo. Passed out, barks Unanima, for London, Seneca, for New Bedford, E W Duvall, for Liverpool, brigs Edith, for Havre, Alice, for St Jago, Sarah Crowell, and Ruth, for the West Indies
Passed up for Richmond, brig John Givan, from Halifax
FALL RIVER, May 22—Arrived, schr L N Lovell, Elizabethport.
Sailed—Schr Fountain, Bennett, NYork.
GEORGETOWN, SC, May 17—Cleared, schrs Emma, Anthony, NYork, 19th, Carrie S Webb, Brewster, NYork
HOLMES' HOLE, May 22, PM—Arrived, schrs J B Vandusen, Young, Matanzas for Portland, Calista, Spear Wilmington, NC, for Rockland, Abbott Lawrence, Georgetown, DC, for Boston; T Sinnickson, Dickinson, Philadelphia for do, Winfield Scott, Wiley, NYork for do, Willie Martin, Collins, Philadelphia for Saco
Sailed—Brig H Havelock (Br), schrs Wm Penn, Wm Daren, Hannibal, A Hagels, Julia, Maggelian, J D McCarthy, John Cadwallader, H B Metcalf, Ella Hay, Lizzie Brewster, Chloe, Gov Buxton, A Hammond, M Steelman, Dick Williams, Pathway, Mary E Pearson, Daniel Pearson, A E Glover, Addie Cowan, Franklin, Transfer, Edward Lameyer, Empire, Ontario, R A Ford, Calista.
23d—No arrivals.
Sailed—Schrs Mary L Van Kirk, Winfield Scott.
24th, A M—Sailed, schrs W P Ritchie, Neptune, Jos Fish, Willie Martin, Abbott Lawrence
NEW ORLEANS, May 20—Arrived, steamship Tabasco, Vera Cruz and Tampico, bark Ocean Eagle, Luce Remedios Below, coming up, ship Tranquebar, Harward, from Newport
Cleared—Bark Moss Rose (Br), Bustin, Queenstown; brig Catalina (Ital), Cassella, Barcelona
PASS A L'OUTRE, May 20—Went to sea, ships Mozart, and Vanguard brig Hope
NORFOLK, May 22—Arrived, brig Torrid Zone (Br), Sadler, NYork, schr Mary Jane, Leek, NYork.
NORWICH, May 21—Arrived, schrs Abbie Ingalls, Ingalls, Arroyo, PR, S T Wines, Hulse, Georgetown, DC
Sailed—Schr Texas Champlin, NYork
PHILADELPHIA, May 22, PM—Arrived, brigs Mary A Davis, Wooster, Cienfuegos; Friede (NG) Timmerman, Pernambuco, Hunter (Br), Smith, Sheet Harbor, NS, schrs John H Perry, Kelly, NBedford, James Martin, Baker, Boston, Geo Kilburn, Stanley, Windsor, NS, Mary Ellen, Thomas, Providence, C E Jackson Blackman, Marblehead.
Cleared—Bark Rothiemay (Br), McDonald, Pictou, NS, brigs Galatea, McKenzie, do; R C Wright, Walker, Barbados; Minnie Abbie, Harding, Boston Mechanic, Dyer, Cardenas; schrs Waif (Br), Demsen, Bristol, I C Hertz, Gray, Boston
24th—Arrived, bark Nor (Nor), Revment, Newcastle, schrs B Thomas, Winsmore, Cienfuegos, Millard Fillmore, Chase; Restless, Baxter, and Z L Adams, Robbins, Boston, Hiawatha, the Lee, Newburyport, Com Kearney, Philbrook, Fell River; M H Read, Benson, New Bedford, S L Crocker, Presby, Taunton
Cleared—Brigs Aquila (Ital), Flasconaro, Hamburg; Eagle (Br), Tooder, Gibraltar for orders, Katahdin, Saunders, Barbados, schrs S L Crocker, Presby, Taunton, Ellen Holgate, Golding, Newbern, L A Johnson, Mahlman, Salem, Carrie Melvin, Watts, and W O Irish, Rathbun, Boston, Wm Allen, Rogers, Jersey City
PORTLAND, May 23—Arrived, steamship Dirigo, Johnson, NYork, schr Rena, Bishop, NYork.
Cleared—Schr Olive Elizabeth, NYork.
23d—Arrived, brig L Warren, Harriman, Cardenas, schrs Sinaloa, Steele, Caribarien, Ethan Allen, Blake, Baltimore, Addie Everson, Houghton, Philadelphia.
PROVIDENCE, May 22—Sailed, steamer Whirlwind, Sherman, Philadelphia, brig J W Woodruff, Haskell, do, schrs J B Ellwood, Georgetown, DC, James A Crocker, Currier, Baltimore; Joseph P Cake, Endicott, Philadelphia, Jane C Patterson, Corson, do, George Fales, Little do, Evergreen, Bunce, Elizabethport, Sarah J Smith, Baldwin, Amboy, Wm Thomas, White, NYork, Ann, Smith, do, Lodowick Bill, Elys, do, Angel, Kelly, do, Pearl, Coblleigh, do, Emily, Hayden, NYork.
Sailed—Schr Ida A Jayne, Jayne, NYork
24th—Arrived, schrs Ida Morton, Cottrell, NYork, J M Freeman, Eldridge, do for Pawtucket
Sailed—Schrs Saratoga, Weeks, Elizabethport, Andrew Stewart, Gilbert, Albany
PAWTUCKET, May 22—Sailed, schr Vapor, Johnson, Philadelphia.
24th—Arrived, schr Lizzie Evans, Mahan, Elizabethport
RICHMOND, May 22—Arrived, schrs M Munson, Dayton, and John Lenthall, Martin, NYork
SAN FRANCISCO, May 24—Arrived, ship Commodore, Crosier, NYork; bark Adelia Carlton, Carlton, Manila.
Cleared—Bark Bristolian, Whyte, Bristol, with 20,000 sacks wheat
SAVANNAH, May 21—Arrived, schrs M W Hupper, Gilman, NYork, Lizzie Carr, Gilchrist, Boston
Sailed—Ships Julia (Br), Mounce, Liverpool, Ellen Southard, Alexander, do
25th—Arrived, steamship San Salvador, NYork, brig Forest State NYork.
Cleared—Steamship Virgo, NYork
SALEM, May 21—Sailed, schr American Eagle, Shaw, Philadelphia.
23d—Arrived, schrs Sarah L Stevens, Small, and Wm Jones, Keene, Baltimore, F A Heath, Williams, Philadelphia, Giraffe, Baker, Hoboken, Lucy, Clark, Jersey City, Minnie Cobb, Ingraham, NYork,
23d—Arrived, schr Jessie, Strout, Hoboken
WAREHAM, May 21—Arrived, schr J I Worthington, Terry, Georgetown, DC
WARREN, May 22—Sailed, schr Sarah Fish, Thompson, Alexandria

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63, 16, 52, 40, 44, 34, 10, 59, 70, 49, 5, 19, 67, 7.
KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS 245, MAY 25, 1869
40, 11, 8, 48, 53, 22, 49, 59, 22, 11, 70, 43, 29
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CURRENCY.

LESSONS FROM THE OLD WORLD.

Austrian Currency as Compared with the Currency System of the United States.

Objections to a Metallic Currency as National Money.

Currency History of Austria from the First Issue of State Notes, in 1762, Down to the Present Day—Forced Suspension of Specie Payments—Gradual Resumption—Suggestive Illustrations—Reliable Authorities—Useful Statistics.

VIENNA, May 6, 1869.

Two years ago you laid before the American public the pith and substance of the currency experiences of England; and these contributions of yours to the general stock of knowledge on this rather abstruse and little popularized subject of currency undoubtedly aided in changing the opinion of Congress, so as to make it hostile to the policy of contraction and favorable to that advocated by the HERALD, namely, 'letting well alone." Myself a twenty years' student of currency theories and an observer of currency facts, I have felt it a pleasurable duty to avail myself of the advantages which the position of your Vienna correspondent confers to get up immediately for the journal I am proud to represent, and mediately for my fellow citizens at home, the valuable and little known history of Austrian currency and to throw into relief so much of the same as has a bearing upon the present currency situation of the United States. I came to the subject prepared to find it an instructive one. Now that I have fathomed it to the bottom I can assure the reader that the currency history of Austria, from the first issue of State notes to the present time, is richer and more diversified than that of England since 1797, and that in particular the currency history of Austria since 1848, in its numerous revolutions and counter revolutions, in the multitudinous experiments of which it affords examples, exceeds anything that any modern State has to exhibit in this genre. When I say that in the eighteen years that are included in the term of years 1848–66 there was a forced suspension of specie payments, followed by a partial resumption in the autumn of 1858, and that this partial resumption was followed by a second suspension in the spring of 1859, and that in 1865 and 1866 steps towards a second resumption had been taken so far as that the legal tender paper money had been brought almost up to par with silver, and that this situation had been scarcely reached ere it was completely turned upside down by the war with Prussia in the summer of the same year; that State notes have been issued, called in and cancelled and again reissued during this period of twenty years; that there have been the while two separate breaches and one renewal of the Bank of Austria's charter, I have given merely the baldest possible summary of what is contained in the third section of my treatise.

It is only fair to confess at the outset that I am a confirmed anti-bullionist and entirely share the currency views of General Butler. I have two objections to a metallic currency as a national money (small change always excepted) and to paper money convertible on demand into the same. The first and principal of these objections is that the national currency of a country ought not to be subject to contraction and expansion in obedience to the ebbs of bullion from and the floods of bullion towards its shores; in other words, that a national or domestic currency should not be sensibly affected by the fact of the balances of international trade being "active" or "passive," or "favorable" or "adverse."

My reading has convinced me that every one of the monetary panics which have periodically affected Great Britain since 1833 have been due to the circumstance that her currency and credit system were (and still are) not proof against a drain of bullion; while I am equally persuaded that the immunity from panic (yea, the power of assisting panic stricken England) which the United States has enjoyed (to the astonishment of European and American bullionists) since the conclusion of the war, and especially in 1866, is due to the circumstance that the American people have had a paper currency based on a taxation standard of value, and that gold bullion has been reduced to its proper, i. e., commodity level.

My second objection to a bullion and bullion based system is that it is uneconomical and therefore undemocratic. The positive part of my creed includes the following points:—

First—That it is not only the right but the duty of the State which levies taxation on its citizens to furnish the taxpayer with the means of paying in a particular form of money, called taxation money, and that this taxation money should furnish at least the kernel of the domestic or national currency.

Second—That a banking currency should exist alongside of a government currency, because while a government has a right to issue its notes as the representative of taxation it is not good to let it have the exclusive right to issue a paper currency, such a monopoly in the hands of statesmen being very liable to abuse.

Third—That gold and silver coin should be reserved to form an international currency and a fund for the payment of the national creditors in cases where the contract is to pay in metal.

Fourth—That the slight fluctuations in value which a well regulated amount of State notes is subject to in times of peace and security are a much less evil than the tremendous evils (of which evils rapid and numerous fluctuations in the prices of all property and in the rate of discount are only a small part) to which a bullion system inevitably subjects a nation which adopts it.

Fifth—That the remedy for the fluctuations in the metal value of a purely national or symbolic currency (if greater fixity be demanded) is to be sought rather in the use of (a) either metal contracts or (b) of contracts quitable in paper but graduated on metal prices, which latter form of contracts are in vogue with the Austro-Hungarian railway and telegraph companies; but such remedy is not to be sought in the resumption of a specie currency. But assuming for the sake of argument that a nation ought to return to specie payments after having once got rid of them, then

Sixth—I prefer the plan of those modern bullionists who seek to reach the desired end by the "growing up" and gradual process to the cruel and terribly efficacious plan of contraction of the currency as advocated by the extreme bullionists.

Seventh—On the same assumption I hold with the moderate bullionists in favor of small notes as being preferable to coin, because the former are a cheaper instrument than the latter, and help to educate the people into the true idea that their domestic exchanges can be carried on by paper media, and although neither gold nor silver are in actual circulation. This is another point on which, happily, the bullionists differ from each other.

Such are my principles, and now to return to my theme, which is naturally divided into two sections, namely—*First*, the period from the issue of State notes (1762) to the 1848 revolution, and secondly, the period from March, 1848, to March, 1869.

THE PERIOD FROM THE FIRST ISSUE OF STATE NOTES (1762) TO THE OUTBREAK OF THE 1848 REVOLUTION.

For most European nations the French Revolution or the wars which followed so quickly in its train were the occasions which forced the State to resort to its sovereign power of issuing paper money; but in Austria the first issue of treasury notes, State notes or taxation money dates a generation earlier, and is contemporaneous with the Seven Years' War. It is singular that it was a king of Prussia who forced an ever unwilling Austrian government to issue both its first (1762) and last (1866) editions of State notes. Wishing ill to Austria, Frederick the Great and Wilhelm I. thereby unwittingly did the State they sought to bring to the ground a great service. They helped to reveal to Austrian statesmen and to press into their hands a valuable and hitherto unused resource. The royal patent authorizing the first issue of treasury notes or taxation money was dated June 15, 1762. It tried the experiment on a modest scale, for it limited the issue to 12,000,000 florins in notes, from five florins upward to one hundred ditto. These treasury notes were declared to be receivable in payment of taxes to the amount of one half of the tax liability. They were both convertible into coin at the metropolitan and provincial treasuries, and were also fundable at the rate of five per cent interest. They were not legal tender between citizen and citizen. These notes of 1762 labored from their birth under four defects—namely, three of substance and one of form. Among the friends of taxation money there may be and there are two opinions as to whether it should be declared by the State which issues it to be legal tender between citizen and citizen (your correspondent has expressed his opinion on this point in his introductory section); but there is no difference of opinion upon the point that such notes, when not issued in excess, ought to be received by the State in payment of the whole (not the half) of its tax bill. The second substantial defect was that they were convertible into coin on demand, this being a violation of the first principle of State notes which ought to be representative of taxation only and have no direct connection with or dependence upon international money. The third substantial defect was that they were fundable in an interest bearing stock, which quality diminishes their utility as a circulating medium.

Such were the three defects in point of substance. The defect in point of form was their title. Instead of being termed as such notes are now in Austria—State notes—or as a similar kind of money in Prussia, Saxony and the United States is now called, treasury notes (*kassen billette*), they were erroneously dubbed with the title of bank notes (*banco zettel*).

Nevertheless, with all its faults, the form of this, one of the earliest edition of State notes in the history of modern civilization, has an undeniable historical importance, on which account I subjoin here the formulary of one of them, a formulary which, by the kindness of the West Austrian Minister of Finance, your correspondent has been allowed to copy from the Patent of 1762 as preserved among the archives of the Finance Department:—

FORM OF NOTE.
This is —— florins
A bank note,
which is receivable in all the tax receiving offices of the Hungarian, Bohemian and Austrian hereditary lands in payment of half of the taxes, the other half to be paid in coin; moreover, it is permitted that for such bank notes to the value of 25 florins and upward, but not under, interest bearing bank bonds at five per cent, may be exchanged.
VIENNA, July 1, 1762.

The experiment succeeded beyond the expectation of the imperial royal government. The increase of the circulation gave a much needed impetus to the national industry. The general public preferred the new notes to metal, and such a glow of confidence and optimism took possession of the community that in less than eighteen months after the first issue of State notes the government was able, in consequence of the amount of money offering itself to it, to reduce the interest on the State debt from six to five per cent and shortly afterwards to still reduce it, in the same unobjectionable manner, to four per cent.

1771, AUGUST 1.—By this time no less than 7,000,000 of the 1762 edition of State notes had been printed. The power of converting them into metal remained unused by the public. At the above date, therefore, the government issued a second edition of 12,000,000 florins, but not exactly on the same terms as the first edition. The patent authorizing the second edition corrected the first and third defects in substance of the first patent and declared that the State notes should henceforth be received by the State in payment of the full amount of taxation due by the citizen to the State. The third substantial defect, namely, the right to fund the notes in a five per cent stock, was abolished, and rightly so, for, we repeat, taxation money, when not in excess, should be kept in circulation, and, moreover, should not burden the State with interest. The highest denomination of State note was raised from 100 to 1,000 florins. Already, then, from this date onward we find the State notes endowed with all the attributes possessed by the Prussian and Saxon treasury notes of modern times and like them not endowed with the prerogative of legal tender as between citizen and citizen.

The form of this note of the 1771 edition is simple and all but perfect in its way, and with the exception of the misnomer bank note has never been improved upon since. It runs thus —

This is —— florins.
A bank note,
which is accepted in payment of all taxes as the equivalent of coin in all the tax-receiving offices of the Hungarian, Bohemian and Austrian hereditary lands.
VIENNA, July 1, 1771

This form remained unchanged throughout the whole of the period during which these so called *banco zettel* were issued. The reader will observe that it avoids the grave fault in point of form of the United States Treasury note, which contains on its face an unmeaning promise to pay. It is an elementary axiom of monetary science that taxation notes should be promises to receive, not promises to pay.

1795, JUNE 1.—At this date the notes of the 1762 and 1771 editions were called in and 20,000,000 new were issued in their stead on the 1771 model and conditions.

1788.—In this year, the year preceding the outbreak of the French Revolution, which was to have so powerful an effect upon the increase of paper money in Europe, 10,942,000 florins more of State notes were issued.

1792, APRIL.—In this month the French so called "patriot" government declared war against Francis I., the last emperor of Germany. At this moment, which must be considered epochal in the history of paper money, the exact amount of State notes (taxation money) afloat was 28,729,130 florins.

The French government began their war upon Assignats and continued it upon the same, but the Austrian government, out of opposition to Jacobinical financial policy did not in the first war against the French republic, which ended with the treaty of Campo Formio (1797), notably increase the amount of the taxation money afloat. Indeed, the first idea of Austrian statesmen was to imitate England and Mr. Pitt and carry on the war with a bullion currency. With a view to this end the Austrian government contracted raw bullion loans and called upon the clergy to melt down their gold and silver plate and contribute it to the national fund raised for the war against a sacrilegious and God-defying nation. Accordingly, at the end of 1795, after three years and a half of war, the Treasury notes in circulation only amounted to 35,435,785 florins. The Austrian government, however, made the discovery—at least as early as Pitt made it—that a great war cannot be carried on upon bullion alone.

1796, AUGUST.—The Austrian government called in all the old notes of the various editions, and announced its intention of issuing new ones in exchange therefor. Two new points of great significance distinguished this emission from its predecessors. In the first place, the amount of the issue, which had always on previous occasions been stated in the royal patent or ministerial order relating thereto, omitted this declaration on the present occasion. Secondly, the clause stating that the treasury notes were not to be legal tender between citizen and citizen was also omitted.

1797, APRIL 7.—This significant omission was followed up on this day by an edict declaring the treasury notes to be legal tender between man and man. Thus the Austrian government at length clothed its taxation money with that attribute which was accorded to the United States taxation money by the Legal Tender act of February, 1862, and the Austrian taxation money in 1849 and 1866. At the same time the quality of convertibility into coin was withdrawn from the notes, so that from this time forth until after the peace, the Austrian State notes have all the attributes of taxation money. It is interesting to observe that this suspension of cash payments for the Austrian State followed hard upon the suspension of cash payments by the Bank of England in February 1797. From and after April, 1797, the treasury notes stand at a slight discount as compared with silver, the standard metal. But at the end of 1797, when the amount of treasury notes afloat amounted to 74,228,000 florins, silver was only quoted at 102 a 100 (or 102–100) in the legal tender currency, and at the end of 1798, when the amount afloat had increased to 91,851 936 florins, the premium had fallen to 101 a 109 (101–109).

1799, 1800, 1801 AND 1802.—The currency history of these years proves how much strain and stress this valuable institution of taxation money will bear without breaking down under the test. The peace of Campo Formio was of short duration, and was followed by the second war with the French republic. In the last year of the century (1800) one and two florin notes were issued by the government for the first time. By the end of 1801 the premium on silver had risen to the still tolerable figure of 116 a 100, and the amount of treasury notes in circulation to 262,030,092fl. By the end of 1802, while the amount in circulation had increased to 337,162 339fl., the premium on silver had only reached the still not alarming premium of 120-100. Had First Consul Bonaparte only rested satisfied with the excellent position in which France was left by the peace of Luneville (1801), the history of Austrian taxation money would not have been disfigured with the melancholy and disastrous chapter of events which followed the war, levied by the First Consul against South Germany and Austria. Indeed as Frederick the Great and the French republicans may be deemed, the one to have indirectly brought into being the institution of Austrian treasury notes, and the second to have developed them into a perfect system of taxation money, and to have multiplied to the full extent compatible with a healthy system of currency (a small discount being not incompatible with a state of health), so by parity of reasoning the first Bonaparte, with his insatiable lust for war, must be regarded as the contriver of the ruin of Austrian taxation money, for by his aggressive policy he forced the Austrian government grossly to abuse this valuable resource of government and delicate instrument of exchange. I append at this point a table recapitulating the stages of the expansion of State paper money in Austria down to the end of 1802:—

Year.	Florins.	Percentage of Premium on Silver.
1762	12,000,000	0
1771	17,000,000	0
1785	20,000,000	0
1792	28,729,130	0
1795	35,435,785	0
1796	46,825,925	0
1797	74,228,000	2
1798	91,851,065	1
1799	141,018,640	7
1800	200,948,583	15
1801	262,030,092	16
1802	337,172,339	20

1803-15.—I shall not dwell long on the currency history of these thirteen years. I concede to the bullionist that in the events of these years may be found an example second in pregnancy and point only to that afforded by the rate of the assignats against the abuse by the State of its prerogative of issuing paper money. Such justification for currency abuses as can be afforded by political calamities the Austrian government certainly had. In February, 1811, the State decreed an arrangement with its creditors, including the noteholders—in other words, became bankrupt. Nevertheless, the State notes issued before 1799 were regarded by the State as at par with silver and were exchanged for an equal nominal sum of the *einlosungs scheine*, or new government currency, which was issued in substitution for the old so-called *banco zettel*.

1816.—The peace of Paris was signed on November 20, 1815, and in less than twelve months from that date Austria had assumed specie payments. So far as my investigations entitle or enable me to form an opinion, I do not think that the sufferings of the mass of the population which ensued from this measure have found an echo in the literature of this empire, and that for very good reasons. In the first place, Austria had no political literature at that date, and the Austrians were not allowed by the government to have any. It was considered to be the duty of the subject, who suffered from the measures of the government to suffer in silence. Hence it was impossible *à priori*, that an Austrian Thomas Attwood should arise and give voice and vent to the protests of the middle and working classes against being made subjects of reckless currency experiments and counter revolutions. In the second place, it may be that the comparatively just way in which the Austrian government adjusted the relations between debtor and creditor on the occasion of the resumption really mitigated the effects of the experiment, and made it less prejudicial than it was in Great Britain, where a violent contraction of the currency was accompanied by an addition of thirty or forty per cent to the weight of public and private debts.

Mr. Edward Strache, in his valuable treatise on Austrian currency (Vienna, 1861), has some pertinent remarks on the reasons why the resumption of 1816-18 in Austria was less cruel in its effects than the resumption of 1816-20 in Great Britain was. We quote the relevant passage:—

What happened in Austria after 1815 and 1818 was, it is true, a transition from a paper to a metal standard, but it was no equalizing of the value of the paper money with that of coin. The transition was carried out by means of the reduction of the *nominal value of the then circulating paper money*. It was naturally much easier to redeem in metal a sum of paper money set at two-fifths of its nominal value than to redeem it at two-fifths, as England did. Moreover, there were at that time yet other circumstances which favored the transition from the paper to the metal standard. By the financial catastrophe of 1811 and the twenty years' war the "prosperity of Austria had been shaken to its foundations. The enormous poverty of capital had produced a remarkable cheapness (calculating the prices on the metal standard) and a great depression of the consuming power of the nation. The foreign trade, thanks to the continental blockade and the prohibitive system, had produced a balance of trade in favor of Austria, and those glass and linen fabrics which represented Austria in the markets of the world so worthily were then in full bloom. Moreover, Austria, in consequence of the reduction of the capital and interest of the State debt in 1811, owed only, relatively, small sums to foreigners. On the whole, it had more to draw from foreign ports than the reverse. In a word, the commercial and the general balance of transactions was what is technically termed "in its favor." Add to this that the compensation money paid by France (*43,573,900 florins in amount*) and a series of loans brought at that period a considerable sum of metallic currency into Austria, that the prospect of the rehabilitation of the State debt was an inducement to the foreigner to buy and not to sell his so cheap Austrian stock, and then may we not maintain that in 1818 all the elements for the success of a return to a metal standard were extant?

That transfer into gold of public and private obligation contracted in depreciated paper, as carried out in Britain and as demanded by the bullionists in the United States, that operation which was, in my opinion, justly stigmatized by the late Sir James Graham in his pamphlet on "Corn and Currency" as "a fraud upon every debtor, public and private," was avoided by the absolutist statesmen of Austria, and the Austrian (first and last) total resumption of specie payments has left no such melancholy traces upon the page of history as those left by the British resumption

Nevertheless the general policy pursued by Austrian statesmen at this juncture was such as no advocate of State paper money can approve. Austrian statesmen had before them the experience, in the matter of State notes, of more than half a century. During two-thirds of that period the issue of State notes in moderate quantities had proved to be eminently beneficial to the community and convenient to the State. These State notes, so wisely regulated in their issue, had been able to circulate at par, with a gold and silver standard during the whole time of peace and during several years of war. The latter fifteen years of the said period had likewise afforded an example of the flagrant abuse of the prerogative of the issue of paper money. Now, what was the most reasonable deduction from this long series of experiments? I contend that that deduction was that the State should keep in circulation 50,000,000 or from that to *100,000,000* florins of taxation money and that such a measure would not even have been inconsistent with a metallic standard, as experience had already proved that such a quantity of notes would circulate at par with coin. In making use of this argument as a good one against the bullionist I must guard against the inference that, *per se*, I am in favor of a metallic standard. I advocate the issue of taxation money by the State, whether or not it can be kept at par with coin. On the other hand, the doctrine on which the then Austrian statesmen proceeded was to pass condemnation on and surrender *in toto* the prerogative of the State to issue paper money and to give a character to a body of private capitalists, incorporated as the National Privileged Austrian Banking Company, which charter, granted in 1816 for a term of twenty-five years, conferred upon this company the exclusive privilege of issuing paper money in the ambit of the Austrian empire. These notes were, of course convertible into coin on demand. To the new bank was also entrusted the duty of exchanging, at a two fifths nominal value, the old State notes for the new bank notes, and an interest bearing debt, amounting to 110,000,000 florins, due from the State to the bank was incurred on this account. This debt, be it said *en passant*, was gradually liquidated by a sinking fund, but was only finally got rid of on the 31st of December, 1866. Such was the consequence of converting a non-interest bearing floating debt into an interest bearing funded one—a stroke of finance which seems to have captivated Mr. McCulloch's imagination.

1816-48.—Matters remained on this footing until 1848, the Bank charter having been renewed for a second period of twenty-five years on the expiry of the first term in 1841, the taxpayers the while paying off in bank notes the instalments of capital and interest for the extinction of the debt due to the bank on the account of the exterminated State notes. On the last day of 1847 the State debt to the bank on all accounts was 132,452,354 florins. The smallest denomination of note was five florins.

Having now brought this section to a close, and being desirous of enabling others to follow over the track I have traversed, I mention as my principal authority for this period "Hauer's Beiträge zur Finanz Geschichte Österreichs," Vienna, 1848.

FROM MARCH, 1848, TO MARCH, 1869.—The French Revolution of February, 1848, came to break up this period of currency repose, and threw the citizens and statesmen of this empire upon the open sea of currency experiments, painful indeed to those subjected to them, but instructive to the rest of the world, and to none more so than to the American people at the present juncture. The storm of revolution broke upon Austria in March, 1848, and one of the consequences thereof was that the bank suffered a drain of its bullion, which on the 1st January, 1848, had stood at 70,000,000 florins in round numbers, had fallen on the 1st June of the same year to 20 000,000 florins, and threatened in a few days to fall to zero. Under these circumstances, and very unwillingly, the government, on the 2d June, authorized the suspension of specie payments. At the same time it declared the new inconvertible bank notes to be legal tender between man and man. It at the same time allowed the bank to issue notes of one and two florins denomination and from that day to this, in some form or another, the citizens of Austria have enjoyed the advantage of a small note circulation. The one florin note, so detested by the bullionists, has never since then departed from the land.

Immediately after the issue of the rescript of June 2 the bank notes fell to a slight discount, slight because *the amount of the same was by no means* excessive—a little over 220,000 000 florins. In August, 1848, the premium on silver was the nearly nominal one of 1½ per cent only.

It was the October revolution in Vienna, the revolutionary attitude of Hungary and the difficulties in Italy which at length forced the government to disregard the bank charter and to resume the prerogative inherent in every State—a prerogative which ought never to have been alienated—of issuing State notes, receivable in payment of taxation at the State treasuries. The paper money issue at this juncture must be divided into three categories—namely: first, the West Austrian; second, the Lombardo-Venetian, and third, the Hungarian. The West Austrian category of State notes (first emission) bears date January 1, 1849, and ranges from the denomination of 5 florins upwards to 1,000 florins. The one fault of these State notes, called *cassa-anweisungen*, was that they were interest bearing. The 5 and 10 florin notes, carrying interest at 1 4-5 per cent and the higher denominations at 3 per cent. The Lombardo-Venetian series, dating from April 1, 1849, ranged from 5 lires up to 2,400 lires, the 5 and 10 lire notes being non-interest bearing and *the higher denominations, like the higher cassa anweisungen* in West Austria, bearing interest at the rate of three per cent. The Hungarian series of notes differed from the West Austrian in form and substance. In the first place they were all non-interest bearing, and in the second they were issued at the low denomination of 2 florins. The formulary which I subjoin was printed on one side in German and on the other in Hungarian. It ran as follows:—

—— FLORINS.
A check on the revenues of the Kingdom of Hungary. The chief office for the receipt of taxes in Ofen and all fiscal offices in Hungary will accept the present check instead of coin for —— florins, and every citizen is bound to accept the same as good for the said amount in all payments.
OFEN, March 1, 1849

As even in spite of a futile prohibition against the export of coin, even the metallic small change disappeared, a paper currency of the denomination of a tenth part of a florin was issued by the Austrian government both at Vienna and Ofen in July and August, 1849, respectively. At the same time a rational attempt was made to supply the public with metallic small change by the emission of silver pieces of the tenth part of a silver florin, on which "dimes" a seignorage of *no less than 23 per cent* was levied. Nevertheless, this high seignorage did not prevent the great majority of these pieces from emigrating abroad. They were unable to compete with the paper bits.

In March, 1850, Baron von Krauss, the Finance Minister of the day, convoked in Vienna a number of men supposed to be the wiseacres in currency and banking with a view to obtain their opinion as to the policy which the State ought to pursue on the currency question. The report of this currency commission was handed in on April 26 of the same year, and published in the *Austria*, an official organ, on May 5. The commission, as we shall see, surrendered themselves entirely to rigid bullionist theories. All the more valuable, therefore, is their statement of the amount of the currency on February 26, 1850. The following is their statement of the legal tender paper money on the last named date.—

		Florins.
1	Notes of the privileged banks of Austria	217,034,347
2	Three per cent West Austrian Treasury notes	53,814,463
3	Treasury notes secured on Hungarian revenue	34,519,257
4	Lombardo Venetian treasury notes	16,000,000
5	German-Austrian fractional currency	3,914,000
6	Hungarian fractional currency	1,995,000
	Total	357,302,054

From this it is clear to every one not wedded to bullionism—first, that, estimating the then population of the empire at 35,000,000, the amount of currency was by no means excessive, a contention which is confirmed by the fact that the premium on silver, on the day to which the statement relates, was only 14¾; secondly, that the State, by the issue of about 100,000,000 florins of treasury notes and fractional currency, had made an extremely moderate and prudent use of its prerogative, notwithstanding that in 1848 and 1849 the government had more than once been on the point of political ruin.

In spite of this moderation, the commission of wiseacres made the following recommendations:—

1. To fund the State notes of all kinds issued since January 1, 1849, in a five or six per cent interest bearing stock, to which the wise men jauntily added that the increased burden of interest falling upon the State from the proposed stock was a mere "bagatelle" when compared with the resources of the State
2. To issue a new edition of non-legal tender treasury notes to be called *reichs-hatz scheine*, which were, however, to be of no lower denomination than 100 florins and to bear interest.
3. That the State take over from the bank the notes under ten florins.
4. That the State at once call in the paper fractional currency and replace it with metal currency.
5. That the legal tender attribute be withdrawn from the bank notes as well as from the proposed *reichs hatz scheine*.
6. That with a view to enable the bank to resume specie payments the State do pay its debt to the bank, and to that end a national loan of 150,000,000 florins, at six per cent, be contracted. So much of this loan as should not be taken up voluntarily the commission of the bullionists recommended should be raised by means of a forced loan, bearing, by way of punishment, only five per cent!
7. That after resumption of specie payments by the bank, for which, however, no definite time was fixed, the notes under ten florins were to be entirely withdrawn from circulation by the State.
8. That until that time the small notes be made convertible into metal at the State treasuries.
9. That after resumption by the bank it should issue no notes smaller than ten florins.
10. In the meantime gold and silver contracts were to be legalized.

Such was the programme of the bullionist and bank monopolist commission, and to that portion of it which proposed to substitute metallic small change for paper bits representing the tenth parts of a florin, also to that which recommended the State to pay off its debt to the privileged Austrian banking corporation, the anti-bullionist would not merely not object, but would heartily commend. Moreover, as a lover of liberty of contract he could have no valid objection to metal contracts, gold and silver being, under his system, degraded, and properly degraded, to the level of all other commodities. But his approval of the recommendations of this report must stop here.

The Finance Minister, himself wedded to bullionism, took this report of April, 1850, as his leading-string, and would doubtless have been glad to carry out its recommendations concerning resumption, the restoration of the bank charter in its integrity and the extermination of the small notes. But great social facts are not always under the control of fanatical theorists, and these facts kicked hard against the bullionist policy. On the 1st January, 1851, the State issued in place of the *cassa-anweisungen* on both sides of the Leitha, a new edition of notes of 100, 500 and 1,000 florins, bearing three per cent interest and of 50, 10, 5, 2 and 1 florin, without interest. In this respect and in conferring upon them the attribute of legal tender the government were not so bullionist as the commission. But the cloven foot of bullionism appeared in the delusive and never performed promise of conversion into silver contained in the formulary of these new notes, called *reichsschatz scheine*, or Imperial Exchequer bills. Here is the formulary:—

FLORINS.
Imperial Exchequer Bill.
The Imperial Treasury and all fiscal officers will accept the present exchequer bill on the occasion of all payments as good for —— florins, instead of coin. The exchequer bill will be changed for *silver coin* at the Imperial Treasury. Special ordinances will appoint the mode and time of this conversion.
VIENNA, Jan. 1, 1851.

Our comment on the concluding clauses of this formulary is that the government never found itself in a position to convert its notes into coin, and therefore that the promised "special ordinances" never saw the light. The trouble with Prussia at the end of 1850, and the expenses incurred by Austria during the Crimean war (1854–5), disabled the government from amassing a large metallic fund, or enabling the bank to do so, by gathering accounts with it *with a view to the restoration of specie payments*.

On February 23, 1854, an important step was taken towards the restoration of the bank's monopoly of issue and the resumption of specie payments. The State transferred to the privileged Austrian bank all the treasury notes (exchequer bills) in circulation, amounting at that time to about 150,030,000 florins—a by no means excessive, aye, a very moderate amount. These State notes were to be retired and replaced by bank notes. It was at the same time ordained that after the 1st of November, 1853, no State paper could be used in payments or be changed by the bank; but, in point of fact, the bank exchanged all the State notes it ever did exchange (145,2.0 000 florins in amount) within a twelvemonth from the date of the ordinance, and February, 1855, must be assigned as the date when the issues of State paper money called forth by the events of 1848 and 1849 ceased to exist. As part of this plan the State agreed to pay the bank at least 10,000,000 florins a year in silver, with a view to enable the bank to amass a metal fund preparatory to the resumption of specie payments. At the time when the State notes were ceded to the bank the premium on silver stood at twenty-nine.

Still the bullionists' eyesore, an inconvertible paper currency, remained. The State had surrendered its prerogative; the State notes were doomed; but the bank notes were still inconvertible. It was Baron von Brück, who, by a bold *coup*, determined to force a resumption of *specie payments*. This bold *coup* was to contract a new so called "national" loan, as security for the repayment of which the State was to pledge, with power of sale, its domains, and of which the proceeds were to be paid to the bank, with a view to reduce the debt owing to it by the State, which then amounted to 283,000,000 of florins, to the normal amount of 80,000,000 of florins. This, of course, with the ultimate aim of enabling the bank to resume. This loan was offered in October, 1855, and Baron von Bruck then announced that by the month of August, 1858, the bank would be in a position to resume specie payments.

A reference to appendix No. 1 relating to the bank note circulation will show that the government and bank authorities, although they did [illegible] the State and bank notes to expand with [illegible] expansion which Austrian trade, manufactures, [illegible] public works assumed in 1850–8, yet did not pursue any cruel policy of absolute contraction such as the extreme bullionists are always the advocates of. In February, 1850, as we have seen, the total bank and State note currency, exclusive of the fractional currency, which was never retired, amounted to about 351,000,000 florins. In 1851–2–3, the bank note circulation fell in consequence of repayments of the State debt to the banks; but the vacuum was filled, but not more than filled, by a corresponding expansion of the State note currency. On December 31, 1854, when the State notes were already included in the bank's monthly statements, the bank notes amounted to 3[illegible],491,000 florins; on December 31, 1855, to 377,800,275 florins, on December 31, 1856, to 380,191,085 florins; on December 31, 1857, to 383,480 788 florins, and on December 31, 1858, to 370,180,789 florins.

We have seen that in October, 1855, Baron von Brück has indicated August, 1858, as the period when specie payments should be resumed. By an international treaty Austria, in the most solemn manner, bound herself to resume specie payments at latest by the close of that year. By the monetary treaty with the Zollverein of January, 1857, Austria bound herself in a mutual contract with the States of the Zollverein not only not to issue any more inconvertible paper money but to withdraw it all before the 1st of January, 1859.

An inspection of Appendix No. 2, under the appropriate years, will show that since the fifth month of 1855, at which period the premium on silver stood at twenty-eight, the difference between the value of inconvertible paper and metal kept steadily diminishing, so that by the 1st of April, 1856, the premium stood at the low figure of two and a half, and from that time forth until its disappearance never for a day rose higher than nine. The table for 1858 shows that the last quotation of a premium on silver at this epoch happened on September 29, 1858, on which day it stood at the merely nominal rate of only one-half per cent. Add to this the relative contraction of the currency caused by a refusal of the bank to extend its issues according as the demand for currency required, and we have the conditions from which a great disturbance of values, i. e., a fall in the prices of all commodities except the precious metals, might, without more, be deduced by any one at all conversant with monetary science. Such a fall in prices did take place in 1858, and in the autumn of that year the bank made a partial return to specie payments by declaring its readiness to convert on demand its notes of the denomination of ten florins and upwards. The return was partial in that the large number of one and five florin notes were still not convertible. The bank was unable to resume in regard to the small notes because there was no silver coin in circulation or even minted to take their places.

Now, according to the bullionist theory, 1858 ought to have been a flourishing year for Austrian industry, while, according to the anti-bullionist theory, it ought to have been the very reverse of that. Now what were the facts? Let Mr. Strache, in his pamphlet on "The Currency in Austria," quoted in the first section of this article, depose to the same, and the deposition is all the more valuable as it comes from a bullionist. Mr. Strache wrote his little work in 1861, and therein said upon this point:—

By all those who have an interest in Austrian manufactures the distress which befell our manufacturing interest in the year 1858 is still too keenly remembered to make it necessary to paint the picture in its details.

According to the bullionist theory the Austrian manufacturing interest ought to have suffered greatly between 1849 and 1856, when the bullionist's bugbear—a depreciated paper currency—was in circulation. But did they in point of fact? Let us hear the same bullionist authority on this point:—

However agreeable to our manufacturers the recollection of the years 1849 to 1856 may be, they would gladly resign all prospect of a renewal of those good times, if they are only to be obtained by means of crises such as those our manufacturers underwent in 1857 and 1858.

Indeed the sufferings of the manufacturing districts were so great that the government found itself morally compelled to appoint a commission to inquire into the causes of the industrial distress. Commissioners of inquiry seem to be the inevitable accompaniments of the application of bullionist theories. Yet in this case that application was a comparatively mild one.

Partial as the resumption of 1858 was, and far from extreme as the measures were by which it was carried out, it brought down upon Austria, as we have said, the visitation of an industrial crisis. On the other hand, it is admitted that the years from 1849 to 1856, when inconvertible and depreciated paper currency was afloat, were extraordinarily good times for employers and employed.

Finally, in 1858, the State having in this year adopted the decimal system, issued some new silver five, ten and twenty kreutzer pieces, with a view to the withdrawal of the paper fractional currency. These new coins were in harmony with the stipulations of the Monetary International treaty of 1857, mentioned above, and therefore of standard value. The consequences resulting from their high standard of value made themselves apparent in the following year, 1859. How long the industrial stagnation of 1858 would have lasted had no new currency revolution supervened no one is in a position to determine. Mr. Strache admits that at the end of 1858 the culminating point of this stagnation had not yet been reached, that a better time was yet awaiting both employers and employés, had not a historical event of magnitude arrived to change the situation, to hit bullionism a body blow, and to relieve the industrial stagnation.

That political event was the New Year's Day salutation of the Emperor Napoleon to the Austrian Ambassador (1859), and this declaration, epochal as it is in the history of Austrian currency, happened by a strange irony of fate on the very day on which the International Money treaty of 1857 was to come into full operation. Hereupon the stone which the bullionist Sisyphus had been toilsomely, and with suffering, rolling up the hill began rapidly to descend towards the plain again. Silver immediately began again to command a premium, although the official list of quotations on the Vienna Bourse make no mention of this premium until May 3, 1859, when the premium was quoted at 35. A glance at Appendix No. I, anno 1859, will show the influence which the war in Lombardy had upon the bank notes and the bank bullion, respectively. Five days previously to this, namely on April 29, the Bank received authority from the Finance Minister to suspend specie payments in regard to its notes of ten florins and upwards. With reference to the small notes cash payments had never been restored. The new twenty, ten and five kreutzer pieces of standard silver soon disappeared from circulation, were either melted down or exported and have never appeared since. During my fifteen months' residence in Austria I have caught a sight of only four and three of them I have preserved as so many monuments of the folly of bullionist theories. In 1860, notwithstanding the continued issue in 1859 of the metallic small change, there was such a dearth of it that the State was compelled to hasten back to the humiliating expedient of issuing a paper fractional currency, although no State notes were issued on this occasion. At the end of the year 1859 the premium on silver, as compared with the inconvertible bank notes, amounted to twenty-four per cent. A glance at Appendix I. will show that the war of 1859 caused a considerable, and, to the industrial classes, a welcome addition to the currency. The bank notes in circulation, which at the end of 1858 had amounted to 370,500,000 florins in round numbers, had increased by the last day of 1859 to 466,750,000 florins in round numbers.

In 1861 we came to the era of the Schmerling and sham constitutional Ministry. Herr von Plener becomes Minister of Finance and Herr von Plener was then as fanatical a bullionist as Mr. McCulloch has shown himself to be. Indeed, it seems to have been considered by the Schmerling Cabinet as one of their first duties to restore specie payments and introduce a metallic currency instead of the small notes. The means by which this end was sought to be brought about was the highly effective, but also ruthlessly cruel one of contraction. This policy was forced on the bank directors by the Finance Minister. The bank notes, which at the end of 1861 had amounted to 468,874,423 florins, were contracted in the teeth of the increasing wants of the population to 398,655,626 florins, at the end of 1863, to 347,893,628 florins, at the end of 1864 and reached their minimum of 326,000,000 florins in March, 1866. Now if the reader will turn to the silver premium appendix, he will see how rapidly the premium sank under the procrustean remedies of Herr von Plener. The premium on silver, which on January 2, 1861, had amounted to 39½, was pressed down by January 2, 1863, to 12½, and by July 15 of the same year to 6¼. Then the Schleswig-Holstein war stopped the process of contraction for a little, and the premium recovered somewhat; but in 1865, the last year of the Schleswig Ministry contraction began again, and the premium was brought down to 6 by December 15 of that year. By March 1, 1866, when the bank note circulation was at its lowest the premium had been down to 1 6-10. But in the following month the dear-bought triumphs of the bullionist Sisyphus came to a stop and the stone began to *roll down* the hill again. But before I enter upon this last and important section of my essay I must refer, first, to the renewal of the bank charter and, secondly, to the effects of this contraction policy upon the well being of the population.

The terms of the second renewal of the Bank charter were debated in the Reichsrath in the autumn of 1862, and the new act dates from January 3, 1863. It conceded the privilege of monopoly of issue until December 31, 1876. It stipulated that cash payments were to be resumed by the bank on or before the end of 1867 thus giving five years' "law" to the directors. In reference to the regulation of the note circulation it allowed notes to the amount of 200,000,000 of florins to be issued without having a stock of bullion to meet them; but for every note issued above that amount the bullion must be there to meet it. It further stipulated that the one and five florin notes were to be withdrawn from circulation by the end of 1866. Lastly the bank notes were made legal tenders.

The effects of the contraction policy of 1863 and 1865 and the first quarter of 1866 were fearful. People in the provinces were reduced to a state of barter. The construction of railroads in Austria was for a time brought to a standstill by it. The revenue declined. Recall to the living generation the memory of this period of suffering, and, though they know nothing of the science of money, they never speak of the time of the great dearth of currency without a shudder. So loud became the complaints of the people that the government, in 1864, halted in its policy, but began it again hotly in 1865, being determined to restore specie payments at all hazards, and that long before the expiry of 1867, the maximum term, as set by the Bank Charter act of 1863. At last even some of the political economists themselves began to open their eyes to the truth, and in October, 1865, Professor Lorenz Stein, the first economical publicist in Austria, wrote in the official economical journal (the *Austria*, to wit), of which journal he was then the editor, two elaborate articles against the ruinous policy which the government were forcing upon the bank, and boldly laid down the doctrine that the industrial life of the empire demanded a supply of bank notes to the amount of not less than 500,000,000 florins. For this act of imprudence the government dismissed him from the editorship of the *Austria*.

1866.—This was another epochal year in the history of Austrian currency. In the early part of this essay we saw that it was Frederick the Great who first forced the Austrian State to make use of its sovereign right of issuing treasury notes or taxation money. Again, it is a king of Prussia and a pushing, unscrupulous Prussian minister who compels the Austrian State to resort for a third time to the use of the aforesaid prerogative. *During this year* the constitution of 1861 had remained suspended, and a Ministry of noblemen, largely of Slavic blood or sympathies, and therefore little under the influence of bullionist theories and Jewish money dealers, were in favor. As the probability of a war with *Prussia began to wax* into certainty (middle of April) rumors began to obtain currency that the government, in spite of the terms of the Bank Charter act of 1863, would soon issue State notes. Accordingly, on May 5, a rescript changing the five and one florin notes of the privileged Austrian Bank into *State or taxation notes* was issued by the Belcredi-Goluchowski-Mensdorff Ministry. These notes, amounting to 112,500,000 florins in round numbers and the bank's sum of notes which on April 25, 1866, amounted to 350,000,000 florins, had fallen by May 9 to 255,000,000 florins. The premium on silver which in March had been 1 6-10, had risen by May 1 to 9¾, then jumped up by the 15th of the same month to 29¼, and reached its maximum of 39 on June 15 (see Appendix 2). On July 11 the Bank Charter act was formally suspended and the State began to issue one, five and fifty florin notes of its own, partly in substitution for the bank notes taken over and partly in competition with the bank note circulation. To the bank was left the exclusive privilege of issuing 10, 100 and 1,000 florin notes, and those only, and the State further engaged not to issue more than 300,000,000 of florins of taxation notes. The bank, on the other hand, after the government had paid back to it the war loan of 80,000,000 florins, was held to its engagement not to issue more notes than came within the figure of 200,000,000 florins plus the amount of bullion in its coffers. The formulary of the State notes issued in 1866 is *unimpeachable in form and substance*. The notes are avowedly taxation money, and the mistake of 1849, *i. e.*, the making these notes interest-bearing, has not been repeated. Premising that all the State notes now in circulation bear the date and follow the formulary of July 7, 1866, I subjoin the last of the formularies with which I shall test your endurance:—

ONE FLORIN
This State note is accepted and paid out by all the State treasuries and offices on the occasion of all payments not by law expressly payable in coin for one florin of Austrian currency.
For the Imperial Royal Central Treasury, A. B.
VIENNA, *July 7*, 1866.

1869.—The aforementioned arrangement between the State and bank as to the respective limits of their note issue is the basis of the existing currency system of Austria and Hungary. The State has gone to the full length of the tether it meted out for itself, but not beyond it. On the 1st of March, 1869, the date of the latest published monthly account at the time of writing, the State notes in circulation amounted exactly to 300,014,011 florins, and barring a few hundred thousands, more or less, this may be regarded as a fixed sum. In consequence of the drawing in of the paper ten kreutzer bits, which is now taking place, the Finance Department claims to have the power of issuing State notes to an amount equal to the sum retired. This would allow at the present moment a margin of about 4,500,000 florins above the 300,000,000 florins to *the Finance Department*. This margin, as will be seen below, is scarcely yet impinged upon.

The bank circulation falls and rises with the demands of its discount and loan business, but keeps between 250,000,000 and 300,000,000 florins. On the date of the last published weekly account its circulation amounted to exactly 284,337,450 *florins*. I will now endeavor to give an estimate of the currency, excluding the copper coins, in the Austro-Hungarian empire as it stood on March 1 of the present year:—

		Florins.
State notes of 1, 5 and 50 florins.		300,000,000
Bank notes of 10, 100 and 1,000		284,400,000
Fractional Currency—		
1. Paper 10 kreutzer pieces	7,500,000	
2. Dimes of silver alloy, 1849 date	4,500,000	
3. 1868 and 1869, silver alloy, 20 and 10 kreutzer pieces, West Austrian issue	10,000,000	
4. 1868 and 1869, silver alloy, 20 and 10 kreutzer pieces, Hungarian issue	5,000,000	
		27,000,000
Total		611,400,000

[No deduction is or ought to be made for a bank reserve of State notes, inasmuch as the bank notes are not convertible, as the American national bank notes are, into State notes.]

—In round numbers 610,000,000 florins for a population of 35,000,000, which gives just 17 3-7 inconvertible paper florins per capita. Reducing these 17 3-7 paper florins to silver ones, reckoning silver at 20 premium, we deduce that there is afloat, among the people of this empire the equivalent of 14½ silver florins of the international and treaty standard; in other words, the equivalent of 34 francs, per head. No one but an ultra bullionist will contend that this amount is excessive. Nor will any one but a supporter of the moneyed power contend that the Austro-Hungarian government is abusing its power of issuing taxation money. Its 300,000,000 florins limit within which it restrains itself has been as judiciously chosen as it has been scrupulously observed, for the joint annual revenues of West Austria and Hungary amount to about 420,000,000 florins, and an amount of taxation money falling about 30 per cent short of the annual amount of the taxation levied by the State on the inhabitants is not justly open to the reproach of being excessive. While the State notes represent the fixed element of the currency, the variable part of the circulation is administered by the directors of the Bank of Austria.

A part of General Butler's plan consists in substituting for the paper fractional currency now in circulation in the United States a dime, consisting of half silver and half copper, or some cheap metal. The experience of Austria during the last twenty-one years entirely confirms the wisdom of General Butler's recommendation. Nobody likes the paper bits, but the attempt of the bullionists made in 1858 and 1859 to drive them away by silver dimes of standard fineness signally failed. *On the other hand*, the six kreutzer pieces struck in 1849, and on which a seignorage of twenty-three per cent was levied, have never, even at the worst of times, been entirely superseded by paper, and last year suddenly came back to us from South Germany in great plenty and the worse for wear. In such plenty came they back as to enable the government to commence the retirement of the paper bits. However, as these 1849 coins were struck nine years before the decimal system was introduced into Austria, the government are now issuing some new dimes and double dimes of 1868 and 1869 date, alloyed to the extent recommended by General Butler, and these pieces are not liable to be exported and are helping the 1849 coins to replace the gradually retired paper. After the paper bits are withdrawn the coins of 1849 will in their turn doubtless be retired in favor of the 1868 impression.

CONCLUSION.

Austrian and Hungarian statesmen have agreed to "let well alone" in the currency situation. This community is either, as the moderate bullionist would say, "growing up to specie payments" or, as the anti-bullionist would fain hope, growing out of all desire to return to them. *Since the reconciliation* with Hungary there is no part of the civilized world which has made greater strides in material progress than this empire. While in Great Britain, France, and Germany stagnation of trade is the order of the day, here everything is instinct with life and progress. Capital is plentiful and confident. Its optimising disposition is never "sicklied o'er by the pale cast" of a currency panic, nor do "enterprises of great pith and moment, lose the name of action" as the result of a high pressure rate of discount.

The Bourses of Vienna and Pesth are in good, aye, in madcap humor. The Turkish Minister of Public Works, desiring to have his network of railroads constructed, wends his way not to Paris nor to London, but to Vienna, because in the former cities capitalists are timid and discouraged, while in Vienna they are courageous and sanguine. It follows that when capital is courageous and in full employment labor is in great demand and well remunerated (as the world goes). When the working classes are in full work the consumption of the community increases rapidly, and such is indeed the fact in this instance. Such are the fruits of a two and a half years' trial of the present system.

The only plausible objection that is made to a currency which is representative of taxation and based on the credit of the nation is that it is liable to greater fluctuations of value than gold and silver coins. On this point also Austro-Hungarian practice may be consulted with advantage. The railroad and telegraph companies fix their prices on a silver or international money scale and then adapt those prices to the legal tender or national money by adding to the silver prices the current premium. The premium charged is fixed once a month, and the reader of Austrian or Hungarian journals will on the first of every month see various advertisements of something like the following tenor:—

The premium addition (*agio-zuschlag*) on the Kaiserin Elisabette Western Railroad for the month of *February*, 1869, will be 20 per cent.

Thus, while the silver or international prices remain *unchanged, the paper or national prices* are adjusted to a metallic standard once a month, and in this way the advantage of the greater fixity which in normal times a metallic system has is enjoyed hand in hand with all the advantages which a cheap, plentiful and stable inconvertible paper currency affords. I respectfully recommend the practice of the Austrian railroad and telegraph companies to the consideration of all those who are really incommoded by the fluctuations of inconvertible paper money, though at the same time I contend that this outcry is in the main a factitious one, gotten up by the bullionists to throw dust in the eyes of the people, in order that under its cover they may be permitted to contract at pleasure.

With the expression of a hope that the Forty-first Congress will open its mind to light on this subject from all quarters, and especially will seek to glean wisdom from the accumulated experience of the Old World, I now subjoin the two appendices to which I have often referred in the course of the communication:—

APPENDIX I.

THE NOTE CIRCULATION OF THE PRIVILEGED BANK OF AUSTRIA FROM DECEMBER 31, 1847, TO DECEMBER 31, 1868.

	Bank Note Circulation. Florins.	Stock of Bullion or Bullion Bills. Florins.
December 31, 1847	219,000,000	70,609,000
December 31, 1848	222,975,504	31,156,583
December 31, 1849	253,477,653	39,084,823
December 31, 1850	255,367,231	32,303,124
December 31, 1851*	215,636,519	42,827,856
December 31, 1852*	194,043,256	43,247,365
December 31, 1853*	188,309,217	44,881,234
December 31, 1854†	383,491,000	48,207,082
December 31, 1855	377,800,275	49,410,555
December 31, 1856	380,181,085	‡98,219,908
December 31, 1857	383,480,738	‡111,647,365
December 31, 1858	370,482,769	‡114,504,853
December 31, 1859	466,758,923	135,804,932
December 31, 1860	474,861,562	123,391,366
December 31, 1861	468,874,423	136,348,162
December 31, 1862	426,877,276	104,071,147
December 31, 1863	396,655,626	110,709,533
December 31, 1864	347,893,623	121,155,980
December 31, 1865	351,100,753	112,101,239
December 31, 1866	§283,938,480	104,008,592
December 31, 1867	247,000,000	107,537,504
December 31, 1868	276,135 160	108,642,873

* The contraction during these three years was consequent on the repayment by the State of its new debt to the bank, but the contraction of the bank notes was met by an equivalent expansion of the State note circulation.
† Expansion of bank notes in consequence of the bank's having assumed the State notes, as stated in the body of this essay.
‡ Great increase of bullion these three years by way of preparation for resumption of specie payments.
§ Diminution in consequence of the State's having assumed the small notes of the bank, as stated in the essay.

I subjoin some of the monthly statements of circulation in 1866:—

	Florins.		Florins.
January 31	341,194,076	July 31	361,770,471
March 31	325,937,972	September 30	315,616,153
April 30	337,923,886	November 30	299,353,818
May 31	267,822,565	December 31	283,993,480

APPENDIX II.

EXHIBITING THE MAIN FLUCTUATIONS OF THE PREMIUM ON SILVER FROM MARCH 23, 1849, TO MARCH 15, 1869.

Month.	Premium.	Month.	Premium.
1849.			
March 23	12	August 22	17
April 18	11	September 7	9½
May 8	15½	September 22	5½
May 19	17	October 12	7
May 29	20	November 12	7
June 8	21	November 18	9½
July 1	16	December 18	12½
August 13	19½		
1850.			
January 14	11	November 5*	20
February 8	12	November 8*	24
March 14	15	November 13*	25½
April 8	17	November 21*	29
May 17	19½	November 25*	40
June 28	18½	November 28*	63
July 12	17½	December 7	29
August 3	16	December 10	26
September 11	16½	December 31	31
October 19	19½		

* Rise caused by imminence of war with Prussia.

Month.	Premium.	Month.	Premium.
1851.			
January 23	31	July 16	17
February 15	20	July 30	19
March 18	30½	August 20	19
March 31	32	September 5	21
April 12	32	October 9	20½
May 23	28	November 7	25½
June 25	25	December 1	24½
July 11	20	December 31	19
1852.			
January 8	21	June 20	18
January 13	25	July 21	19
February 3	24	August 31	17½
February 13	23½	September 15	16½
March 3	23½	October 7	15½
March 23	24½	November 27	16
April 28	23	December 10	14½
May 7	23	December 20	12½
June 4	21	December 31	9½
1853.			
January 15	8	August 23	6½
February 4	10	September 9	8
March 3	9	October 8	11*
April 20	9	October 28	13½
May 2[illegible]	8	November 22	16½
June 10	9	December 29	15½
July 30	9		

* The influence of the Russo Turkish war begins to make itself felt at this point. It increases through 1854 and declines at the end of 1855.

Month.	Premium.	Month.	Premium.
1854.			
January 12	22½	July 10	28½
February 2	25½	August 7	26
March 11	30	September 6	19
April 3	33½	October 31	24
May 16	36	November 23	29½
June 13	32	December 30	27½
1855.			
January 11	28	August 17	17
February 8	27	September 1	20
March 7	20	September 18	11½
April 16	20½	October 31	15
May 23	23	November 30	12
June 14	24	December 15	11
July 13	23½	December 31	9½
1856.			
January 15	13½	May 15	8
January 31	8	June 15	3½
February 2	7	July 15	2½
February 29	3½	August 15	4
March 15	4½	September 15	4
March 31	2½	October 15	8
April 15	2½	November 15	8
April 30	4	December 12	6½
1857.			
January 15	5½	August 15	5
February 15	4½	September 15	5½
March 15	4	October 15	5½
April 15	4½	November 15	8
May 15	5½	December 15	9
June 15	5½	December 31	6
July 15	4½		
1858.			
January 15	6½	August 15	4½
February 15	6½	September 15	4½
March 15	5½	September 24	2
April 15	5½	September 30	1½
May 15	5½	October 8	½
June 15	4½	October 29	½
July 15	4½		

After October 29, quotations of premium did not

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appear in the Bourse list of quotations, as par had been restored to the bank notes.

1859.

No quotations of premium till

May 3	35	July 13	16
May 9	46	July 30	16¾
May 20	40	August 16	16
June 7	42	September 7	16
June 17	42	September 30	19¾
June 30	39	October 15	20
July 6	40	October 31	24
July 9	30	November 16	23¾
July 12	20½	December 15*	24

* Greater detail has been observed at this point in order to exhibit the effects of the Lombard campaign on the premium.

1860.

January 15	28½	August 14	29¾
February 16	30	September 15	33¾
March 15	32	October 15	32¾
April 16	32¼	November 15	34¾
May 15	32	December 15	41
June 15	28	December 28	44
July 15	26		

1861.

January 15	49¾	September 16	36
February 1	52½	October 1*	34¼
April 15	50	December 16	40½
June 15	38		

* The lowest point reached during 1861.

1862.

January 2	39½	August 1	23¾
April 1	35	December 1	21 2-5
July 1	25	December 15*	17¼

* The lowest point reached in this year.

1863.

January 2	12¾	November 2	13
March 2	14¾	November 16	18¾
April 15	10¾	December 11	21¾
July 15*	9¾	December 15	17¾
August 15†	11		

* The lowest point reached during the year.
† The highest ditto.

1864.

January 2	18	August 1	13¾
February 1	13	October 15	10¾
April 1	16¾	December 15	10¼

1865.

January 2	15	August 1	7¼
February 1	13	September 1	7
March 1	11¾	October 1	7
April 1	8¾	November 1	7
May 1	6¾	December 1	6¾
June 1	7	December 15	6
July 1	6¾		

1866.

January 2	4¾	May 15	29¾
March 1	1 6-10	June 15	39*
March 15	1 6-10	July 16	28
April 3	5	December 15	29
May 1	9¾		

* The highest point reached during this year of war.

1867.

January 2	29¾	July 1	22¾
January 15	31	July 15	23¾
February 1	29	August 1	24¾
February 15	26	August 16	22¾
March 1	26¾	September 2	21¾
March 15	26¾	September 16	21¾
April 1	20¾	October 1	22¾
April 15	29¾	October 15	22
May 1	30	November 2	22
May 15	25	November 16	21¾
June 1	22¾	December 2	18¾
June 15	22	December 16	19¾

1868.

January 2	19¾	July 15	11¾
January 15	18¾	August 1	11¾
February 1	17¾	August 17	12
February 15	15¾	September 1	12¾
March 2	14¾	September 16	13
March 16	14¾	October 1	13¾
April 1	13	October 15	13¾
April 15	15	November 1	13¾
May 1	15	November 15	15
May 15	14¾	December 1	17
June 2	14¾	December 16	19
June 15	13¾	December 31	17¾
July 1	12¾		

1869.

January 15	17¾	March 1	21
February 1	19	March 15	21¾
February 15	19¾		

DETECTIVE POLICE—REFORMATION REQUIRED.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

If there is any portion of the police force more than another requiring reformation it is the detective department at headquarters, in Mulberry street. The very loose manner in which it has been managed for so many years past under the present guidance has given to it a kind of pre-empive right to do business on its own account, without reference to the public welfare. As it now stands each one seems to be working on his own account and responsible to no one. For a long time past the public have looked upon this branch of the police service as a mere money-making concern, dollars being the only real motive power to stimulate its members to action, and in many cases, unless the owner offered one-half of the lost property, but little notice was taken of the affair, other than to make one more stereotyped record in the loss book. During the past few years the bond robberies have been a mine for this detective concern, as they were the only branch of the department considered by the Superintendent worthy of the trust, and large sums of money have been made by what is termed in police parlance "working up the case." But no arrest. An arrest in their judgment would have spoiled the job.

The detective police in Paris and London are considered to be the most important and effective branch in the service, and are composed of the picked men of the department for their aptness and acknowledged intelligence for such duty, and they are governed by a very competent head. Such ought to be the condition of our detective department, instead of which there is no head or ability to direct it. Mr. Kennedy is a very fair executive officer, but a very poor policeman. He don't seem to understand how to manage intricate police matters and displays very inferior detective ability, if we can form an opinion by referring back to the Rogers murder and many others of a similar character. Mr. Kennedy seems to lose sight of the importance of bringing criminals to justice in his eagerness to catch some poor lager beer vendor selling a glass of beer a few minutes after the allotted time assigned to him by the Excise law. Hence the detectives have been left to govern themselves. In many instances it is well known that outside parties, who may be designated "stool-pigeons," were in communication with the detectives, negotiating for the restoration of a portion of the stolen property, conditionally, however, that no arrest be made. Of course the loser was willing to take what he could get, and so consented to take one half or one third, understanding that if he did not consent he would lose all. That this has been done and is probably going on up to the present time no one at all conversant with detective business as managed at headquarters will attempt to deny.

The detective "ring" must be done away with. As the matter now stands those composing the "ring" obtain all the fat jobs, such as the bond robberies, bank defaulters, and all jobs that pay well; those outside the "ring" are detailed to work up jobs of an inferior grade and less profitable. This ring system is bad, and of course creates a jealousy, and prevents others in the force from imparting valuable information, and the public suffer by the concealment. We must have the detectives governed by one who will deal with them impartially, and also thoroughly understands police matters. The detectives must be given to understand that all bargains and compromises with thieves must end. Arrests must be made and criminals brought to justice, and those who cannot comply with these instructions must either resign or be sent back to patrol duty. When this is done we may expect to hear a better account of the workings of the detective department.

We recommend these suggestions to the consideration of the Board of Police Commissioners.

GENERAL GRANT CALLED A "CONSPICUOUS FAILURE."

[From the Columbus (Ohio) Statesman—democratic—May 24.]

A CONSPICUOUS FAILURE.

Seldom has there been in any important elective office so conspicuous a failure as that of General Grant as the Chief Executive of the United States. Before his election he went up like a rocket; since his inauguration he has come down like a stick. There is a growing dissatisfaction with his administration in the republican ranks, which finds expression on all sides. The disappointment is keen and bitter. Some try to console their party friends with telling them that they expected too much from Ulysses. But it is retorted that even reasonable expectations are not met; that the promises he made of independence in his office and of opposing an effectual barrier to party and personal favoritism and corruption have not been kept, and that beyond the appointment of his own and his wife's relatives, of personal friends and those who made him rich gifts, and of negroes and fierce radicals to fat offices, he has done nothing, absolutely nothing, except occasionally helping the radical leaders play their *rôle* of universal negro suffrage.

Conservative republicans entertained high hopes that General Grant would stay the tide of radical fanaticism which they saw was making of their party an instrument for the ruin of the country. But now they find, after less than a three months' trial, that he has handed himself over, body and soul, to the control of the radical faction. They counted too much upon Grant's reticence. It is not always a sign of wisdom, or even of common sense. It is not safe to trust to it, as the event has proved; for the independence that his conservative friends expected from him has turned out to be "a nose of wax" in the hands of flatterers and reckless politicians, and the common sense he was thought to be surely in possession of in a high degree has proved to be the one thing in which his administration is most palpably deficient.

The hatred and virulence exhibited towards his predecessor in the Presidential office argues ill for the manliness and magnanimity Grant was supposed by his friends to possess. The holding of an office by Johnson's appointment has been sufficient for the removal of the incumbent. Having been opposed to the impeachment and favorable to the acquittal of Johnson has been deemed sufficient cause for removing from or refusing to appoint to office. This petty malice, vented on persons who had only an official or political connection with Andrew Johnson, is a mean attempt to wreak vengeance upon the latter for his exposure of Grant's want of faith and lack of common honesty in relation to the trust confided to him when he was placed temporarily in charge of the War Office. By the course he is pursuing, instead of hiding and covering up that disgraceful affair, Grant is only keeping it prominently before the people. Every one understands clearly the motive that influences him, and gives him credit accordingly.

THE NAVY DEPARTMENT.

Circular from Secretary Borie—Designation of the Duties of the Various Bureaus of the Department.

WASHINGTON, May 25, 1869.

The following circular has been issued, presenting the duties of Bureaus of the Navy Department:—

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE.

The duties of the Bureau of Ordnance shall comprise all that relate to magazines and to the manufacture and use of ordnance and ammunition, to the storing and preservation of the same, and to the mounting of ordnance on board vessels. It shall design the various shops and buildings at the navy yards where work is executed so far only as their internal arrangements are concerned, and after their completion shall have exclusive control of the same; but the construction and repairing of those shops and buildings shall not be done by the Bureau of Ordnance, nor shall the cost thereof be defrayed by it. It shall design, erect and maintain all the shops and buildings constructed for its purposes outside the limits of navy yards, and for which it may have estimated; and it shall be charged with the purchase, sale and transfer of all land and buildings in connection therewith, and with the preservation of the public property under its control. It shall determine on and furnish all the tools, stores, stationery, blank books and forms, material, means and appliances of every kind used in its shops, including fuel and transport, erect and repair the same.

It shall make all contracts for and superintend all the work done under it. It shall have under its sole control the reception, inspection, storing and preparation of all its materials, and the pay, organization, mustering of the labor, including clerks, writers and draughtsmen, masters, workmen and laborers connected with it and used entirely for its purpose.

All reports, surveys, pay rolls and communications relating to its duties shall be addressed to and received from it. It shall estimate for and pay from its funds the costs necessary to carry out its duties as above defined.

Orders relating with matters connected with the Bureau will be given to the commandants of the navy yards, who will be held responsible for their execution.

BUREAU OF EQUIPMENT AND RECRUITING.

The duties of the Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting shall comprise all that relates to the recruiting, discharging and estimating for the pay of all seamen, ordinary seamen, landsmen and boys, for the general and special service, and to the equipment of all vessels in commission with rigging, sails, anchors and cables and yeoman's stores not provided by other bureaus; the furnishing of all vessels with fuel for all purposes, and to the transportation and mooring of vessels in ordinary at navy yards.

It shall have under its sole control all rendezvous and receiving ships, and it shall provide transportation for all enlisted persons. It shall have under its sole control the ropewalks and the shops for making anchors and cables, rigging, sails and cooking utensils. It shall design the various shops and buildings where its work is executed so far only as their internal arrangements are concerned, and after their completion shall have exclusive control of the same; but the constructing and repairing of these shops and buildings shall not be done by the Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting, nor shall the cost thereof be defrayed by it. It shall determine upon and furnish all the tools, stores, stationery, blank books and forms used in the equipping and recruiting department, materials, means and appliances of every kind used in its buildings and shops, and erect and repair the same. It shall make all contracts for and superintend all work done under it.

It shall have under its sole control the reception, inspection, storing and preservation of all its materials, and the pay, organization and mustering of the labor, including clerks, writers, messengers, masters, workmen and laborers connected with it and used entirely for its purposes. All reports, surveys, pay rolls and communications relating to its duties shall be addressed to and received from it. It shall estimate for and pay from its own funds the cost necessary to carry out its duties as above defined. Orders relating to matters connected with the bureau will be given to the commandants of the navy yards, who will be held responsible for their execution.

BUREAU OF NAVIGATION.

The duties of the Bureau of Navigation shall comprise all that relates to the naval observatory, nautical almanac and hydrographic office. It shall furnish navigation supplies and stores of all kinds, including charts, nautical and navigating instruments and books, sailing directions and instructions, stationery and blank books for commanding and navigating officers ashore and afloat, libraries, binnacles, flags, signal lights, running lights and standing lights on board vessels, logs, leads, lines and glasses, log books, illuminating oil, for all purposes, except what is used in the engine department of steamers. It will pay for the local pilotage of all vessels in commission; and it will estimate for the pay and transportation of officers of the navy.

It shall have the sole control of apartments assigned for its purposes, and for the use of the navigation officers in the yards and stations; and it will provide the instruments, clerks, writers, draughtsmen, messengers and laborers for the same. It shall be charged with the collection of foreign surveys, publication of charts, sailing directions and nautical works, and the dissemination of nautical and hydrographical information to the navy and mercantile marine.

It shall determine upon and furnish all the stores, materials, instruments, means and appliances of every kind used for its purposes, and shall have under its sole control their inspection, storing and preservation.

It shall design, erect and maintain all the buildings at the observatory and elsewhere, not within navy yards, that may be needed for its purposes; and it shall be charged with the purchase, sale and transfer of all land and buildings in connection therewith. It shall make all contracts for and superintend all the work done under it. It shall have under its sole control the reception, inspection, storing and preparation of all its materials, and the pay, organization and mustering of the labor, including clerks, writers, calculators, draughtsmen, master workmen and laborers connected with it and used entirely for its purposes.

All reports, pay rolls and communications relating to its duties shall be addressed to and received from it. It shall estimate for and pay from its own funds the cost necessary to carry out its duties as above defined. Orders relating to matters connected with the bureau will be given to the commandants of the navy yards, who will be held responsible for their execution.

BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS.

The duties of the Bureau of Yards and Docks shall comprise all that relates to the construction and maintenance of all docks, slips, wharves, piers, quay walls and buildings of all kinds, for whatever purpose needed, within the limits of the navy yards and of the naval asylums; but not of hospitals and magazines outside of those limits, nor of buildings for which it does not estimate.

It shall prepare the plans and make the estimates for the above constructions, in consultation with the chief of the bureau for whose use they are designed, as to their internal arrangements and location in the yard. It shall repair and furnish all buildings, stores and offices in the several navy yards. It shall be charged with the purchase, sale and transfer of all land and buildings connected with the navy yards. It shall have under its sole control the general administration of the navy yards, and shall provide all the water and gas for all the buildings and for whatever other purposes they may be needed, and all the fuel, except what is to be furnished by the other bureaus. It shall provide all landings, derricks, shears, cranes, sewers, dredging, railway tracks, cars and wheels, trucks, grading, paving, walks, shade trees, enclosure walls and fences, ditching, reservoirs, cisterns, fire engines and apparatus, and all things necessary, including labor for the cleaning of the yards, all watchmen and the protection of the public property. It shall furnish furniture, stationery, blank books and forms; also the clerical force, messengers and laborers necessary for the commandant's office and pay the expenses of same. It shall furnish the oxen, horses and hired teams required for all the purposes in and for the yard, the subsistence and care for the same, and the necessary teamsters. It shall determine upon and furnish all the tools, stores, materials, means and appliances of every kind used for its purposes, and transport and erect them and repair the same. It shall make all contracts for and superintend all work done under it. It shall have under its sole control the reception, inspection, storing and preparation of its materials, and the pay, organization and mustering of the labor, including writers and draughtsmen at the yards, masters, workmen and laborers, paid from its funds and connected with it, and used entirely for its purposes. All reports, surveys, pay rolls and communications relating to its duties shall be addressed to and received from it. It shall estimate for and pay from its own funds the cost necessary to carry out its duties as above defined.

Orders relating to matters connected with the bureau will be given to the commandants of the navy yards, who will be held responsible for their execution.

BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR.

The duties of the Bureau of Construction and Repair shall comprise all that relates to designing, building, fitting and repairing the wood or iron hulls of vessels, the armor, plating, turrets, spars, boats, tanks, ballast, casks, blocks, furniture for ships' use of the kind made in the navy yards, and lumber and tools for sea stores of the kind used by it in building vessels. It shall design the slips and the various buildings and shops where its work is executed so far only as their internal arrangements are concerned, and after their completion shall have exclusive control of the same, including dry docks; but the constructing and repairing of these buildings, slips and docks shall not be done by the Bureau of Construction and Repair, nor shall the cost thereof be defrayed by it. It shall determine upon and furnish all the tools, stores, stationery, books and forms required in the constructor's department, materials, fuel, means and appliances of every kind used in its buildings and shops, and erect and repair the same. It shall make all contracts for and superintend all the work done under it. It shall have under its sole control the reception, inspection, storing and preparation of all its materials, and the pay, organization and mustering of the labor, including clerks, writers, draughtsmen and messengers at the yards and stations, masters, workmen and laborers connected with it and used entirely for its purposes. All surveys, reports, pay rolls and communications relating to its duties shall be addressed to and received from it. It shall have control of all vessels building and under repair, and also be responsible that vessels in ordinary do not go to decay for want of proper examination on the part of the constructors in the yards. It will have charge of the docking of vessels. It shall estimate for and pay from its own funds the cost necessary to carry out its duties as above defined.

Orders relating to matters connected with the bureau will be given to the commandants of the navy yards, who will be held responsible for their execution.

BUREAU OF STEAM ENGINEERING.

The duties of the Bureau of Steam Engineering shall comprise all that relates to the designing, building, fitting out, repairing and engineering of the steam machinery used in naval vessels. It shall design the various shops at the navy yards and stations where the work is executed so far only as their internal arrangements are concerned, and, after their completion, shall have exclusive control of the same; but the construction and the repairing of these shops shall not be done by the Bureau of Steam Engineering, nor shall the cost thereof be defrayed by it. It shall determine upon and furnish all the machinery, tools, stores, stationery, blank books and forms used in the engineer department, materials, means and appliances of every kind used in its shops, including fuel, and on board vessels excluding fuel, and erect and repair the same. It shall make all the contracts for and superintend all the work done under it. It shall have under its sole control the reception, inspection, storing and preparation of all its materials, and the pay, organization and mustering of labor, including writers, clerks, messengers and draughtsmen at the yards and stations, masters, workmen and laborers connected with it and used entirely for its purposes. All reports, surveys, pay rolls and communications relating to its duties shall be addressed to and received from it. It shall estimate for and pay from its own funds the cost necessary to carry out its duties as above defined.

Orders relating to matters connected with the bureau will be given to the commandants of the navy yards, who will be held responsible for their execution.

BUREAU OF PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING.

The duties of the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing shall comprise all that relates to supplying the navy with provisions, clothing, small stores, water and contingent stores in the Paymaster's Department. It shall design the various buildings and shops at the navy yards, where its work is executed and its stores are kept, so far only as their internal arrangements are concerned; and after their completion shall have exclusive control of the same; but the construction and repairing of those buildings and shops shall not be done by the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, nor shall the cost thereof be defrayed by it. It shall determine upon and furnish all the tools, stores, stationery, blank books and forms used in the Pay and Provisions Department, materials, means and appliances of every kind used in its buildings and on board vessels; it shall furnish all the stores connected with the Paymaster's Department, including portable water for ships' use, other than that which is supplied by the distilling apparatus on board. It shall have under its sole control the reception, inspection, storing and preparation of all its materials, and the pay, organization and mustering of the labor, including clerks, writers, masters, workmen and laborers connected with it and used entirely for its purposes. All reports, surveys, accounts, pay rolls and communications relating to its duties shall be addressed to and received from it. It shall estimate for and pay from its own funds the cost necessary to carry out its duties as above defined.

Orders relating to matters connected with the bureau will be given to the commandants of the navy yards, who will be responsible for their execution.

BUREAU OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY.

The duties of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery shall comprise all that relates to laboratories, naval hospitals and dispensaries. It shall furnish all the supplies, medicines and instruments required in the Medical Department of the Navy. It shall determine upon and furnish all the stores, stationery, blank books and forms used in the Medical and Hospital Departments—materials, instruments, means and appliances of every kind used for its purposes—and shall have under its sole control their inspection, storing, transportation and preparation. It shall design, erect, furnish and maintain all the buildings constructed for its purposes outside the limits of the navy yards and for which it may have estimated; and it shall be charged with the purchase, sale and transfer of all land and buildings in connection therewith, and with the preservation of the public property under its control. It shall design the various buildings erected within navy yards for its purposes so far only as their internal arrangements are concerned, and after their completion shall have exclusive control of the same; but the construction and repairing of these buildings shall not be done by the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, nor shall the cost thereof be defrayed by it. It shall have under its sole control the pay, organization and mustering of the labor of all kinds connected with it and used entirely for its purposes. It shall make all contracts for and superintend all the work done under it. All reports, surveys, applications for discharge of invalids, pay rolls and communications relating to its duties shall be addressed to and received from it. It shall estimate for and pay from its own funds the cost necessary to carry out the duties as above defined.

Orders relating to matters connected with the bureau will be given to the commandants of the navy yards, who will be held responsible for their execution. By order of A. E. BORIE, Secretary of the Navy.

NAVAL ACADEMY.

Second Day at the Naval Academy—Bad Weather for Practical Exercises—Arrangement for the Examination of the Different Classes—Retirement of Admiral Porter.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., May 22, 1869.

The incessant rain which has been falling during the entire day confined the examination of the midshipmen to such subjects as required attention indoors. A base ball match between the classes, which was set down for this afternoon, and a hop to-night have both been delayed until next week. To-day the board of visitors attended the various recitations going on in the different buildings, and gave their attention specially to the proficiency displayed by the midshipmen. The result of to-day's experience spoke highly of the remarkable scholastic advancement of all the students of the Academy, and promises an unusually favorable report upon the character of the members of all the classes and the efficiency of the institution.

The first five members of each of the first three classes, on account of their proficiency at the examination of last year, are designated as "star midshipmen," and are entitled to wear that emblem as an insignia of distinction. The following are the "star midshipmen" of the first class:—Charles P. Perkins, Massachusetts; Henry M. M. Richards, Pennsylvania; Lewis E. Bixler, Pennsylvania; Clinton K. Curtis, West Virginia; William P. Potter, New York.

The course of instruction of the institution is divided into a number of departments, each presided over by a chief, who has a sufficient corps of assistants. These constitute what is termed the Academic Board. The examination now going on is distributed in the same manner, under the supervision of the respective heads of departments. The Board has supreme jurisdiction over everything relating to administration and study, responsible only to the Secretary of the Navy.

The following is a list of the heads of the present Academic Board, with the branches over which each has control:—

Vice Admiral D. D. Porter, President.

Captain Napoleon B. Harrison, commandant of midshipmen, head of department of seamanship, gunnery, naval and infantry tactics, &c.

Commander Joseph S. Skerrett, assistant to commandant of midshipmen and senior instructor in seamanship and naval tactics.

Lieutenant Commander Edmund O. Matthews, assistant commandant of midshipmen and senior instructor in naval gunnery, infantry tactics and howitzer drill.

Lieutenant Commander George Dewey, in charge of ships.

Professor William H. Wilcox, head of department of mathematics.

Chief Engineer Thomas Williamson, head of department of steam engineering.

Lieutenant Commander Robert L. Phythian, head of department of astronomy, navigation and surveying.

Professor H. H. Lockwood, head of department of natural and experimental philosophy.

Lieutenant Commander Francis B. Blake, head of department of ethics and English studies.

Professor Leopold V. Dovilliers, head of department of French.

Professor Edmund A. Roget, head of department of Spanish.

Lieutenant Commander Edward P. Lull, head of department of drawing.

A. J. Corbesier, sword master.

Matthew Strohm, master gymnast.

The character of the present students at the institution, as represented by the demerit marks of the past year, presents an unusually high standard of conduct. According to the regulations of the academy the maximum number of demerits before reporting the irrepressible youth to the Secretary of the Navy is 150 for the first, 200 for the second, 250 for the third and 300 for the fourth class. There are more midshipmen this year without any demerits at all than at any former time. Under the rigid rules of the institution a small allowance would certainly be no discredit; but to find so many without any, at all is certainly a marked commentary upon the excellent type of young gentlemen preparing for their country's service.

For the better accomplishment of the practical exercises the organization of the battalion of midshipmen has been revised and will be applied in the examination in these departments. By this arrangement the cadet lieutenant commander is adjutant of the battalion, four cadet lieutenants act as captains of companies, four cadet ensigns act as first lieutenants of companies, four cadet midshipmen act as second lieutenants of companies; also twenty cadet petty officers, first captains of guns' crews and twenty cadet petty officers second captains of guns' crews. The guns' crews are divided into watches, the odd numbered guns' crews being of the starboard and the even numbered of the port watches.

The midshipmen are divided into guns' crews and divisions for great gun exercise. Each division consists of an equal number of guns' crews of equal strength. Each division constitutes a company, either for artillery or infantry drill. In artillery drill the cadet lieutenants command batteries, the ensigns and midshipmen sections, the first captains chief of pieces and second captains quarter gunners. An assistant ordnance instructor has immediate charge of all drills in gunnery and is instructor in seamanship of drills on board ship. In infantry drill the cadet lieutenant commander acts as adjutant of the battalion, cadet lieutenants as captains of companies, cadet ensigns as first lieutenants, cadet midshipmen as second lieutenants. First captains of guns' crews are first, second, third and fourth sergeants in the order of their gun numbers.

An assistant instructor has immediate charge of the drill and no temporary vacancies among the cadet officers or cadet petty officers can be filled except by authority. For the present the midshipmen are organized into twenty guns' crews.

The guns' crews form four divisions or companies:—First division consists of guns' crews 1, 2, 3, 4, 5; Second division consists of guns' crews 6, 7, 8, 9, 10; Third division consists of guns' crews 11, 12, 13, 14, 15; Fourth division consists of guns' crews 16, 17, 18, 19, 20.

For artillery drill the First division consists of Battery A; Second division consists of Battery B; Third division consists of Battery C; Fourth division consists of Battery D.

For infantry drill the First division consists of Company A; Second division consists of Company B; Third division consists of Company C; Fourth division consists of Company D.

In seamanship, artillery and infantry tactics the heads of departments have special charge under the supervision of Captain N. B. Harrison, commandant of midshipmen. All cadet officers hold their positions only during good behavior and ability.

It is expected that this arrangement will secure an effective examination in all these branches, and at the same time, placing all the details in the hands of the students, will more thoroughly demonstrate their practical skill than by any other means. Four days at least of next week will be devoted to these exercises, commencing Monday, if the weather be favorable.

The flagship of the cruising squadron, the Savannah, is at present at Norfolk undergoing repairs. She will certainly return here some day this week.

The retirement of Vice Admiral Porter from the superintendency of the Academy at the end of the present year, in order to assume the more responsible duty of his position in the Navy Department at Washington, is a subject of extreme regret among the officers here. The Vice Admiral has had charge of the institution for four years, and in that time has almost remodelled its workings and placed it on a footing second to no similar institution in the world. The department of study has been enlarged and brought up to the requirements of the day. All the modern improvements in naval tactics, steam navigation and nautical science have been incorporated into the course, so instead of turning out officers skilled in naval science of a century ago they are fully alive to everything modern, and are capable of sailing an old ship of the line, propelled by the fickle wind, or a monitor with its iron sides, borne against wind and tide by the certain medium of steam.

There are various speculations as to the Vice Admiral's successor, but as some days, probably weeks, will elapse before the appointment will be made, nothing definite is known. It is, however, generally conceded that the selection will be made from the list of commodores, as the admirals are generally occupied in commanding squadrons.

There is considerable talk about the appointment of Admiral Farragut to a position in relation to the navy corresponding with that held by General Sherman in regard to the army. Such an arrangement will involve the appointment of officers to fill various staff departments, and will embrace the details of manoeuvring squadrons.

Third Day of the Examination—Visit to the Ships Constitution and Santee—Inspection of Buildings—Class Recitations—The President Expected—The Lively Season About to Commence.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., May 24, 1869.

The bright summerlike weather of to-day has been most favorable to the Board of Visitors in completing their preliminary duties of inspecting all the different branches relating to the administration of the Academy and the condition of the various buildings and ships set apart for the studies and practical exercises of the course of instruction. The Board of Visitors, for their own convenience and to further the objects of their mission here, have disposed of the various duties which they are expected to perform, by distributing the work among subcommittees. The following is the division of the duties among the members of the Board now in attendance:—

1. Committee on Seamanship, Naval Construction, Gunnery, Naval and Infantry Tactics, Organization and General Management of Academy—Rear Admiral Hiram Paulding, Commodore J. R. Goldsborough, Captain F. G. Parrott, Mr. William J. Albert, of Maryland; Mr. Chittenden, of New York.

2. Committee on Mathematics—Commodore J. R. Goldsborough, Chief Engineer Charles Loring, Captain F. G. Parrott, Mr. Chittenden, of New York.

3. Committee on English Studies, French, Spanish and Drawing—Captain F. G. Parrott, Mr. W. J. Albert, of Maryland; Hon. J. R. Hawley, of Connecticut; Judge Humphreys, of Alabama.

4. Committee on Steam and Natural Philosophy—Commodore J. R. Goldsborough, Captain F. G. Parrott, Chief Engineer Charles Loring, Hon. J. R. Hawley, of Connecticut; Mr. W. J. Albert, of Maryland.

5. Committee on Sanitary Condition, Physical Training, Moral and Religious Training—Rear Admiral Hiram Paulding, Surgeon W. Maxwell Wood, Judge Humphreys, of Alabama; Hon. J. R. Hawley, of Connecticut; Mr. Chittenden, of New York.

6. Committee on Storekeepers, Paymasters and Commissary Department—Commodore J. R. Goldsborough, Surgeon W. Maxwell Wood, Mr. W. J. Albert, of Maryland; Judge Humphreys, of Alabama.

At eleven o'clock this morning the Board of Visitors met in the Governor's building and, after reading the minutes of Saturday last and transacting some business, proceeded to an inspection of the school ship, the frigate Constitution. The Board were here received by Commander Dewey, who showed them over the vessel. The historic old ship is now used for the double purpose of sleeping and study quarters for the fourth class.

Thence the Board proceeded to the Santee, the practice ship of the Academy, Lieutenant Commander Simeon P. Gillette commanding, examining her guns and her condition below decks. From the Santee they examined the armory and the hospital, which is under the charge of Dr. Edward Shippen. The inspection of the morning terminated in looking through the new building now being erected for the accommodation of over 260 midshipmen. The structure is 300 feet in length, five stories in height and surmounted by an observatory. It is of brick with brown stone trimmings—the brick painted brown. Every convenience of water, steam and gas has been introduced. The rooms are all large and airy, and a great improvement upon the barracks at present in use.

The Board now returned to their quarters to partake of a lunch. This afternoon they attended the recitations of the various classes:—First class—Navigation, seamanship and gunnery; Second class—Gunnery, steam engineering and astronomy; Third class—French and Spanish.

The examinations in these studies are both oral and written and consume considerable time.

The Academy is in a great state of preparation, in view of the arrival of the President to-morrow morning. The Chief Magistrate is expected to reach here by special train. He will be received at the yard by the proper salutes and the midshipmen under arms.

This will commence the practical exercises, which to-morrow will embrace infantry and artillery tactics and howitzer practice. The three succeeding days will conform to the programme already sent.

First Assistant Engineer Henry L. Snyder has been assigned to duty at the Academy to report upon the standing of midshipmen in steam engineering.

The routine business examination closed with to-day. The balance of the time will be occupied in out door exercises, principally in tactics and gunnery.

The President at the Naval Academy.

ANNAPOLIS, May 25, 1869.

President Grant, accompanied by Mrs. Grant, Secretary Borie, Commodore Alden and George H. Stuart, of Philadelphia, arrived here at an early hour this morning. The President was received at the depot by Admiral Porter. A salute of twenty-one guns was fired from the Santee. The distinguished party entered the Academy grounds by the middle gate, where the marines on duty at the yard were drawn up and saluted. The President alighted in front of the Admiral's mansion. He then, on the arm of the Admiral, proceeded to the parade, where the officers of the yard were presented to his Excellency. This being finished, the infantry exercise of the battalion of midshipmen commenced, under command of Lieutenant Commander Simeon P. Gillette. The corps executed the manual of arms and all the evolutions of the battalion with a precision equal in every respect to the best trained soldiers. The infantry exercises being completed, the President and party retired to a lunch prepared at the Admiral's. The exercises this afternoon embraces artillery and howitzer practice. The display of to-day was very fine and the weather delightful. The President expects to return to Washington to-morrow.

Naval Personals.

The following changes have been made in the Medical Department of the navy:—Surgeon John J. Abernethy is ordered to the Naval Hospital at Norfolk on the 15th of June, relieving Surgeon Joseph Wilson, ordered to the Lancaster and as fleet surgeon of the South Atlantic squadron. Surgeon C. J. Cleborne ordered to the Macedonian, relieving S. Robinson, who is ordered to the Monocacy, in the Asiatic squadron. Surgeon Woolverton is detached from the Monocacy and ordered to return home. Fleet Surgeon A. A. Henderson is detached from the Pacific squadron, ordered home and will be relieved by Surgeon Lansdale, whose former orders to the Lancaster have been revoked. Passed Assistant Surgeon E. C. Vermeulen is detached from the Tallapoosa and ordered to the Dale. Passed Assistant Surgeon J. B. Parker is ordered to the Tallapoosa.

Commander Wm. E. Hopkins is detached from duty as equipment officer of Philadelphia, and ordered to New York as inspector of supplies.

Lieutenant Commander James O. Kane is detached from duty at the Hydrographic office and ordered to the Lancaster.

The United States steamers Powhatan, Kearsage and Nyack left Valparaiso on the 12th of April for Talcahuano.

The United States steamer Tuscarora was at Valparaiso April 17.

The United States steamer Dacotah was at Callao, Peru, April 28.

Arrival of the Gunboat Swatara at Philadelphia.

The gunboat Swatara from Cadiz March 17th, arrived at Philadelphia at six o'clock last evening. All well.

SUMMER RESORTS.

Fashionable Watering Places—The Upper Ten Packing Up—Flora McFlimsey Preparing for the Campaign—The Promenade and the Hop—A Contrast—The Unreal and the Real—The Principal Country Hotels.

With the budding beauties of spring now bursting into bloom, with the strawberries, the early vegetables and the lamb and mint sauce, comes the now universal shibboleth, Ho! for the country, borne on the gentle zephyrs of May. Everybody goes to the country nowadays, except the insignificant few who can't. The upper ten thousand are packing their trunks, and the Flora McFlimseys of our "best" society are busily preparing for the approaching summer campaign at Saratoga, Newport and Long Branch. Anguries are rife that the displays of toilets at fashionable watering places this season will be of "unexampled splendor," as Jenkins would say. People whose circumstances will not permit, or whose tastes do not lead them to seek such expensive semi-rural, semi-urban resorts as the above named, are beginning to betake themselves to quiet, shady country retreats, where they can enjoy themselves naturally and freely, and not be subjected to any of those restraints which Fashion imposes on her devotees. *Chacun à son goût;* the HERALD quarrels with neither. What the novels call the "whirl of fashionable dissipation" has undoubtedly greater charms for many persons than the calmer but not less genuine delights of country life. Let such as can, therefore, enjoy while they may the giddy pleasures of our fashionable spas, while more sober minded, and, certainly, not less sensible people seek happiness in cool, shady nooks, grassy meads and by tinkling rivulets, where the jaded denizen of the town may find true relief and relaxation from its turmoil, worry, dust and bustle.

But this, though certainly true, is somewhat sentimental. One thing is certain, however, no one would ever think of going to a fashionable watering place in order to avoid bustle. The chosen retreats of fashion will soon be filled with match-making mammas, beauties fresh and *passées*, blonde and brunette, the *jeunesse dorée*, those scions of a pseudo aristocracy, *chevaliers d'industrie* of all kinds, bogus counts, pinchbeck marquises and horse jockeys, and all that nondescript crowd which hangs on the outskirts of society as camp-followers about the camp of an army. Stowed away in uncomfortable attics of huge caravansaries, unhappy people, determined to do the fashionable, cost what it may, and who have omitted to secure suitable accommodations early in the season, swelter away the sultry July and August nights, devoutly repenting of the folly which they yearly commit. On the verandas of hotels, on the beach, on the promenades where is no shade, and on which the sun pours vertically down, will beauty, clad in gorgeous raiment, lounging in sumptuous carriages, or on foot, doing the Grecian bend, flaunt in costly silks and priceless lace, and make its market. At night, in the brilliant hall blazing with gas jets, its floors slippery with wax and crowded to suffocation, behold the fair exotics of fashion, powdered, enamelled, seemingly gay and *insouciante*, though half stifled by the heat, cramped and confined by whalebone, and agonized with corns caused by wearing shoes two sizes smaller than the foot, engaged in a vain endeavor to dance in a room where there is scarcely space to stand; their superb dresses ruthlessly torn in the crowd, yards of costly lace shorn from their skirts, and themselves jostled and elbowed.

But who can enough praise the pure enjoyments afforded by the beautiful scenery, the pure air and the simple recreations of the country as contra-distinguished from the watering place. The invigorating atmosphere, the wholesome food, the quiet and the repose of rural life are not to be over estimated, and are deservedly prized by all who have minds to appreciate or hearts to be grateful for these blessings. There are many simple country farmhouses where, for a moderate sum, your tired citizen shall receive more benefit in a week from pure air, healthful diet and peaceful surroundings than he ever could in a fashionable summer resort. But enough of commentary. Here are some of the principal country hotels now ready to receive guests or soon to open:—

NEW YORK.

At the Saratoga Springs the following hotels are now open:—

New Columbia Hotel.—Board three dollars and fifty cents per day; families taken for the season at reduced rates. Hotel immediately opposite Congress Spring and Park.

Manor House.—This establishment will be open for the reception of guests the 15th of June. Terms three dollars per day and twenty dollars per week.

The Clarendon Hotel will be open for the reception of guests June 1, 1869. Board four dollars and fifty cents per day.

Washington Hall.—This large and popular private boarding house will be open for the reception of guests on May 20.

At the Catskill Mountains, the Mountain Retreat House. Edward C. Dickinson, proprietor, is now open; house refurnished, refitted. For information address the proprietor, Catskill. Board ten and twelve dollars.

Forest Home, at the base of Catskill Mountains. Board can now be secured for the season. City references given. Address H. C. Crapser, Acra, Greene county, N. Y.

At Niagara Falls.—The Monteagle House, at the Suspension Bridge. Accommodations for 200 guests. Will open for the reception of permanent and transient guests June 1. Fine views of the great Falls of Niagara and surrounding country from every window in the front. Board can be engaged from June at twelve to fifteen dollars per week.

At West Point, Cozzens' West Point Hotel. Terms for the month of June three dollars and fifty cents per day or twenty-one dollars per week. On and after the 1st of July and for the balance of the season four dollars per day.

Clermont House, Garrison's, opposite West Point; one of the most prominent points on the Hudson river. House newly furnished, rooms large and airy; horses and carriages. Terms twelve dollars per week. Address proprietors.

At Tarrytown the Cliff House is now open for the reception of permanent and transient boarders. For particulars call on or address.

At Cornwall (Linden Park, at Cornwall-on-the-Hudson)—this beautiful summer residence will open the 1st of June for the reception of permanent or transient boarders.

The Tompkins House, Cornwall Landing, on the Hudson, having been enlarged and refitted, will be open for the reception of guests on the 1st of June. Inquire at No. 3 St. Mark's place.

In Sullivan county the White Lake Mansion House opened on the 15th of May for transient or permanent boarders for the summer. Reference—William W. Ladd, 81 Broadway; John H. Watson, 291 Broadway; or the proprietor, D. B. Kinne, White Lake, Sullivan county, N. Y.

The Lake House, White Lake, now open for the reception of guests and summer boarders; superior accommodation for families. The subscriber will meet guests at the depot with private conveyance on receiving notice. Reference may be had of Thomas Kirkpatrick, 305 Broadway, New York.

Wooldridge's Grove Hotel, at White Lake, is now open for guests. White or Kossuge Lake is the most beautiful sheet of water in the State; fine black bass and pickerel fishing; trout brooks convenient to the house; fine boats to accommodate the guests; pure mountain air, 1,450 feet above the Hudson. To reach here take the New York and Erie Railroad to Cookston. When stages leave for the arrival of the train run to the house for refreshment.

At Nyack-on-the-Hudson, house opens June 1. Parties wishing pleasant board for the summer can make suitable arrangements by applying at or addressing 313 West Twenty-second street, New York.

The Clarendon House, at Nyack-on-the-Hudson, having been thoroughly repaired and newly furnished, was opened May 10 for reception of guests. Grounds are large and shady; stable and carriage house attached; easy and constant access to the city; location healthy, making one of the most desirable summer retreats in the vicinity of New York. Apply at 201 West Fourteenth street.

At Yonkers the Peabody House has two suits of rooms to rent for the summer.

The Mansion House, at Yonkers, has a few more rooms to let, en suite or singly. Trains every hour.

At New Rochelle the Neptune House will open June 16. Parties can see Mr. Fish, Jr., at the Clifford House, 1,242 Broadway, or apply at Neptune House, New Rochelle.

On Long Island the Whitestone House, Whitestone, has a few more rooms to rent, at moderate prices. Fifty minutes from Peck slip.

The Lake House, Islip, forty-three miles from New York by Southside Railroad, is open for the reception of permanent or transient boarders.

The Dellwood House, Bay Ridge, will be open for guests June 1. This elegant house, newly furnished, situated in the midst of beautiful grounds, is very desirable for families, also for business men, being so convenient to the city. Cars leave Fulton and Hamilton ferries every fifteen minutes, also boat from Wall street ferry six times a day.

The La Casa Cubana, the former Washington House, was opened for boarders on the 1st of May, Sheepshead Bay. Coney Island cars, Fulton ferry.

The Pavilion, Rockaway, will be opened this summer as a first class private boarding house.

The Orient Point House. This house has been thoroughly repaired and very extensively improved this season, and will open June 15; situated on the extreme end of Long Island, fronting the Sound and Gardiner's bay.

The Bath Hotel opens June 1; refurnished and fitted; new management; first class for families and gentlemen for the season or transient; sea bathing, boating and fishing; fine, large grounds.

On Staten Island the Belmont Hall, New Brighton (north shore). Fronts the water; thirty minutes by boat every hour from Dey street, four from landing; house now open.

Simonson's Homestead, Clifton, three minutes from landing, situated on high ground, overlooking the bay, with six acres of ground. Single and double rooms, with first class board; fish, vegetables, milk, butter, eggs and fruit produced on the premises; boating and fishing. References.

Pavilion Hotel (lately Blanchard's), New Brighton; only thirty minutes by boat from foot of Dey street. This elegant hotel is now open for the reception of guests; terms moderate. Apply at the hotel or at No. 3 Howard street.

On Coney Island the Oceanic House (late Felter's) will be opened on the 1st of June ensuing as a first class family hotel. It has been thoroughly renovated and painted; rooms newly papered and furnished throughout with new furniture, beds, bedding and carpets. A large restaurant has been added to the house, and a cool, pleasant, private dining room for permanent guests. In a building adjoining are a large bar and lunch room, billiard room and barber shop; also a new laundry. Facilities for riding, driving, sea bathing, fishing and sailing. As a watering place it is unequalled for its lovely flower gardens, beautiful walks and magnificent shade trees. It is easy of access by horse cars and private conveyance. Good stabling for private horses. Price of board reasonable; private dining rooms when desired. Choice family rooms can be engaged for the season on the premises, or at the office of Maltby House, Great Jones street.

THE LAKES.

At Lake Mohegan, the St. Nicholas Hotel, near Peekskill, will be open on May 1.

At Lake Mahopac, the Baldwin House, R. D. Baldwin & Co., proprietors, will open for the reception of guests June 1. Mr. R. D. Baldwin will be at the office of O'Brien Brothers, 33 Wall street, every Thursday, from ten A. M. to two P. M.

At Lake George, the Mohican House, Bolton, S. W. Clemens, proprietor, is located on the western shore of the lake, ten miles north of Caldwell. The scenery at this point is unequalled for beauty, rendering it a desirable place for those seeking the country for quiet and pleasure.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Osceola Lake House is now open and will accommodate boarders from six dollars to ten dollars per week. Call on or address box 20 Post office, Peekskill, N. Y.

College Hill Hotel, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. This summer resort, on an eminence 600 feet above the river, always affording a delightful breeze and beautiful scenery, will open June 1.

Seminary Place House, Newburg, N. Y. A favorite summer resort at moderate rates. Apply to proprietor.

Hudson River Institute, Claverack, N. Y., will be opened for summer boarders on Monday, July 5. Special terms for large families with children.

Phœnix Hotel, Hogue, Warren county, N. Y., located in one of the most pleasant and picturesque parts of Lake George, about nine miles from Ticonderoga. This hotel is erected on the old Gordeld stand, and is superior to the former hotel, and will be ready for the reception of guests on the 1st of June next. The steamer Minnehaha lands daily. Terms moderate.

Brookside House, at Hastings-on-the-Hudson, is a beautiful summer residence, and is now open for the reception of permanent or transient boarders. Has good stable accommodations.

Columbia Springs House, near Hudson, N. Y., is now open. Analysis—Chloride of sodium, 34.719 grs.; potassa, 1.193; magnesium, 31.430; carbonate of lime, 21.794; sesqui-chloride of iron, 3.418; sulphate of lime, 61.941; phosphate of soda, 2.140; hyposulphate of soda, 8.149; hydrosulphuric acid, 4.491 cubic inches.

NEW JERSEY.

At Long Branch the Stetson House will open on or about the 1st of June. Applications for rooms received at the Astor House, New York, or by letter to the hotel, at Long Branch. The Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad will run a steamer at nine o'clock A. M.; returning at night, enabling parties wishing rooms to spend the day at Long Branch.

The Atlantic Hotel, having changed owners, has been refitted throughout, and will open for the season on the 5th of June, catering in the German and American styles.

The Clarendon Hotel will be opened by Samuel W. Felter June 1, for the reception of boarders and transient guests. This hotel has been refurnished, repainted and refitted throughout.

The Ocean House is on the European plan; rooms let by the day, week or season; restaurant attached. Apply on the premises.

The Mansion House will open June 1. The Metropolitan Hotel, Long Branch, will open June 15. The United States Hotel, Long Branch, will open June 20.

At Dunellen the Washington Rock Hotel is now open for the season. High, healthy location, mountain air, splendid view, drives, shade, &c.

The Dunellen House will be ready for boarders the 1st of June. It is the first station after Plainfield, by Central New Jersey.

At the Palisades the Palisade House, a pleasant summer hotel, situated at Englewood, on Northern Railroad of New Jersey, forty minutes from Chambers street, is now open for the reception of guests; newly furnished rooms, *en suite* or singly; wholesome and abundant board, fine drives, &c.; no mosquitoes; good stabling; terms liberal.

At Orange the South Orange Mountain House, forty-five minutes from Hoboken by Morris and Essex Railroad, six minutes' walk from Montrose station and twelve minutes from South Orange. The house is being thoroughly renovated and furnished throughout; hot and cold water and several bathrooms, &c., on each floor. Attached to the house are about twenty acres of land, including a splendid grove and fine lawn; also a good bowling alley, croquet ground and billiard room. Good stabling for horses, carriage room and accommodations for coachmen. Parties desiring rooms will please call at the house or address at South Orange. Open June 1.

The Summit House, Summit, was opened for the reception of permanent and transient guests May 15.

The Orange Hotel, Turner's station, Erie Railway, one and a half hours from New York, nine trains daily, all stop; beautiful grove attached to the house; elegantly furnished rooms and first class table; board for the season at twelve dollars per week.

At Schooley's Mountain the Heath House opens on the 1st of June.

At Bergen Point the La Tourette House. This popular and beautiful resort is now open. Early application is necessary to secure as well as to retain rooms.

At Perth Amboy the Brighton House will be open for the reception of guests from May 15. Take Staten Island Railroad, from foot Whitehall street, or New Jersey Railroad, from foot of Cortlandt street.

The Atlantic Hotel is for sale, or will exchange for an interest in a vessel; a fine opportunity.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Forest House, Budd's Lake, N. J., will open June 1; can accommodate 250 boarders; conveyance by Morris and Essex Railroad to Stanhope; carriage two and a half miles to the lake.

The Van House, Metuchen, N. J., is now open for permanent or transient boarders.

The Old Homestead Hotel, near the Paterson race course, on the banks of the Passaic river, New Jersey. Good boating and fishing; one hour from the city. Now ready to make arrangements with families and single gentlemen for the summer.

The Ridgedale House, at Madison, Morris county, N. J., is now open for the reception of guests. To those wishing country board this house offers superior inducements, being new and commodious, beautifully located, within five minutes' walk of the Morris and Essex Railway station. The rooms are large and well ventilated, and the table generously supplied. Terms reasonable.

The Rutherfurd Park Hotel, on the Passaic river, nine miles or forty minutes from the City Hall, New York, via Erie Railway, now open, elegantly furnished and thoroughly fitted in every respect for permanent and transient guests. First class cooking and attendance. Delightful bathing, boating and fishing; spacious and elegant grounds, ample facilities for stabling. The well known reputation of the proprietor is sufficient guarantee that guests will find themselves well cared for in every particular.

The St. James Hotel, Marion, West End, N. J. This new and spacious house, just completed, with all the modern improvements of gas, hot and cold water, baths, &c., furnished as a first class hotel, will be opened for transient or permanent boarders on or before June 1. Its close proximity to New York (but fourteen minutes by New Jersey Railroad) renders it unsurpassed for the accommodation of families or gentlemen doing business in the city. Rooms can be engaged any time after May 15.

RHODE ISLAND.

At Newport families wishing board can find good accommodations at No. 7 Catharine street.

At Narraganset the Bayside House is now completed and ready for summer boarders, on moderate terms. The finest ocean view and best facilities for sea bathing and fishing on this Continent. Address James Robinson, proprietor.

CONNECTICUT.

The Fairfield House, Fairfield, is now open for regular or transient boarders. Splendid bathing, good fishing, healthy climate and drives unsurpassed render this one of the most desirable places in the country. Two hours from New York via New Haven Railroad.

The Stamford House, Stamford, located in one of the most beautiful villages in the vicinity of the city, is open for permanent and transient boarders. Boating, fishing, bathing and drives unsurpassed. Steamer from Fulton Market slip at three P. M.; thirteen trains daily.

The Salisbury House will be open to receive city boarders on the 1st day of June. It is about thirty minutes' drive from Millerton station, on the Harlem Railroad, and about the same from Falls Village, on the Housatonic Railroad, and a short distance from the celebrated cave on the Miles farm, near the Twin Lakes.

At Waterside, Stamford, five minutes' walk from the depot, the large first class family boarding house, on Henry street, reopened for the season. Delightful location. Convenient to boat and cars. Fourteen trains each way daily by New Haven Railroad.

VERMONT.

The Equinox House, Manchester, opens June 15. For rooms, &c., address F. H. Orvis, Fifth Avenue Hotel.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

The Columbia Hotel, Main street, Columbia. This new and elegantly furnished establishment is now open for the accommodation of guests. The table is supplied with every delicacy of the season. Rooms large and airy.

TRAGEDY IN VIRGINIA.—On the 14th inst. Mrs. Nancy Read, residing in Campbell county, Va., was so seriously injured by blows from a stick in the hands of her son, John W. Read, that she died the next Monday. Read was arrested, and, after examination by a justice, was committed for trial. It is stated that the mother was trying, in a fit of craziness, to kill members of the family.

There were five incendiary fires in Lansingburg, N. Y., on Sunday night. The principal sufferers are Dennis Baxter, barn and four horses; loss $5,000; partially insured. Captain J. H. Campbell, barn and hall; loss $4,000; insured. The Rensselaer Park course stables were also burned.

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THE MOUNT HOLLY, N. J., RAILROAD DISASTER.

Coroner's Inquest—Rose-Colored Testimony of the Higher Authorities—A Locomotive Engineer Afraid of Engine No. 39—The Deceased Engineer Complains of Its Condition.

The Coroner's inquiry into the cause that led to the fatal explosion of the locomotive on the Mount Holly and Burlington Railroad on Friday last, and which resulted in the death of three persons and the maiming of several others (as fully reported in Sunday's HERALD), was commenced at the Arcade Hotel, Mount Holly, on Monday forenoon. The jurors are composed of the most intelligent and respectable members of the community around, who manifested by their interrogations much anxiety to develop the true cause of the melancholy catastrophe. Monday was mostly occupied with the examination of the Superintendent and officials lower in grade who, with much suavity, gave a most rose-colored account of the value and perfection of the locomotive, wondering, in fact, how such a mishap could occur with such a good engine. The authorities, too, made excellent lawyers in their own defence, and industriously put such collateral questions to the witnesses as were most likely to subserve their interests. The engineer, however, who had charge of the locomotive immediately preceding the advent of the ill-fated Gaskill to that position, and as late as the middle of April last, testified, although with apparent hesitation, that he was afraid of the dome of the engine even after it had been last repaired, a couple of months since. Two or three witnesses testified to having heard the engineer say the engine was not fit for such heavy work. Appended will be found the evidence adduced on Monday:—

Thomas Kerr, being duly sworn, said—I live in Bordentown; am master machinist of the Camden and Amboy Railroad; have the charge and repair of all the engines used on said road; the steam boiler of engine No. 39 was built in 1853; she was built as a freight engine; about one month ago she underwent some slight repairs; the boiler was not examined then, as it was not considered necessary; considered engine as a good, safe engine for the work she had to do; a boiler is never condemned until it leaks.

Francis Harris, being sworn, said—I live at Bordentown; am a boiler maker in the employ of the Camden and Amboy Railroad Company; I worked on engine 39 last February; fixed the brace then; did not examine any other part; the engine had not been in the shops for repair since (a piece of the boiler was here exhibited to witness, which he pronounced as good iron); the engine weighed twenty-two tons.

George Vernon, being duly sworn, said—I reside at Bordentown; am in charge of the engineers on the Camden and Amboy Railroad; asked if he would like to take charge of locomotive No. 39; said he would; took charge of the locomotive in April; never heard him complain of the engine; Platt asked witness to give him the position of fireman; seemed anxious to get it; regularly employed on the locomotive since the latter part of April; previously was doing occasional work on other locomotives; never heard any of the officials say the engine was incompetent, but about a week before the accident the engineer called witness' attention to the need of some little repairs; got in a new brass crank and a whistle, and all other defects reported by the engineer; Mr. Gaskill was considered by the company as a safe man with an engine; he had been six years in the employ of the company; acted as engineer exclusively since December, 1868; the locomotive, previous to being put on this road, was employed drilling at Camden; the fireman is under the direction of the engineer; he is not a responsible character; Josiah Crispen had charge of the locomotive before Gaskill; it was employed to convey the marl any place on the road.

Hendrick Hyers, being duly sworn, said—I reside at Bordentown; am in the employ of the Camden and Amboy Railroad Company as locomotive engineer; knew Job Gaskill; knew engine No. 39; as far as I knew she always stood No. 1; always considered her a safe and sound locomotive; never heard anything to the contrary; Gaskill showed he understood his business well for the experience he had had; fired for witness for two years and a half; never knew him to drink anything stronger than tea or coffee; am engineer on the railroad these eight years; had a conversation with Mr. Gaskill within a week or ten days of the accident; said nothing against the engine; had no conversation about it; he complained of the inconvenience of the job; never heard the engine condemned or considered as unsafe until after the explosion; had no acquaintance; never had charge of engine No. 39; it requires a heavy, substantial, pretty good engine to do the drilling at Camden; I had fired the engine; there was a wood burner and a freight engine; considered Gaskill as competent to take charge of a locomotive when he left me as fireman last December.

By a juror—What would be the effect of shutting off steam suddenly with a hundred pounds of steam on? A. She would blow up; have often had one hundred and ten pounds of steam on and shut off.

Edward Osmond, being sworn, said—I reside at Bordentown; am an engineer on the Camden and Amboy Railroad; have been in that capacity for six years and a half; have run engine No. 39 over a year ago drilling at Camden; run her on the construction train previously; was only left in charge of her for a few days; considered her perfectly safe; never heard anything to the contrary before the accident; heard her safety valve remarked as always working nice; could not get more than one hundred and twelve pounds of steam on her; her valve would blow the steam away; don't know how many safety valves she had; on an ordinary road 100 tons (the load the engine was drawing at the time of explosion) would not be a very big load; don't always shut off steam crossing a bridge; did not hesitate to take charge of engine No. 39 some time ago.

Josiah Crispen, being sworn, said—Have been employed by the company for sixteen or seventeen years, as engineer about five years; run engine No. 39 for three or four years; left her about two months since; was a little afraid of the dome; considered her safe otherwise; the dome was rather large, had no stays and considered her dangerous; complained to several around that I thought the dome not safe; reported the fact to Mr. Kerr's foreman, James Nelson, in December; think she was taken into the shop afterwards and a patch put on her boiler about the braces; a stay rod was put in at that time; ran her since and made no report; thought one report was sufficient; I could do the required work, but was yet afraid; carried less steam in consequence; never considered the dome safe, even after leaving the shop; the dome was in danger of being blown off by the steam; other engineers objected to the size of the dome.

John S. Cooke, being duly sworn, said—Am superintendent of the Vincenttown Marl Works; the cars had 100 tons of marl when leaving the pits; have rode on the engine and never heard any complaints about the engine from the engineer; he said he could not run heavy trains with the engine.

R. S. Van Rensselaer, being next sworn, said—I am superintendent of this road; an engine belonging to the company exploded in 1854; four persons were then killed; I think the cause of that explosion was extreme pressure.

The jury then took a recess for an hour, and on reassembling

Israel Powell was sworn and said—I live at Vincenttown; am working in the marl pits; was on the train the time the accident occurred; left Vincenttown between nine and ten o'clock Friday morning; went at the usual rate of speed; was on the second car from the engine when the disaster happened; don't know what amount of steam was on; heard Mr. Hutchinson, the foreman of the marl pits, say that the engine was not fit to take out the load the morning of the occurrence; the first I knew of the accident was when I got up off a heap of coal; I saw the locomotive in the creek.

Solomon Williams, being sworn, testified—I live at Vincenttown; am working on the railroad; left Vincenttown on the train; don't know the hour; observed nothing unusual about the engine; was on the back part of the tender when the explosion took place; the brakes were "blown on" after crossing Washington street.

Benjamin Dudley being sworn said—I live at Vincenttown; was working on the marl train; left Vincenttown on Friday morning in the neighborhood of ten o'clock; observed nothing unusual in the running of the trains that day; was on the rear car; the first I knew of the accident was when I found myself lying on the road about twenty yards from the train; heard Mr. Gaskill (engineer) say he did not like to take the engine out on the road with such heavy loads; can't say when, but not on that day; the locomotive took five trains of marl out of the pit within two weeks; could not tell how I got on the cars.

Curtis Goldy, being next sworn, said—I work on the marl train; was on the train that exploded on Friday; perceived nothing wrong that day; was about midway on the train; heard Job Gaskill (deceased engineer) say that it was not safe for the engine to run out on the road; Gaskill told witness the locomotive was only sent there to draw the marl to the main road and drill about the pits; he said another engine was promised him; don't know what caused him to say that; the conversation took place on the engine last Monday; have been employed by the company a little over two weeks; the fireman (deceased) was present at the time; I think he said the engine was not fit.

Joseph Alloways, being sworn, said—I live at Vincenttown; am engaged repairing the railroad; was acquainted with Job Gaskill, the late engineer; was fireman on the engine from last Tuesday till last Monday; heard Gaskill say nothing against the engine; there was a small leak on the top of the boiler behind the heating; a little steam escaped.

Charles Smyth, being sworn, said—Am engaged on the marl trains; was on the train on Friday at the time of the explosion; observed nothing unusual in the running of the train that day; heard Job Gaskill say the engine was not fit to run with such heavy loads as were put on; never heard him assign a reason; heard him say nothing about the boiler; he told others in the pit at the same time; there was an unusual amount of steam blowing off crossing Washington street; the train to Princeton was taken out in two parts from the pits; this train was taken out at once, although there were only about four tons difference.

George Crockford, an engineer, and James Hargrove, a young man who witnessed the explosion from the opposite side of the bridge, were then called, but nothing more important than the testimony already given was elicited. At this stage of the proceedings Coroner Love adjourned the inquest till such time as the locomotive can be raised out of the creek and examined by the jury—probably about Friday.

THE MORRISANIA MURDER.

The Coroner's Inquest—Conflicting Testimony—A Verdict of Homicide Against McDaniels.

Expectation and anxiety were plainly visible in the faces of a large assemblage of citizens who crowded into and around the police station at Tremont on Monday morning, in order to gather any additional particulars which the testimony offered before the Coroner's jury might reveal concerning the murder of Thomas Corwin last Saturday evening, particulars of which appeared in the HERALD of Monday. When the hour appointed by Coroner Bathgate had arrived and the jury found to be in their places, a suggestion was made by Chauncey Shaffer (counsel for the accused) that his client be brought to face the witnesses. This the Coroner, through J. H. G. Blythe, acting as prosecuting attorney, stated was unnecessary, as the inquest could not be regarded in the light of a preliminary examination. After a brief discussion, however, the Coroner yielded to the wish of the accused's counsel, and ordered the prisoner to be produced in the jury room, when the investigation at once proceeded.

Anna Maria Gravolseret, being sworn, testified through an interpreter as follows:—I live in West Morrisania; Mr. Corwin and I were neighbors; I saw him alive last Saturday afternoon, about five o'clock; he was then at my place; I afterwards saw him about six o'clock, sitting in front of his house (the Rosendale Hotel) on a chair; about the same time I saw McDaniels come out with a club and strike deceased a blow on the head; Corwin then fell and after he was down McDaniels struck him three more blows; I next saw Mrs. Andrews come out and assist McDaniels to carry the man into the barroom; each took hold of an arm and dragged him in that way; I saw the stick used—(here the piece of oak was shown to the witness)—but was not near enough to identify it; it was about the size of the stick produced; I was about 300 feet from the parties at the time.

Eliza Flannery, being duly sworn, testified—I live on First street, Cortlandt avenue, Morrisania; I knew Thomas Corwin; I worked by the day at his place, the Rosendale Hotel; I was at work there last Saturday, and saw nothing of the affair until Mrs. Andrews called me to wash up blood on the stoop; I saw her pull Corwin in; she had hold of his arms, and in that way pulled him in from the stoop to the barroom and from there into the hall; I saw no one help her; this was early on Saturday evening; I also saw her wipe the blood from his head with a towel; McDaniels stood behind the bar at this time, and the woman said that he had struck the man; before this took place I heard Corwin and the accused have some words in the barroom; I did not hide a stick nor see any other person hide one; I never saw the stick shown me before.

James Jones (colored), being sworn, said:—I knew Mr. Corwin, and lived with him at the Rosendale Hotel; I have lived there about six months; about half-past five o'clock I went for milk, and when I came back I was sent to haul dirt; shortly after I met Mr. Downs, and he told me Tom was dead; McDaniels then called me to go for a doctor; I saw Corwin on the stoop at this time and believed him to be dead; I have seen the stick now shown me on the premises; Sunday before last was the first day we sold lager, and the stick was under the head of the lager cask; it was not fastened, but was lying so that a person might pick it up at any time; I saw it last Saturday morning behind the bar, as I was left in charge of the bar on Friday and Saturday, Mrs. Andrews and Mr. McDaniels having gone away Friday morning; Mrs. Andrews came back between twelve and one o'clock on Saturday; McDaniels did not return until some time after; I did not see the accused when he returned; Thomas Corwin was with me all the time but I was in charge; after McDaniels arrived he went behind the bar; about one month ago I saw Tom Corwin go to part two men who were fighting, when McDaniels interfered, saying he was boss there; he and Corwin then had some words, when the accused ran for his coat and drew a pistol, which he attempted to fire twice at Corwin, but it did not go off; I do not know whether the pistol was loaded or not; Mrs. Andrews and I separated Corwin and McDaniels at that time; I heard Corwin say that he was to be paid forty dollars by Mrs. Andrews, and as soon as he got it he was going somewhere to work; I do not recollect having ever told McDaniels that Corwin said he would put him out of the way.

The medical testimony, detailing minutely the results of a post-mortem examination made on the body of deceased, was here laid before the jury, and corresponded with that published in Monday's HERALD, the physicians deposing that death was caused by the injuries described.

Mrs. Julia A. Andrews, being sworn, deposed as follows:—I have lived at the Rosendale Hotel since the 1st of September last; when I came home from New York on Saturday Corwin commenced quarreling, using very bad language to me; I led Corwin out of the house and got him into the kitchen; he there struck me and missed me, while calling McDaniels all sorts of names; I begged him to keep quiet; Corwin again came back and quarrelled with McDaniels, and I told the latter not to mind him; I took hold of his coat and told him to go away until his temper was down; I then went to attend some birds, and McDaniels went out and ordered Corwin away, but he would not go, and took up a chair, saying he would split McDaniels' head if he came near him; at this time I went into the kitchen with a birdcage, and on coming out again I found Corwin lying on the piazza; he was alive, and I carried him to the middle of the barroom, and called for Eliza, the hired girl, when we took him into the hall; he was then alive; his head was bloody; he did not speak after I came out; the colored man went after a doctor, and as many people were coming in I left and went into the barroom; I did not see anything of the affair; there was a stick—(stick shown to witness)—behind the bar a week ago last Sunday; I did not see the accused have a stick or any weapon in his hand; I don't know that I ever saw the stick shown before; Mr. McDaniels was proprietor of the hotel; Mr. Corwin had nothing to do with the house except to stop there; he did not board there; I have seen former quarrels between McDaniels and the deceased, and have heard Corwin make awful threats, that he would burn the building and kill McDaniels; he never gave a reason for this; there was a pistol outside one Sunday, but I do not know where it came from; I gave it to Mr. Swenzer; there had been quarreling inside on that day, but I did not see it; about three weeks ago I went to a closet to get some tea, and Corwin came behind me and took my pistol off the shelf; I asked him for it but he refused, saying he was going to use it with Mr. McDaniels; I have since seen the pistol in his possession.

Hiram B. Downs, a boarder at the Rosendale Hotel, testified that there was a quarrel between McDaniels and the deceased on Saturday afternoon, the latter using insulting language to the accused; that he (Downs) went up stairs and in five or six minutes afterwards Mrs. Andrews called him to come down; when he descended Corwin lay dead upon the front stoop and Mrs. Andrews asked him to help take the body in, but he declined; he then notified the neighbors and a policeman was sent for. He also testified that there were frequent quarrels between the deceased and Mrs. Andrews, and that he had seen Corwin knock her down with his fist, perhaps a dozen times. This witness did not know whether deceased, who pretended to be the husband of Mrs. Andrews, was a boarder at the hotel or not. Downs further deposed that Mrs. Andrews paid Corwin money about six weeks ago on condition that he would go away. He took the money and disappeared, but returned again after two or three days.

The case was then given to the jury, who, after a deliberation of half an hour, brought in the following verdict:—"That the deceased, Thomas Corwin, came to his death in consequence of wounds received in the head by the hands of Wallace McDaniels, and that the said wounds were inflicted with a club, stick or other instrument." On being interrogated by the Coroner the accused said he was thirty-three years old, a native of this State and a hotel keeper by occupation, and added, "All I have to say regarding the charge against me is that I am not guilty, and whatever I have done has been in self-defence." He was committed to the county jail to await the action of the Grand Jury.

MEETING OF GOOD TEMPLARS.

The State Convention—Appointment of Delegates.

A meeting of the Good Templars of the county of New York was held on Monday evening in the chapel of the New York University. The number of persons present was not by any means large, though many temperance organizations were represented. The Convention was called to order by Mr. McCullom, and organized by electing R. H. McCurdy as President, Revs. Lansing Taylor and Yeomans as Vice-Presidents, and C. C. Leigh as Secretary. The Chairman delivered a somewhat lengthy address, giving personal reminiscences of the position of temperance some forty years ago, and tracing the progress of the movement up to the present time. At the conclusion of Mr. McCurdy's speech, Mr. McCullom proposed that a committee of five should be appointed to recommend the names of delegates to the State Convention at Syracuse, to be held next week. There were to be two delegates appointed from each Assembly district. Considerable discussion arose as to whether it was advisable to appoint delegates from so small a meeting but finally the resolution was carried, and the chairman appointed as the committee Messrs. Merritt, McComber, Grimes, Miller and Heywood. The gentlemen retired to transact their business, and in their absence one or two addresses upon temperance matters were delivered by members of the convention. When the Committee on Nominations returned to the chapel they reported the following names:—First district, Horace Greeley; Second district, H. S. McCullom; Third district, Charles A. Clarke; Fourth district, S. Merritt, Jr.; Fifth district, Dr. J. D. Robinson; Sixth district, Rev. L. R. King; Seventh district, R. H. McCurdy; Eighth district, Alex. G. Stewart; Ninth district, Charles Mills; Tenth district, C. C. Leigh; Eleventh district, Wm. E. Dodge; Twelfth district, Joseph Bull; Thirteenth district, H. P. Mulhall; Fourteenth district, W. P. Mitchell; Fifteenth district, J. W. Prior; Sixteenth district, Rev. George Lansing Taylor; Seventeenth district, G. S. Miller; Eighteenth district, R. C. Jackson; Nineteenth district, J. D. Graham; Twentieth district, S. D. Howland; Twenty-first district, Dr. J. W. Griscomb.

On motion it was resolved that these delegates might select another in each collection district, and also as many alternates as might be needed. After some further discussion the convention adjourned.

DEVOTIONS AT THE FRANCISCAN CHURCH.

The devotions known as the Forty Hours' Adoration commenced in St. Anthony's church, Sullivan street, on Sunday. Solemn high mass was celebrated at half-past ten o'clock, the following priests officiating:—Celebrants, Very Rev. Father Bisani, provincial of the Franciscan order; assistant priest, Rev. Joachim Guerrini, pastor of St. Anthony's; deacon, Rev. Anacletus De Angelis; sub-deacon, Rev. Gilbert Nuonno; master of ceremonies, Rev. Eugene Pagani. A sermon was preached in the evening by Father Andrew Pfifer, pastor of the German church in Thirty-first street. A double quartet choir was engaged for the occasion, the mass and vespers being taken from Mercadante. The blessed sacrament was exposed till the devotions terminated yesterday forenoon. It was most edifying to witness the hundreds of the faithful, especially the poor, who thronged to the sacred edifice, there to humiliate themselves and pour forth their orisons to the great Father of all with the whole fervor of their souls. During the singing of the vespers Monday evening the church was so thronged that a large number clung to the railing leading to the front entrance, or contented themselves by remaining in the basement of the church. Nine priests, robed in vestments and surplices, occupied the space around the altar. The Very Rev. Father Wilson, of the Dominican order, preached the sermon, in which he pointed out the object for which the forty hours' adoration was established, and discoursed at length on the sacrament of the eucharist. The church was handsomely decorated with flowers, drapery and lace curtains extending around the whole of the interior. The decorations on the windows and cornices, not to mention the magnificence of the sanctuary, which was absolutely dazzling, were on a scale surpassing anything yet attempted in the Catholic churches of this city, and redounds to the energy and zeal of the pastor, Father Joachim. No one could enter this church and remain an indifferent spectator. The entire ceremonies were very imposing. The devotions closed with a solemn high mass yesterday at half-past ten o'clock.

SUPREME COURT—SECOND JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

Decisions.

At a general term of the Supreme Court, held in and for the Second Judicial district of the State of New York, at the Court House, in the city of Poughkeepsie, on the 12th day of May, 1869—present, Judges J. F. Barnard, J. W. Gilbert, A. B. Tappen—the following decisions were rendered:—

The People ex rel. William T. Bodle vs. Orville J. Brown.—Motion denied, without costs.

Treadwell F. Carman vs. John McNamee, late Sheriff, &c.—Order affirmed, with ten dollars costs.

Victorine Achille vs. Wilhelmina Wehel and others.—Order affirmed, with ten dollars costs.

Charles Doherty vs. Herman Rosenberg.—Appeal dismissed without costs.

Jane Kerr vs. Jane Kerr.—Motion to dismiss appeal denied, without costs. Cause to be submitted in twenty days or appeal dismissed.

Alonzo Crittenden and Another, Executor, vs. Benjamin P. Fairchild.—Judgment that defendant execute the contract. Judgment accordingly, with costs.

Alonzo L. Moger vs. Wm. P. Halsted.—Judgment reversed, with costs.

John Clark, Trustee, vs. Francis Marvin and Another, Administrator.—The plaintiff's judgment is not entitled to preference. Judgment accordingly, with costs.

Jesse Hoyt and Others vs. Gorham F. Baker and Others.—Order affirmed, with ten dollars costs.

Levi L. Brooks vs. Lebbeus H. Berry.—Order affirmed, with ten dollars costs.

Jacob Erwin vs. Isaac C. Loper and Others, Executors, &c.—Argument ordered, without costs.

In the matter of the Evergreens, a rural cemetery.—Orders affirmed, with ten dollars costs.

The People ex rel. Brady vs. A. B. Tappen and Thomas McCormick.—Certiorari quashed by default, with costs.

William W. Rose, respondent, vs. William H. Waring and Kevin W. Butler, appellants.—Judgment reversed and new trial ordered, costs to abide event. Opinion by Barnard, P. J.

Henry Rodermond vs. Josiah J. Clark.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Henry G. Miller and Another vs. Robert J. Murray and Others.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Alvah D. Thompson vs. George Crawford.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Charles A. B. Bergmann vs. Martin Kalbfleisch.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Abraham C. Baker vs. Charles J. Todd and Others.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Phebe Ann Wood vs. Edwin Juckett.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Silas B. Gadsner vs. John B. Alexander and Others.—Judgment reversed and new trial ordered. Costs to abide event. Opinion by Justice Barnard.

Jesse C. Rowan and Thomas W. Griffin vs. Thaddeus Hyatt.—Judgment and order denying new trial affirmed, with costs.

Augustus Hurd vs. Robert T. Gill.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Russell Sturges and Others, as the Board of Commissioners of Pilots, vs. James Nesmith and others.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Justice Gilbert.

The People, on the relation of Mary A. Stencliff, &c., vs. James Culver.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Benjamin Bliss vs. Mary G. C. Greeley.—Judgment reversed and complaint dismissed, with costs, Justice Barnard dissenting. Opinion by Justice Gilbert and Justice Barnard.

William N. Rae vs. Russell W. Adams.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Francis J. Quinland vs. Abbott Bundick and Oliver Bush.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Sarah Bush vs. Gurdon Herrick.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

James Sharkey vs. Patrick B. Lerkin.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Louisa M. Stenton vs. Merrick G. Read and Another.—Judgment reversed and new trial ordered at Special Term. Costs to abide event. Opinion by Justice Barnard.

Francis Cottnet vs. Pierre G. Tallman and Others.—Order affirmed, with costs.

Joseph Staples vs. Caroline Tallman and Others.—Order affirmed, with costs.

Joan Pettigrew vs. Caroline Tallman and Others.—Order affirmed, with costs.

Eber Allen vs. Alexander Allen, impleaded, &c.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Charles H. Valentine vs. Smith Vancher.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Harriet N. Florence vs. Ephemia N. Hopkins.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Nathaniel Cheerey and Others vs. Albert C. Woodruff and Others.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Justice Tappen.

The Trustees of East Hampton vs. Thomas D. Barnes and Others.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

George N. Enton and Others vs. Henry Reed.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Albert Reed vs. Aaron F. Lyon, impleaded.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Elisha C. Worden and Another vs. Alexander McLean and Another.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

David Secor vs. Richard Kenworthy.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Charles Van Dyne vs. William H. Roach.—Judgment modified by deducting twenty-nine dollars and three cents therefrom and affirmed as to residue. No costs to either party on appeal.

John H. Morrow vs. Alpheus Freeman.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Jenkins W. Jones vs. Peter Doyle.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Mortimer E. McEntee vs. The New Jersey Steamboat Company.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Berthold C. Gadeke vs. Thomas M. Lakey and another.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

John Cuddely vs. The Hudson River Railroad.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Thomas M. Lahey vs. Frederick C. Dupperman.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

John J. Snyder vs. Peter Neefus.—Judgment special term affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Justice Tappen, Justice Gilbert assenting.

William H. Galvin vs. James H. Prentice.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

FELO DE SE.

Singular Suicide of a Woman Seventy-eight Years Old.

[From the Buffalo Courier, May 24.]

Yesterday afternoon an old lady of seventy-eight years, named Lephy Woleben, residing with her son at No. 38 Mohawk street, committed suicide under the following circumstances:—For a long time past she has been ailing, and though not compelled to keep her bed has been confined to her room. It has been the habit of one or another of the members of the family to carry her meals to her to her room in an upper story of the house and generally on reaching the top of the stairs to speak, upon which she would open the door of her room for their admission. Yesterday she received her breakfast and dinner as usual, but in the afternoon, about half-past five, her grandson, a young man about twenty years of age, on taking up her tea and speaking at the top of the stairs, received no answer. He approached the door of the old lady's room, and, both hands being occupied with his grandmother's supper, knocked at the door with his knee; still receiving no reply, he set the tea things down and opened the door. He then saw his grandmother standing near the window, her back to the door, her hands hanging down by her side, and she apparently looking out of the window down into the yard. Upon speaking to her and still receiving no reply, the young man made a closer inspection, and was horrified at finding that she had around her throat two twisted skeins of thread, which were attached to the curtain fixtures above. He immediately gave the alarm, cut down the body and ran for a physician, but too late, for life was pronounced extinct.

ABSCONDING OF ANOTHER ASSOCIATED PRESS AGENT.—We learn that Thomas Gibbes, for several years a resident of Augusta, but residing for the last two years in Savannah, where he has been employed as an agent of the New York Associated Press and of the Commercial News Department of the Western Union Telegraph Company, absconded last week from that city—a defaulter to the amount of several thousand dollars. Of this amount several hundred dollars were in gold, the proceeds of messages sent across the Atlantic cable. Up to the time of his departure Gibbes had borne a very good character, and it is impossible to conjecture what caused the defalcation. It is believed that he took passage from Savannah for Europe.—*Augusta (Ga.) Chronicle and Sentinel, May 21.*

THE PRIZE RING.

Sunday Sports in Cincinnati—Lively Fight of Five Rounds.

[From the Cincinnati Enquirer, May 24.]

Quite a lively little mill occurred yesterday morning, between eleven and twelve o'clock, on a secluded piece of ground back of the Schützenplatz. The contestants for the honor of being the best man were Gus Schuman and Jerry Burt. The former is a German hod carrier, and the latter an Irishman, employed in a rolling mill. The parties, neither of whom know anything about the rules of the ring, fought for $25 a side, just enough to make the affair one of interest. The match, as we learn, was made in the following manner:—Burt and Schuman, with two or three friends, were engaged in playing a game of cards in a Vine street beer saloon two or three weeks ago and became engaged in a dispute. Schuman struck Burt, who returned the compliment. The parties were separated by friends, but not being satisfied, they agreed to fight it out according to the most approved rules of the London prize ring. They met yesterday morning and proceeded to the spot named above. On the start they were accompanied by a few friends, but before the ground was reached, the crowd had swelled to nearly fifty persons. This crowd soon formed a circle, and the men having selected a referee and time keeper, divested themselves of their garments and made their appearance ready for the fight.

ROUND 1.—Both up cautiously, evidently feeling for an opening. Schuman thought he saw a chance and struck out, catching Burt on the nose, drawing the claret. The men then clinched and Burt was thrown. First blood claimed and allowed for Schuman.

ROUND 2.—Both up prompt to the call of time, each seeming eager to get at the other. Several blows were exchanged, but all fell short. The men clinched and Burt was thrown, Schuman falling heavily upon him. No blows were either given or taken in this round.

ROUND 3.—After some heavy body blows had been given and taken, Schuman struck out with his left, catching Burt on the head and knocking him down. First knockdown claimed and allowed for Schuman.

ROUND 4.—Somewhat disconcerted at his bad treatment in the previous round, Burt made a rush at his antagonist and succeeded in knocking him down.

ROUND 5.—Schuman was up promptly, but Burt, who seemed to have more endurance, made a rush at him and, catching him under the ear with a heavy blow, knocked him out of time, thereby winning the fight, which lasted about fifteen minutes.

We learn that a catch-weight fight will come off in the vicinity of the city on Sunday next, for a purse of $200.

ALBERT FIELD'S WILL.—The will of the late Albert Field, of Taunton, admitted to probate on Friday, gives to his widow, in addition to real and personal estate before given to her by the testator, $100,000. Special bequests are made as follows:—$5,000 to Charles H. Pike; $3,000 to Albert F. Pike; $1,000 each to Abby Field, Jude Field, Mary Field and Mrs. Benjamin F. Field; $500 each to Otis Allen and N. Bradford Dean; $500 to Etheridge Clark, of Foxboro, and $100 each to Rev. Dr. Andrew Pollard and Ruth A. Woodward. The remainder of his property, after equalizing advances made to his children during his lifetime, is divided equally among them—ten in number—including his wife's daughter, wife of Mr. John E. Sanford. The widow and Mr. Harrison Tweed are executors. The estate is estimated at about $600,000.—*Bristol County (Mass.) Republican, May 22.*

Fifty-six army officers are ordered to report to General Canby to be assigned as registrars at the revision of registration in Virginia, which is ordered for June 14, to continue ten days.

FURNITURE.

A MAGNIFICENT ASSORTMENT HOUSEHOLD FURniture for sale.—Property family leaving city; Parlor Suits, Etageres, Paintings, Bronzes, Mirrors, Carpets, Pianoforte, Bookcase, Chamber and Dining Room Furniture, Silverware, Glassware; half original cost. 57 West Fifteenth street, near Sixth avenue.

ADVERTISEMENTS FOR THE HERALD RECEIVED IN BROOKLYN AT OUR BRANCH OFFICE, 145 FULTON STREET.

A MAGNIFICENT SATIN BROCATEL PARLOR SUIT, latest style, cost $400, for $175; one do., $75; rosewood Pianoforte, Carpets, Curtains, all kinds Parlor, Bedroom and Dining Furniture at sacrifice (family leaving city). 118 West Twenty-sixth street, near Sixth avenue.

CARPETS, FURNITURE, BEDDING, &C., AT VERY low prices. Housekeepers supplied and can pay by the week or month, at GREEN CO.'S, 158 Eighth avenue, corner Twentieth street.

FURNITURE AND CARPETS.
C. T. RICHARDSON,
at
Bendall's old stand,
Corner Hudson and Canal streets.
Payments in monthly or weekly instalments.

COAL AND WOOD.

ADVERTISEMENTS FOR THE HERALD RECEIVED IN BROOKLYN AT OUR BRANCH OFFICE, 145 FULTON STREET.

$3 50 A CHALDRON FOR COKE DELIVERED IMmediately; a liberal discount made by the cargo. Apply at Twenty-third street, Broadway, or Twenty-first street, avenue A. S. F. SHERWOOD.

CLOTHING.

AT 71 SIXTH AVENUE, ONE DOOR FROM CORNER of Waverley place.—Ladies and gentlemen will be astonished at the prices F. HARRIS pays for Cast Off Clothing, Carpets, Furniture and Jewelry. As we have to fill a large order for the Western market, we will pay 25 per cent more than any other dealer in the city. Please call or send a note to F. HARRIS, 71 Sixth avenue. Ladies attended by Mrs. Harris.

ADVERTISEMENTS FOR THE HERALD RECEIVED IN BROOKLYN AT OUR BRANCH OFFICE, 145 FULTON STREET.

AT THE NEW STORE, 815 SIXTH AVENUE, NEAR Forty-sixth street.—ISAAC FLATTO guarantees to pay the full value for Clothing, Carpets, Furniture, &c., by calling or addressing. Ladies attended to by Mrs. Flatto.

AT 78 CARMINE STREET.—LADIES AND GENTS will receive the highest price for Cast-off Clothing, Furniture, Carpets, &c., by calling on or addressing Mr. or Mrs. P. HART.

A1.—EDWARD MILLER, 136 (NEW NO. 160) SEVENTH avenue, near Nineteenth street, guarantees to pay the full value in cash for ladies' and gentlemen's cast off Clothing, Carpets, &c., by calling or addressing. Ladies attended to by Mrs. Miller.

A1.—M. MARKS, 93 SIXTH AVENUE, OPPOSITE Eighth street.—Ladies and gentlemen can receive the full value in cash for their Cast Off Wearing Apparel, Diamonds, Jewelry, Carpets, Furniture, &c. The best you can do is please to call at my establishment or send us a note; the number as above. Ladies waited upon by Mrs. Marks. True you will be dealt with to your satisfaction and benefit.

ATTENTION.—THE GREAT WESTERN CLOTHING Establishment.—The highest cash price paid for Wearing Apparel, Furniture, Carpets, Bedding, and ladies and gentlemen having any to dispose of can receive fifty per cent more than at any other dealer's by calling on or addressing H. ROSENBERG, 217 Seventh avenue, second door above Twenty-fourth street. Ladies attended by Mrs. Rosenberg.

ATTENTION.—LADIES AND GENTS CAN RECEIVE the highest cash price for their Cast-off Clothing, Furniture and Carpets by calling on or addressing A. M. ABRAHAMS, 274 (old No. 240) Seventh avenue. Ladies attended to by Mrs. Abrahams.

ATTENTION.—S. NATHAN WILL PAY THE HIGHEST price for Cast-off Clothing, Carpets, &c., by calling at or addressing 466 Seventh avenue. Ladies attended by Mrs. Nathan.

AT 251 SEVENTH AVENUE—LADIES AND GENTLEmen can receive the highest prices for Cast-off Clothing, Furniture, Carpets, &c.; $10,000 worth wanted; waited upon. Address Mr. or Mrs. THOMAS WHITE.

AT 164 (NEW NO. 193) SEVENTH AVENUE, LADIES and gentlemen will receive 50 per cent more for their Cast-off Clothing, Carpets, &c., than elsewhere, by calling on or addressing Mr. or Mrs. H. HARRIS, 164 or 193 Seventh avenue, between Twenty-first and Twenty-second streets.

AT 853 BROADWAY, NEAR THIRTEENTH STREET.—L. CASHBERG pays the highest price for Ladies' and Gentlemen's Wearing Apparel, Diamonds and Jewelry. Ladies waited upon by Mrs. Cashberg.

ATTENTION.—LADIES AND GENTLEMEN CAN OBtain the highest price for their cast-off Wearing Apparel, Carpets, Furniture, &c., by calling on or addressing H. KALISH, 251 (New No. 262) Seventh avenue. Ladies waited on by Mrs. Kalish.

A NO. 1 PRICES PAID TO LADIES AND GENTLEmen for their cast off Clothing, Furniture, Carpets, &c., by calling on or addressing E. MINTZ, 183 (old No. 156) Seventh avenue, third door below Twenty-first street. Ladies attended to by Mrs. Mintz.

A.—THE FULL VALUE PAID IN CASH FOR CASToff Clothing, Carpets, Furniture, &c., by calling on or addressing Mr. or Mrs. M. COHN, 370 Seventh avenue, near Thirty-third street.

AT 137 THIRD AVENUE (OLD NO. 129) LADIES AND gentlemen receive highest prices for Cast Off Clothing and Carpets. Call on or address S. MISH. Ladies attended by Mrs. Mish.

AT H. MANNES', 202 (OLD NO. 208) SEVENTH AVEnue—Guarantee to pay the highest price for ladies' and gents' cast off Clothing, Carpets, &c., by calling or addressing as above. Ladies waited on by Mrs. Mannes.

GENTLEMEN HAVING ANY CAST OFF CLOTHING to dispose of can get a fair price by calling on or addressing JAMES KIRKPATRICK, 466 Pearl street, near Chatham.

$50,000 WORTH OF LADIES' AND GENTS' Cast Off Clothing, Carpets, &c., wanted. The highest price paid. 412 Seventh avenue, between Thirty-second and Thirty-third sts. Call or address, R. STRAUSS.

ASTROLOGY.

A.—MADAME WALTERS, DISTINGUISHED CLAIRvoyant.—Visit her for everything—sickness, business theft, names, numbers, good luck. 469 Canal street.

ASTONISHING.—MADAME MORROW, SEVENTH daughter, beats the world in telling magic likeness; tells your thoughts on entering her room. Fee 50 cents. Gents not admitted. 184 Ludlow street, near Houston.

MADAME ROSA, GREAT NATURAL CLAIRVOYANT, reveals your whole life, from the cradle to the grave. 472 Canal street. Fee $1.

THE ORIGINAL MADAM BYRON, SPIRITUALIST, causes speedy marriages. 820 Fourth avenue, between Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth streets. Ladies, $1.

THE EVENING TELEGRAM.

MOTLEY IS YOUR ONLY WEAR.
EVERYBODY, NATIVE AND FOREIGN BORN, SHOULD
SEE
THE EVENING TELEGRAM CARTOON
OF FRIDAY, MAY 28,
ILLUSTRATIVE OF
MODERN AMERICAN DIPLOMACY,
THE FIRST AUTHENTIC EXPOSE OF
GRANT'S ENGLISH POLICY,
AND
THE ONLY WAY TO SETTLE THE
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DON'T FAIL TO SEE IT.
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THE GREAT TELEGRAM CARTOON
OF FRIDAY, MAY 28.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Cooks, &c.

3 WEST 30TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH AV. AND BROADway.—A respectable woman as first class cook; understands cooking in all its branches; wishes a permanent situation in a private family; no objection to the country; can be seen at present employer's; call for two days; best city reference.

28 MADISON ST., IN THE REAR.—AS EITHER cook or laundress; first class city reference; Staten Island would be preferred.

36 HESTER ST., IN THE BASEMENT.—A RESPECTable woman as cook, washer and ironer. Good city reference given.

40 WEST 12TH ST.—AS COOK, BY A COMPETENT woman; no objection to go into the country; best city reference.

45 ELIZABETH ST. (WORKINGWOMEN'S HOME).—A mother and daughter; one as cook, the other to do upstairs work; city or country. Call from 10 to 4 o'clock.

85 LAURENS ST.—A PROFESSED GERMAN COOK; understands French and American cooking and pastry; in a private first class family; good reference.

109 9TH ST., BETWEEN 3D AND 4TH AVS.—A GERman girl as cook in a private family.

ADVERTISEMENTS FOR THE HERALD RECEIVED IN BROOKLYN AT OUR BRANCH OFFICE, 145 FULTON STREET.

118 WEST 19TH ST., IN THE REAR.—TWO REspectable young women; one as first class cook and baker; no objection to assist with the washing and ironing; the other as first class waitress and chambermaid; no objection to the country for the summer. Best city reference.

121 ATLANTIC ST., BROOKLYN.—A SMART, CApable girl, to do cooking or general housework; is neat, respectful and economical and an excellent washer and ironer; city or country; best references given.

122 WEST 40TH ST., SECOND FLOOR.—TWO REspectable young girls; one as good cook or will assist with the washing; the other as chambermaid and waitress, or will go as child's nurse; best city reference.

130 WEST 30TH ST., NEAR 6TH AV.—AS PROfessed cook in a private family; understands boning and larding; best city reference.

134 WEST 25TH ST.—AS COMPETENT COOK; BEST city references. Can be seen for two days.

147 EAST 22D ST., NEAR LEXINGTON AV., TOP floor, back room.—Two sisters; one as good cook, washer and ironer; the other as chambermaid and waitress; both will be found willing and obliging; no objection to the country for the summer; best city reference.

154 WEST 29TH ST.—ONE AS FIRST CLASS COOK and one as chambermaid and waitress; no objections to go in the country; the best city references from their last places.

183 1ST AV., THREE DOORS FROM 11TH ST.—AS cook in a private family by an experienced woman; a first class baker; no objection to the country; references given. Call for two days.

201 WEST 28TH ST., CORNER 7TH AV.—A RESPECTable woman as cook in a small private family; understands meat, soups and baking; would assist in washing if required; best city reference.

205 WEST 27TH ST., NEAR 7TH AV., TOP FLOOR, back room.—A thorough cook; understands her business in all its branches; can take the charge of a kitchen; city reference.

216 CHRYSTIE ST., SECOND FLOOR, BACK, ROOM No. 7.—A Protestant woman as first class cook; understands her business thoroughly; best references can be given.

218 WEST 18TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS cook and to assist with the washing and ironing; the best city reference.

221 EAST 25TH ST.—TWO RESPECTABLE YOUNG girls; one as cook and to assist in the washing; the other as chambermaid and waitress; would assist in the washing; no objections to the country; best city reference.

230 EAST 41ST ST., BETWEEN 2D AND 3D AVS., second floor.—A respectable Protestant young woman as good plain cook; is willing to assist with washing; best city reference from last place.

231 WEST 28TH ST.—A YOUNG WOMAN AS GOOD plain cook; willing to assist with the washing; good city reference. To be seen for two days.

234 WEST 51ST ST., BETWEEN 7TH AND 8TH avs.—As cook in an oyster or dining saloon by a respectable middle aged woman; good city reference.

241 WEST 27TH ST., BETWEEN 7TH AND 8TH AVS., first floor, front room.—A respectable woman to cook, wash and iron in a private family. No objections to go in the country. Good references.

247 WEST 33D ST.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant woman to do plain cooking and assist in washing.

247 WEST 33D ST.—TWO GIRLS (SISTERS) TO LIVE together; one as cook, the other as chambermaid and waitress, to share the washing; has good city references; either city or country.

253 1ST AV., THIRD FLOOR.—A RESPECTABLE woman to cook, wash and iron; good city reference; no objection to the country.

259 6TH AV., BETWEEN 17TH AND 18TH STS., IN the store.—As cook in a private family, by a trustworthy girl, who thoroughly understands her business; unexceptionable city reference; will assist with washing.

269 7TH AV., BETWEEN 26TH AND 28TH STS.—A young woman as cook and to assist with washing and ironing or as cook in a small private family; best city reference.

312 EAST 33D ST., NEAR 2D AV., SECOND FLOOR, front room.—A young woman as good cook; best city reference. Can be seen for two days.

314 EAST 26TH ST., NEAR 2D AV.—A COMPETENT woman as cook, washer and ironer in a small private family; is a good washer and ironer; best city reference.

319 WEST 25TH ST.—A COMPETENT WOMAN AS excellent cook and baker; would assist with the washing; best city references; no objection to the country.

321 EAST 21ST ST.—A WOMAN AS GOOD PLAIN cook in a private family; has the best city reference. Call for two days.

333 EAST 25TH ST.—A YOUNG WOMAN AS GOOD cook; is an excellent baker; willing to assist with the washing; no objection to any part of the country; best city reference. Can be seen for two days.

335 WEST 25TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL as cook; would have no objection to general housework in a small family; good reference if required. Call for two days.

338 1ST AV., ROOM 13.—A COMPETENT WOMAN as plain cook in a private family; first class washer and ironer.

339 EAST 25TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL TO DO plain cooking and assist with washing; no objection to a private boarding house. Call in the grocery store for two days.

343 WEST 26TH ST., BETWEEN 8TH AND 9TH avs.—As good cook; willing to assist with the washing; no objection to do all the washing in a small family; good city reference.

348 EAST 17TH ST., BETWEEN 1ST AND 2D AVS.—A cook, unequalled in all kinds of French, German and English cooking, the serving of dinner and supper for parties in the neatest manner, made dishes of all kinds, confectionery, ornamental and plain; such as want a competent, economical, faithful woman, having lived in the first families for a number of years in this capacity, will find one, with the best city references, at the above number; can take the entire charge if required.

383 1ST AV., BETWEEN 22D AND 23D STS., THIRD floor, front.—A respectable girl to cook, wash and iron in a private family; has good city reference.

384 1ST AV., NEAR 23D ST.—A COMPETENT GIRL to cook, wash and iron in a small private family; best of reference. Can be seen for two days.

402 WEST 31ST ST., FIRST FLOOR.—AS COOK, washer and ironer; has good city reference.

404 WEST 33TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS good cook, washer and ironer; is willing and obliging; is a good bread and biscuit maker or any kind of breakfast cakes.

417 WEST 43D ST., BETWEEN 9TH AND 10TH AVS.—A German as first class cook; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches.

424 WEST 36TH ST.—AS GOOD PLAIN COOK, washer and ironer; no objection to go in the country. Call for two days.

425 38TH ST., BETWEEN 9TH AND 10TH AVS., first floor, back room.—A young girl to cook, wash and iron in a private family; good city reference.

467 8TH AV., BETWEEN 34TH AND 35TH STS.—A young girl to cook, wash and iron in a private family; no objection to the country; good city reference.

507 WEST 19TH ST.—A TRUSTWORTHY YOUNG woman as good cook; is an excellent washer and ironer; no objection to a short distance in the country; best city reference. Call for two days.

524 8TH AV., BETWEEN 31ST AND 32D STS.—TWO respectable young girls; one as good plain cook, washer and ironer; the other as chambermaid and waitress and to assist in the washing and ironing if required. Call from 9 to 2.

600 EAST 14TH ST., CORNER OF AV. B.—AS COOK in a respectable private family by a reliable person of good experience; can cook all kinds of soups, meats, game and poultry; is an excellent baker of all kinds of desserts and pastry; best city reference.

624 6TH AV.—A RESPECTABLE JEWISH YOUNG woman in a gentleman's family as competent cook; has no objections to go a short distance in the country; can give the best city references.

663 6TH AV., CORNER OF WEST 51ST ST.—A REspectable young girl as cook; four years' best city reference from last place.

Chambermaids, &c.

10 GANSEVOORT ST., BETWEEN 4TH ST. AND Houston st.—A young girl to do chamberwork and mind children. Call for two days.

22 WEST 26TH ST.—TWO PROTESTANT GIRLS; one to do chamberwork and waiting; the other as nurse and to do sewing or chamberwork; or would go separately. Can be seen at their present employer's.

29 WEST 31ST ST., HER PRESENT EMPLOYER'S.—A competent German girl as chambermaid and waitress. Apply from 10 till 2.

44 WEST 23D ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL as chambermaid and waitress. Good city reference from her last place.

53 LAIGHT ST.—A YOUNG GIRL TO DO CHAMBERwork and plain sewing in a private family; good reference.

73 KING ST., REAR, ROOM NO. 8.—A YOUNG GIRL AS chambermaid or waitress in a private family. Call for two days.

107 WEST 18TH ST., THIRD HOUSE FROM 6TH av.—As chambermaid and waitress; can be seen at her present employer's; the best reference can be given.

NewspaperARCHIVE®

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Chambermaids, &c.

109 WEST 15TH ST.—TWO RESPECTABLE GIRLS in a private family; one as chambermaid and waitress; the other to do waiting and fine washing; good city reference. Call for two days.

110 KING ST.—A GIRL 15 YEARS OF AGE AS chambermaid or to help in a kitchen.

112 5TH AV.—A YOUNG WOMAN, WHO THOROUGHLY understands her business, as chambermaid. Can be seen at her present employer's.

120 WEST 20TH ST., BETWEEN 6TH AND 7TH AVS.—A respectable woman as chambermaid and waitress or as waitress. Good city reference from last place.

120 7TH AV., CORNER OF 17TH ST.—A RESPECTable girl as chambermaid and waitress or to assist in washing and ironing; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; best city reference can be given.

121 16TH ST.—A GIRL AS CHAMBERMAID AND waitress or to do general housework in a small family; three years' reference from her last place.

121 WEST 46TH ST., BETWEEN 6TH AND 7TH AVS.—A respectable young girl as chambermaid and seamstress; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine; no objection to city or country; best reference.

126 WEST 35TH ST., BETWEEN 6TH AND 7TH avs.—A young girl as chambermaid and waitress; no objection to go to the country with a lady for the summer; five years' good city reference from her last place.

127 WEST 27TH ST., IN THE REAR.—A YOUNG woman to do chamberwork and waiting in a private family; country preferred; good city reference.

141 EAST 32D ST., BETWEEN LEXINGTON AND 3D avs.—A respectable young girl as chambermaid and waitress in a private family; no objection to assist in washing and ironing if required; can do plain sewing; good city reference from last place. Ring the bell.

144 WEST 30TH ST., BETWEEN 6TH AND 7TH avs.—A respectable girl as chambermaid and waitress; no objection to the country; best city reference.

151 EAST 32D ST., ROOM 14.—A RESPECTABLE young girl to do chamberwork and washing; has no objection to do housework in a small family; best city reference from her last place.

154 WEST 19TH ST., BETWEEN 6TH AND 7TH AVS.—A young girl as chambermaid and waitress or to do housework in a small private family; is willing to go in the country; has good reference from her last place. Call for two days.

155 WEST 27TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS competent chambermaid in a private family; has no objection to go to the country for the summer with the family; has the best city reference.

156 WEST 15TH ST., NEAR 7TH AV., TOP FLOOR, front room.—A respectable young girl to do chamberwork and plain sewing, or would take care of children; best city reference. Call for two days.

156 16TH ST., BETWEEN 6TH AND 7TH AVS.—A young woman to do chamberwork and waiting, or assist with the washing; private family; no objection to the country; best city reference.

158 WEST 28TH ST., ROOM NO. 2.—A RESPECTABLE girl to do chamberwork and fine washing or to do general housework in a small family; best city reference.

205 WEST 27TH ST., NEAR 7TH AV., FIRST floor, back room.—As first class chambermaid and waitress or waitress alone; will go to the country with a family; city reference.

210 WEST 27TH ST.—A YOUNG WOMAN AS chambermaid and to do fine washing and ironing; no objection to the country for the summer; has good city reference from her last place.

215 WEST 40TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL, IN A private family, as chambermaid and waitress; no objection to the country. Can be seen at her last place. Best reference.

217 EAST 26TH ST., NEAR 3D AV.—A RESPECTable young girl as chambermaid and waitress or to take care of a baby.

219 WEST 27TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as chambermaid and seamstress in a private family.

221 WEST 27TH ST., SECOND FLOOR, BACK ROOM. A respectable Protestant young girl as chambermaid and waitress; good reference.

225 EAST 46TH ST.—A YOUNG WOMAN TO DO chamberwork and assist with the washing or take care of children; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; no objection to the country, best city reference.

229 EAST 23D ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL as chambermaid and waitress and to assist with the washing and ironing. Can be seen at her present place for two days.

231 EAST 45TH ST., SECOND FLOOR.—A YOUNG girl to do chamberwork; good city reference.

231 EAST 45TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL AS CHAMbermaid and waitress; private family, good reference.

231 EAST 45TH ST.—A YOUNG PROTESTANT GIRL as chambermaid or plain sewer or waitress. Four years' city reference.

232 WEST 18TH ST., FIRST FLOOR, BACK ROOM.—A young girl as chambermaid and waitress; willing to assist with the washing and ironing; no objection to the country; good city reference.

250 WEST 16TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as chambermaid and waitress; has good city reference.

250 WEST 16TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL AS CHAMbermaid and seamstress, understands ladies' hair dressing; operates on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; or would go as waitress; best city reference. Call for two days.

254 WEST 16TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL AS CHAMbermaid and waitress in a private family; no objection to a short distance in the country, good city reference. Can be seen at present employer's.

288 3D AV., BETWEEN 22D AND 23D STS., IN THE store.—A competent young woman as chambermaid and to do plain sewing or as chambermaid and waitress, would go to the country with a private family, has four years' city reference. Can be seen for two days.

305 7TH AV., BETWEEN 27TH AND 28TH STS, ROOM 18.—A young girl as chambermaid and waitress, or as laundress, in a private family; best city reference.

306 EAST 36TH ST., BETWEEN 1ST AND 2D AVS.—A respectable girl as chambermaid and seamstress, or to take care of a young baby; best city reference. Call for two days.

322 EAST 22D ST, FIRST FLOOR, FRONT ROOM.—A respectable young girl as chambermaid and to do fine washing, has eight years' reference from last place. Call for two days.

324 WEST 21ST ST., SECOND FLOOR, FRONT room.—A young woman as chambermaid or as nurse and seamstress in a respectable family. Call for two days.

324 EAST 11TH ST., IN THE STORE.—A YOUNG Protestant girl as chambermaid and waitress or to mind a child and do up stairs work; recently disengaged and highly recommended.

331 EAST 29TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL AS CHAMbermaid and waitress, best city reference can be given.

331 WEST 26TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL AS CHAMbermaid and waitress or to do general housework in a small family; good city reference given.

344 EAST 12TH ST., BETWEEN 1ST AND 2D AVS., second floor, back room.—Two respectable girls; one as chambermaid and nurse, the other as waitress and to do fine washing; city or country, private family. Good city references.

358 WEST 23D ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL TO DO chamberwork and waiting or chamberwork and to take care of children; good reference. Can be seen at her present place, where she has lived four years.

383 2D AV., IN THE STORE.—A YOUNG GIRL AS chambermaid and waitress; no objection to go a short distance in the country; good city reference. Call for two days.

408 EAST 11TH ST., SECOND FLOOR, FRONT room.—A young girl as chambermaid and seamstress; can do all kinds of embroidery work; no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days.

423 EAST 12TH ST., NEAR 1ST AV.—AN ENGLISH girl as chambermaid and waitress; thoroughly understands her business; good reference.

424 EAST 14TH ST., NEAR 1ST AV, THIRD FLOOR, front room.—A respectable young woman to do chamberwork and waiting or waiting alone, best city references.

428 3D AV., IN THE SHOE STORE.—A RESPECTAble young girl to do chamberwork and waiting in a private family. Good city reference.

433 7TH AV, BETWEEN 26TH AND 27TH STS., TOP floor.—A young girl to do chamberwork and take care of children; no objection to the country; best city reference.

434 WEST 26TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL TO DO CHAMberwork; can operate on any machine; best city reference can be given.

437 7TH AV., NEAR 37TH ST., SECOND FLOOR.—A young woman, lately landed, as chambermaid and waitress. Call for two days.

454 WEST 32D ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL TO do chamberwork and assist with the washing; good city reference.

460 WEST 32D ST., FIRST FLOOR.—A RESPECTable young woman to do chamberwork or general housework in a small family; can give city references from her two last places. Can be seen for two days.

462 WEST 33D ST.—A YOUNG GIRL AS CHAMBERmaid and to do plain sewing, or mind children; no objection to the country; city reference. Call for two days.

467 8TH AV., BETWEEN 34TH AND 35TH STS.—A respectable girl as chambermaid and seamstress or to take care of growing children; understands Wheeler & Wilson's machine; good city reference.

473 2D AV, NEAR 27TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE young woman as chambermaid and waitress or as chambermaid and to take care of children; no objection to go a short distance in the country; best city reference.

507 WEST 19TH ST.—A YOUNG WOMAN AS CHAMbermaid and nurse or to do housework in a small family; no objections to a short distance in the country; good city reference. Call for two days.

516 EAST 14TH ST, THIRD FLOOR, FRONT ROOM.—A young girl as chambermaid and waitress, will assist with washing and ironing; will go in the country. Best references.

616 EAST 36TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL TO DO CHAMwork and waiting in a private family.

698 2D AV, NEAR 38TH ST., THIRD FLOOR, rear.—A girl as chambermaid, or to do housework. Good city reference. Call for two days.

801 6TH AV., NEAR 45TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL AS chambermaid and waitress; has good city reference for both; no objection to the country.

851 2D AV., NEAR 46TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE young girl as chambermaid or laundress; no objection to a private boarding house as laundress alone, best city reference.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Dressmakers and Seamstresses.

1ST FLOOR, FRONT ROOM, NO. 349 EAST 12TH ST., between 1st and 2d avs.—Fashionable Dress and Cloak making; suits from $5 and upwards; patterns and fashion plates; cutting and basting.

5 WAVERLEY PLACE, OPPOSITE NEW YORK Hotel.—A lady established as first class dressmaker and milliner desires a few more engagements. Latest Paris and London fashions. Plain dresses, $3 50; walking suits from $6. Apply or address Mme. Humphrey.

7 VANDAM ST.—BY AN EXPERIENCED GIRL AS seamstress and to do light chamberwork; would prefer going to the country. Reference unquestionable.

31 WEST 15TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVS.—A competent seamstress, who thoroughly understands cutting and fitting ladies' and children's dresses, permanently; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine; no objection to the capacity of lady's maid; city references.

35 (NEW NUMBER 43) WEST 23TH ST.—A COMPEtent seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing, and can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; has no objection to assist in chamberwork. Can be seen at her present employer's for two days, from 10 to 2.

42 WEST FOURTH STREET.—A LADY, ESTABlished as first class dressmaker, having best trimmers, receives the Paris journals. Work done neat and quick; dresses made from $4 up. Apply at Mme. Lefebvre's.

45 ELIZABETH ST.—AN EXPERIENCED FIRST class dressmaker would accommodate a few select families. Call on or address Miss Almy.

126 WEST 17TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GERMAN girl as seamstress in a respectable family; good reference.

128 EAST 44TH ST.—A FIRST CLASS OPERATOR on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine and who can do all kinds of family sewing, to go out by the day or week.

224 WEST 38TH ST., BETWEEN 7TH AND 8TH avs.—A young woman as seamstress and children's nurse or light chambermaid; can do all kinds of embroidery; good city references.

256 7TH AV., FIRST FLOOR.—A FIRST CLASS dressmaker wishes a few private customers to go out by the day.

341 LEXINGTON AV.—A YOUNG GIRL HAVING A Wheeler & Wilson's machine wishes a few more engagements by the day or week. Can be seen at her present employer's, from 10 to 3.

343 EAST 33D ST., NEAR 1ST AV.—A DRESSmaker, accustomed to fitting and trimming, to go to ladies by the day; can use Wheeler & Wilson's machine.

535 WEST 31ST ST., BETWEEN 10TH AND 11TH avs.—An American girl as seamstress; can do all kinds of plain family sewing; operates on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; goes out by day or week. Call for two days.

563 3D AV.—A YOUNG GIRL, NOT LONG IN THE country, as plain sewer and nurse; city reference given as to honesty and character.

897 2D AV., CORNER 58TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE young lady as seamstress in a private family; has never lived out before; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine. Address.

1,499 BROADWAY, BETWEEN 45TH AND 46TH sts., top floor.—A young woman, lately landed, as seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing and is willing to take charge of children.

General Housework, &c.

36 WEST 13TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL to do general housework or as cook in a small private family; no objection to the country; good city reference.

40 WATTS ST., FIRST FLOOR, FRONT ROOM.—A young, respectable girl, in a small private family, to do general housework. Call for one day.

57 WEST 18TH ST., NEAR 6TH AV., SECOND floor, rear building.—A respectable, strong, healthy young girl, lately landed, to do general housework in a private family. Call or address.

98 GREENE ST., IN THE REAR.—TO DO GENERAL housework and chamberwork, by one lately landed.

116 MADISON STREET, IN THE REAR.—A PROtestant woman to do housework in a small family; good city reference.

133 WEST 23D ST.—A YOUNG GIRL, LATELY landed from Ireland, to do general housework in a small private family.

154 WEST 18TH ST., BETWEEN 6TH AND 7TH avs.—A young woman to do general housework in a private family; no objection to the country; best city reference.

174 WEST 11TH ST.—A YOUNG WOMAN AS CHAMbermaid and waitress or to do general work. Inquire of her present employer.

196 MADISON ST., BETWEEN RUTGER AND PIKE, front house, third floor.—A respectable woman to do general housework in a small private family; is a good washer and ironer; no objection to a short distance in the country, Harlem or Westchester; best city reference. Can be seen for two days.

225 46TH ST., BETWEEN 2D AND 3D AVS.—A young German girl, in an American family, to do general housework. Address.

239 WEST 27TH ST., BETWEEN 7TH AND 8TH avs., top floor, front room.—A respectable woman to do housework, thoroughly understands her business; private family; good reference can be given. Can be seen for two days.

240 47TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN TO DO general housework, or washing and ironing in a private family; is a good plain cook; three years' city reference.

340 25TH ST., BETWEEN 8TH AND 9TH AVS.—A young woman to do general housework in a small private family, best city reference.

246 WEST 39TH ST., NEAR 8TH AV.—A RESPECTable young girl to do general housework or chamberwork and assist with the washing and ironing; is willing and obliging; good city reference from last place.

397 3D AV., NEAR 28TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE, TIdy young girl to do general housework.

435 EAST 14TH ST., ROOM NO. 2.—A RESPECTABLE girl for general housework, is a good cook, washer and ironer; the best city reference.

468 WEST 33D ST., BETWEEN 9TH AND 10TH AVS., first floor.—A young girl to do general housework in a small private family, city references.

640 9TH AV., BETWEEN 49TH AND 50TH STS.—A young girl, in a small family, to do general housework, best city reference. Call for two days.

680 WASHINGTON ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN to do general housework; no objection to a short distance in the country; best city reference.

714 3D AV, ONE DOOR FROM 45TH ST.—A YOUNG woman to do general housework in a small private family. Can be seen at her present employer's.

893 2D AV.—A YOUNG WOMAN TO DO GENERAL housework for a small private family; good city reference.

1,293 3D AV., BETWEEN 74TH AND 75TH STS., ring the third floor bell.—A respectable young girl to do general housework, is a good washer and ironer; can do plain cooking; has good references.

THREE SISTERS, LATELY COME FROM IRELAND, in two or three respectable families to do housework, nurse, &c.; they are respectable Catholic girls; wages not so much an object as a good home. Ladies in want of good girls will find these three good, trustworthy and valuable. Address Miss M. K. A., Herald office.

Housekeepers, &c.

44½ FROOME ST.—A LADY AS HOUSEKEEPER IN a widower's family.

51 GREENWICH AVENUE.—A LADY OF THE highest respectability, having met with a reverse of fortune, desires the position of housekeeper in a widower's family. References undoubted. Address or call at any time on Mrs. J. Spies.

56 ESSEX ST., JERSEY CITY.—A WIDOW LADY as housekeeper, or as seamstress, or to do light housework in a private family; best reference if required. Call for one week.

113 EAST 4TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS housekeeper or to take charge of a laundry or linen room; no objection to go out of town; fully understands the business; city reference. Call on or address Housekeeper, for three or four days.

140 WEST 21ST ST., BETWEEN 6TH AND 7TH AVS.—An American lady as housekeeper, fully competent; best reference. Address Mrs. A.

156 WEST 35TH ST.—AN AMERICAN LADY AS housekeeper in a public or private house. Call or address for one week.

156 WEST 28TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE PERSON, without children, wishes the care of a gentleman's house for the summer; has unexceptionable references as to character and capability. Address, for this week, Housekeeper.

188 BLEECKER ST.—A YOUNG AMERICAN WIDOW as housekeeper for a widower or an elderly gentleman; a friend wanted more than a salary; no triflers need apply. Call for two days.

204 EAST 21ST ST., NEAR 2D AV.—A WIDOW lady as housekeeper (no encumbrance); no objections to the country. Inquire for Mrs. Oakley, from 9 to 5 o'clock.

237 WEST 27TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE MAN AND woman to take care of a house for the summer; no encumbrance; best reference.

262 EAST BROADWAY.—A RESPECTABLE PERson, fully competent, as housekeeper and seamstress; would be willing and obliging. Address Miss Arnett.

433 EAST 14TH ST., ROOM 18.—A COMPETENT woman to take charge of a house for the summer; can come well recommended. Call on or address Mrs. C.

A CHRISTIAN LADY, AN ARTIST, WELL QUALIfied to take charge of a genteel home, would like a position as housekeeper. Address Miss Bowen, Brooklyn Post office.

A LADY OF THE HIGHEST RESPECTABILITY AS housekeeper in a private family; where there are children preferred; will teach them music if desired, terms moderate. Address, with particulars, D. M., Herald office.

A YOUNG AMERICAN LADY, AN ORPHAN, WHO IS competent and reliable, wishes a position as housekeeper or as companion for a lady; willing to travel abroad or go to any part of the country; can give the best reference. Address W. S., Herald office.

A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE AND ACCOMPLISHED lady desires a position as housekeeper in the family of a widower of means and refinement, where there are no children preferred. Address, stating where an interview can be had, Responsible, box 184 Herald office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN A situation as housekeeper. Address Jayne, Herald office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS HOUSEKEEPER, BY an experienced person; would take charge of linen room or laundry in a first class hotel. The best city reference. Address, stating terms, &c., H. E. Pierce 44 Broad st., Utica, N. Y.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Nurses, &c.

45 ELIZABETH ST.—AS NURSE TO WAIT ON AN INvalid; no objection to the country; good reference. Apply for M. Robinson.

46 ORANGE ST., BROOKLYN.—A GOOD, FAITHFUL girl to go to the country for the summer to take care of children; best city recommendations. Can be seen at her present employer's from 11 till 3 o'clock.

88 CLINTON PLACE, BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH avs.—A competent Scotch Protestant woman to bring up an infant from its birth; no objection to the country; best city references.

96 PACIFIC ST., BROOKLYN.—A RESPECTABLE married woman, with a full breast of milk, as wet nurse. Inquire in Long Island College Hospital.

115 WEST 19TH ST., BETWEEN 6TH AND 7TH AVS.—A most respectable young woman as nurse and seamstress; understands cutting and fitting children's clothes, and is a very neat sewer; has good reference. Can be seen for two days if not engaged.

130 WEST 25TH ST., BETWEEN 6TH AND 7TH AVS.—A respectable woman as competent nurse. Can bring up a baby from its birth, or would take care of grown children, and do chamber work. Has no objection to the country. Good references can be given. Call for two days.

132 WEST 15TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as nurse and seamstress; good city reference.

151 EAST 22D ST., ROOM 18.—A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman as nurse; can take charge of a baby from its birth and bring it up on the bottle; can operate on a sewing machine and fit children's clothes, or would do light chamberwork and sew.

153 WEST 17TH ST., BETWEEN 6TH AND 7TH avs.—A respectable middle aged woman as nurse; capable of taking entire charge of an infant to bring it up on the bottle; no objections to travel; good city reference.

158 WEST 29TH ST.—A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS nurse; can take the entire charge of a baby; will make herself obliging; good city reference.

164 MADISON AV.—A LADY IS DESIROUS OF FINDing a good place for a faithful, honest and trustworthy woman as nurse or to wait on a lady; no objection to travel, can recommend her for neat sewing and kindness to children; competent in both capacities.

200 7TH AV.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL, 16 YEARS of age, to mind children or do light chamberwork; or would wait on a lady. Call for two days. Ring the top bell.

219 EAST 21ST ST., BETWEEN 2D AND 3D AVS.—A competent person as infant's nurse in a gentleman's family; would assist with light chamberwork; best city reference from last place. Call for two days.

222 WEST 27TH ST., NEAR 7TH AV.—A RESPECTable person to wait on a lady invalid, take care of a baby or assist a lady in the duties of her house; is neat in her habits. Good reference from last place. Call for two days.

252 WEST 28TH ST., BETWEEN 7TH AND 8TH AVS., rear.—A girl 16 years old to mind a child and do light chamberwork; has good references.

256 10TH AV.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS INfant's nurse; can take entire charge day or night; a good plain sewer; no objection to the country.

288 3D AV., BETWEEN 23D AND 24TH STS.—A REspectable woman as infant's nurse; can take charge of a baby from its birth and do plain sewing or assist with light chamberwork; best city reference given; no objection to the country or travelling.

305 WEST 20TH ST.—A LADY HAVING NO CHILdren of her own wishes to take care of a child or bring one up on the bottle.

315 EAST 25TH ST.—AS MONTHLY OR SICK NURSE by an Englishwoman (certificated); unexceptional reference. Please address Mrs. Neatley.

316 WEST 37TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant girl, lately landed, to mind a baby and do plain sewing.

326 27TH ST., BETWEEN 8TH AND 9TH AVS.—A respectable woman, with a fresh breast of milk, who has lost her own baby; country or city.

331 EAST 28TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL, LATELY landed, to mind children or to do light housework.

335 EAST 39TH ST.—A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE young girl as nurse and seamstress; is a good operator on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; kind, willing and obliging; a good home desired; country preferred. Call or address M. W. O.

349 EAST 18TH ST., BETWEEN 1ST AND 2D AVS.—A respectable girl as nurse and seamstress; can cut and fit children's clothing; willing to make herself useful; no objection to the country; has eight years' city reference. Can be seen until engaged.

362 EAST 10TH ST., TOP FLOOR.—A RESPECTAble married woman to dry nurse one or two children at her own home.

384 1ST AV., NEAR 23D ST.—A YOUNG WOMAN as nurse and to do plain sewing; is kind and very fond of children; a good home more of an object than high wages.

392 7TH AV., BETWEEN 34TH AND 35TH STS.—Two young girls; one as children's nurse and the other to do chamberwork and sewing, would like to go together; best city reference from their last employer, where they served six years.

398 (NEW NO. 452) 7TH AV.—A PERSON AS child's nurse and to do plain sewing, is capable of taking care of a baby from its birth, has the best city reference from her last place.

419 EAST 14TH ST., ROOM 13.—A RESPECTABLE young girl as nurse to children; is willing and obliging and very fond of children.

506 EAST 12TH ST., SECOND FLOOR, BACK ROOM.—A respectable widow woman as wet nurse; no objection to go a short distance in the country, reference if required. Call for two days.

726 (NEW NO.) 3D AV., BETWEEN 45TH AND 46TH sts.—An American woman to travel with an invalid lady as nurse and companion. Inquire in store 566 (old No.) 3d av., for three days.

851 2D AV., NEAR 46TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE girl as nurse and seamstress, best city reference.

A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN WISHES A SITUation as nurse; can take the entire charge of an infant from its birth; would prefer a growing one; would also do plain sewing. Address B. C., box 217 Herald office.

Laundresses, &c.

31 ADAMS ST., HOBOKEN, N. J.—A RESPECTABLE German girl as laundress and chambermaid. Call on or address Miss Bollinger.

50 EAST 41ST ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN wishes to get some gentlemen's or family washing to do at her house, or would go out by the day to work, house cleaning also. Call on or address.

115 WEST 23D ST, BETWEEN 6TH AND 7TH AVS.—A first class laundress in a private family; no objection to a short distance in the country; three years' reference from last place. Call for two days.

141 WEST 35TH ST., IN THE REAR.—A RESPECTable woman to go out by the day washing and housecleaning; good reference if required.

163 EAST 31ST ST., OVER THE DRUG STORE.—AN experienced laundress to do family washing at her own home; understands all kinds of fine washing and can flute neatly; the best reference given. Call for two days.

182 NASSAU ST., BROOKLYN.—A RESPECTABLE woman to do families' or gentlemen's washing; has first class references.

201 EAST 27TH ST., CORNER OF 3D AV.—A REspectable woman to do washing and ironing at her own house, or would go out by the day.

201 WEST 24TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as first class laundress; understands fluting; no objection to do chamberwork, best city reference from last place.

207 WEST 12TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WIDOW woman wishes a few gentlemen's or families' washing. Three years' city reference. Can be seen at any time at her own residence.

251 WEST 35TH ST., IN THE REAR.—A RESPECTable young woman as laundress; no objection to go in the country.

270 HICKS ST., BETWEEN STATE AND ATLANTIC, Brooklyn.—A girl to do good washing and ironing; is a good plain cook; best city references.

320 EAST 33D ST.—A FIRST CLASS WASHERWOMAN wishes a few ladies' washing at her residence, is a first class French fluter. Address.

330 WEST 17TH ST.—A WOMAN TO GO OUT BY the day, is a first rate washer and ironer; or would do families' washing at her own house. Call or address.

333 EAST 21ST ST, BETWEEN 1ST AND 2D AVS.—A respectable woman to do gentlemen's or ladies' washing or to go out by the day; can be well recommended.

350 WEST 16TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN to do gentlemen's washing at her own house; can do up shirts equal to new. Reference given.

351 WEST 16TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as laundress; can do any kind of fluting, or would do general housework in a small family; is a good plain cook; good city reference.

433 7TH AV., BETWEEN 26TH AND 27TH STS., TOP floor.—Gentlemen's or family washing wanted by a laundress; can do French fluting; has 20 years' experience.

511 2D AV., ROOM NO. 8.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN wants a family's or gentlemen's washing at her residence.

1,373 BROADWAY, BETWEEN 39TH AND 40TH sts.—Wanted, washing by an experienced washer and ironer; good reference can be given.

A YOUNG FRENCH LADY, OF FIRST CLASS EDUcation, desires a situation as teacher in a family, references. Address Paris, box 131 Herald office.

Waitresses, &c.

35 EAST 18TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE SCOTCH woman to wait on an invalid or old lady or gentleman. Call for two days.

49 WEST 18TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL AS WAITRESS or chambermaid; has no objection to the country; best city reference.

133 EAST 15TH ST.—A HIGHLY EDUCATED LADY as governess or travelling company with a family going abroad. Address W. C.

135 EAST 15TH ST., NEAR 3D AV.—A RESPECTABLE young girl as waitress and chambermaid or to do chamberwork and fine washing, no objection to travel with a lady. Call for two days.

229 WEST 22D ST.—A YOUNG GIRL (GERMAN) as waitress or to do light up stairs work. Can be seen at her present employer's.

247 MADISON AV.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS waitress or chambermaid and waitress in a small family; in the country preferred. Can be seen at her present employer's.

302 WEST 29TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS waitress and chambermaid, who thoroughly understands her business, a country place preferred, best city reference. Can be seen till suited.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Waitresses, &c.

350 WEST 16TH ST., BETWEEN 8TH AND 9TH AVS. second story.—A respectable young woman as experienced waitress; would do chamberwork; is fully competent; has the best reference.

433 EAST 16TH ST., THIRD FLOOR, ROOM 13.—A young girl as waitress in a private boarding house; no objection to go in the country. Call for two days.

456 WEST 20TH ST., BETWEEN 9TH AND 10TH avs., present employer's.—A respectable Protestant girl as waitress, or as chambermaid and waitress. Best of city references.

Intelligence Office.

GIRLS WANTING GOOD SITUATIONS SUITED AT Carpenter's Servants' Institute, 138 11th st., corner 6th av. No charge till engaged.

Miscellaneous.

30 BOND ST.—A LADY OF EDUCATION AND respectability as lady's companion, nursery governess, or seamstress; the country very much preferred. Call on or address Companion.

40 WEST 13TH ST., IN THE REAR.—A RESPECTAble woman to go out by the day housecleaning or washing or ironing; best city reference.

45 WEST 18TH ST.—A YOUNG AMERICAN LADY AS maid; a first class dressmaker and hairdresser; highly competent to fill the above. Call or address.

45 WEST 18TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVS.—A young Italian lady, who can speak French, German and English, as maid to go to Europe with a family; has had several years' experience in travelling; is also a first class dressmaker and hairdresser.

49 WEST 18TH ST.—A YOUNG LADY TO ATTEND A store where the hours will not be late; understands the confectionery business thoroughly; three years' reference from her last employer.

78 CEDAR ST., ROOM 18.—A YOUNG AMERICAN lady, who has had experience as saleswoman, desires a situation in a store, furnishing goods, hosiery, trimmings, fancy goods, &c. Address Delpha.

162 WEST 20TH ST.—A YOUNG LADY, RECENTLY from the South, as an English teacher in a school, or as governess in a private family; has no objection to travel as a lady's companion to Europe or any part of the United States. Ring the third bell.

320 WEST 18TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman to go in the country as dairymaid or as housekeeper; no charge. Also a young girl to sew by the day or week; good references.

331 EAST 28TH ST.—A COMPETENT YOUNG GIRL as first class laundress or to do chamberwork and fine washing; the best city reference.

336 EAST 4TH ST.—AN AMERICAN LADY AS companion to a lady going to Europe, or to accompany a family who needs an assistant; will find a person of the highest respectability; compensation no object. Address E. L., care of Miss Doyle.

537 MYRTLE AV., BROOKLYN.—A RESPECTABLE young woman to travel with a family to California; best city recommendations. Can be seen for one week.

737 BROADWAY, TOP FLOOR, ROOM 20.—A YOUNG lady, just arrived from England, to travel as ladies' maid; can dress hair and understands dressmaking. Address M. H.

769 6TH AV., SECOND FLOOR.—A YOUNG AMERIcan lady as companion or nursery governess with some family travelling in this country or abroad; references given. Call or address.

A LADY OF REFINEMENT, GOING TO EUROPE, DEsires to have the education of one or two little girls. Address Miss Monroe, Herald office.

A LADY DESIRES A POSITION IN THE COUNTRY during the summer to teach English, French or music; distinguished references. Apply at 76 Lexington avenue from 1 to 3 P. M.

A YOUNG LADY, ACQUAINTED WITH THE ENGlish, French and Spanish languages, would like to make an engagement as companion to a lady, either in the city, country or to travel; no objection to teach a little; references exchanged. Address R. P., Herald office.

WANTED—AN ENGAGEMENT AS COMPANION TO A lady, or governess in a family; references exchanged. Address Lester, Greenpoint, L. I.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG PERSON (English) a situation to travel with a family going to Europe, either as companion or to take charge of children. Address F. S., box 163 Herald office.

WANTED—BY A LADY A SITUATION AS FOREwoman, has been nine years with her last employer, in the skirt and corset trade; is a good dressmaker; best reference given. Address Mrs. M. D., Herald office.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

A GOOD GIRL WANTED—FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork in a small family. Call at 244 West 27th st., near 8th av.

A WOMAN WANTED—TO DO GENERAL HOUSEWORK in a small private family. Apply at 222 West 47th st., near Broadway.

A GIRL WANTED—FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK; must be a good plain cook and first class laundress. Apply, with reference, at 120 58th st., near 4th av.

AN EXPERIENCED OPERATOR ON WHEELER & Wilson's machine, for dressmaking, also good dressmakers. 57 9th st., a few doors west of Broadway.

A TIDY, WILLING GIRL TO COOK, WASH AND iron and assist in the housework of a small private family; must have best city reference. No. 411 East 51st st., second brown stone house from 1st av.

A GOOD COOK WANTED IMMEDIATELY—AND TO assist in the washing and ironing; city reference required. Also a seamstress and chambermaid to operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine. Call at 49 West 53d st.

A HEALTHY, STRONG, INTELLIGENT PROTESTANT girl, white or colored, for laundry work and waiting, at the Turkish Baths, 61 Lexington avenue; must be well recommended, wages $15.

AS WE RECOGNIZE WOMAN A COLABORER WITH man, we shall hereafter throw open our business opportunities equally to them. D. DOUBLEDAY, National Art Association, 459 Sixth avenue.

COMPETENT DRESSMAKERS AND TRIMMERS wanted—At 16 Varick place, Sullivan st., below Bleecker.

CHAMBERMAID WANTED—IN A SMALL FAMILY; must understand fine washing and ironing. Inquire at 39 West 15th st.

DRESS AND CLOAK MAKERS WANTED—COMPETENT hands, at 116 West 11th st., between 5th and 6th avs.

DRESSMAKER WANTED—GOOD WAGES AND steady employment to a competent hand. Apply after 9 o'clock at 74 Amity st.

DRESSMAKERS WANTED—MUST BE GOOD TRIMmers, steady work to good hands. Apply at No. 7 Great Jones st.

GOOD DRESSMAKERS WANTED—AT 146 WEST 20TH st. Also an apprentice.

OPERATORS WANTED FOR WHEELER & WILson's or Grover & Baker's sewing machines, at James McCreery & Co.'s, corner of Broadway and 11th st.

WANTED—FIVE OR SIX GOOD DRESSMAKERS, AT 102 West 21st st.

WANTED—A GOOD DRESSMAKER; ONE WHO CAN operate. Also an apprentice. Apply at 243 8th av.

WANTED—A GOOD GERMAN GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework. Apply at 309 Grand st., in the store.

WANTED—SEVERAL FIRST CLASS OPERATORS. Liberal salary paid. Apply at 144 West 13th st.

WANTED—A GOOD SCOTCH OR GERMAN COACHman. Apply at the office, corner 3d av. and 79th st.

WANTED—AT 274 WEST 11TH ST, A RESPECTABLE cook, washer and ironer. Apply with references.

WANTED—IMPROVERS AT THE DRESSMAKING. Call early at 210 West 32d st.

WANTED—A FEW GOOD DRESSMAKERS AT 146 West 20th st. None but competent hands need apply.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS NURSE IN a small institution. Apply at 126 2d av. before 10 A. M.

WANTED—AT 205 WEST 22D ST., SEVERAL FIRST class dressmakers.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEWORK. Apply at 160 East 32d st.

WANTED—GOOD DRESSMAKERS, AT 582 3D AV., near 26th st. Also an operator on Wheeler & Wilson's machine.

WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, A COMPETENT cook; no washing; wages $14. Apply, with references, at 227 West 58th st.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN AS first rate cook and to assist with washing and ironing in a small private family, at 213 West 25th st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO HOUSEWORK FOR TWO; wages $10. Call at 815 2d av., between 58th and 59th sts., first floor.

WANTED—A GOOD FEMALE COOK FOR A DINING saloon; good references required. Apply at 103 John st., corner of Cliff.

WANTED—A FIRST RATE COOK, TO ASSIST IN washing and ironing, at 271 West 11th st. Call between 9 and 11, with reference.

WANTED—TWO GIRLS; ONE AS COOK, WASHER and ironer; the other as waitress. Apply at 42 East 19th st.

WANTED—A GIRL AS NURSE; MUST HAVE GOOD city reference. Call between 12 and 3 o'clock at No. 5 West 20th st.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT SEAMSTRESS WHO thoroughly understands Wheeler & Wilson's machine, to take care of one little girl. Apply at 22 West 45th st.

WANTED—A PERFECTLY RELIABLE WOMAN AS cook; must be a Protestant and come well recommended. Apply between 9 and 12 at No. 6 East 35th st.

WANTED—AN ACTIVE, TIDY GIRL, WHO UNDERstands her business, as waitress and chambermaid, at 248 West 14th st.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS WAITRESS WHO CAN take entire charge of the dining room. Apply at 35 West 26th st., between 9 and 11.

WANTED—FIFTY GOOD DRESSMAKERS RIGHT away; come prepared to work; good wages. Apply at 448 6th av., first floor, between 27th and 28th sts.

WANTED—A SERVANT TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork for a family of three adults; good reference required. Call early at 585 2d av., near 30th st.

WANTED—A GERMAN GIRL IN A PRIVATE FAMily to do general housework, good reference required. Call at 186 25th st., second door from the corner of 6th av., between 12 and 2.

WANTED—A NURSE, TO TAKE CHARGE OF CHILdren and operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine, to go in the country until September; American or German Protestant. Apply at 67 7th st., from 10 to 2 o'clock.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

WANTED—AN OPERATOR ON THE ORPHEON EMbroidery machine. Any one familiar with Amozine embroidery, and who worked for Miss Grey last season, will find employment by calling on A. Goodale, 26 West 4th st.

WANTED—FEMALE CANVASSERS, TO INTRODUCE the Ladies' Elastic Supporter in New York, Brooklyn and Jersey City. Quick sales and large profits. Apply to E. Cook, 203 Fulton st., New York.

WANTED—THREE GIRLS IN A PRIVATE FAMILY; cook, to assist with washing; waitress and fine washer and ironer; also chambermaid and nurse. Apply at 213 West 15th st.

WANTED—A THOROUGH CHAMBERMAID; MUST BE a Protestant and willing to assist in washing and ironing. Apply, with city reference, between 9 and 12 at No. 5 East 88th st.

WANTED—AT 148 WEST 16TH ST., TWO GIRLS; ONE to cook, wash and iron; the other as chambermaid and waitress. None need apply but those who are fully competent. Recommendations required.

WANTED—A FINE IRONER AND FOLDER, ONE competent to take charge of 30 or 40 ironers, in an established laundry; also five shirt ironers. Inquire at H. Kohnstamm's, No. 3 Tryon row, junction of Centre and Chatham sts.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS PASTRY COOK: A MAN who is thoroughly capable of taking sole charge of a kitchen in a first class dining saloon out of town. None others need apply to C. M. Gater & Co., No. 36 Fulton st., Brooklyn, N. Y. References required.

12 GOOD DRESSMAKERS WANTED—AT MME. J. Maurice's, 62 West 16th st., near 6th av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

413 6TH AV.—A YOUNG FRENCHMAN, JUST ARrived from France, as waiter in a private family. Apply from 12 to 4.

A YOUNG MAN—THREE MONTHS FROM THE OLD country, wants a situation as porter or in any capacity in a store, or would like to learn bartending. Address D. N., Herald office.

AS WAITER IN A PRIVATE FAMILY—A FIRST CLASS man, with excellent references; no objection to the country (Newport preferred). Inquire at 27 East 14th st., near Union square.

A YOUNG MAN LATELY LANDED WISHES A SITUation as assistant bartender; has some experience; would accept a situation as light porter; the best references. Address box 80 Herald Branch office, Brooklyn.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, TO TEND bar in city or country; has the best reference. Call on or address F. Andrews, 261 West 28th st.

TO FARMERS.—A YOUNG MAN OF GOOD CHARacter desires a situation with a respectable family on a farm, in a healthy locality; wages no special object; he would require to be treated as one of the family. Address J. J. Day, No. 1 State st., New York.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION AS bartender, who has had two years' experience in the business. Apply for two days at 116 Broome st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS PORTER OR DRIVER in a wholesale store, by a sober, honest and industrious young man. Address T. F., Herald office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS BARTENDER, BY A young man only one month from the old country; best reference from the National Park Bank. Address care E. K. Wright, National Park Bank.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS PORTER OR MESSENger by a sober, steady young man; willing to make himself generally useful; not afraid to work; can give security if required; salary no object. Address J. F., Herald office.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

A YOUNG MAN WITH SOME KNOWLEDGE OF bookkeeping, desires a situation; is a good collector, willing to work and not particular about salary. Address B. H., box 108 Herald office.

A GERMAN, 32 YEARS OF AGE, KNOWING PERfectly French and bookkeeping, desires a situation as correspondent or bookkeeper. A dry goods or fancy goods house preferred. Address E., Herald office.

AN ENTERPRISING YOUNG MAN, AGED 20, SPEAKS German, has studied designing, a quick writer and figurist, wishes a situation in some office or business house where his abilities will prove useful. Address Lousey, Herald office.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER.—WANTED, AN ASSISTant bookkeeper in a dry goods jobbing house; must be quick, accurate and reliable. Address, in handwriting of applicant, with references and salary expected, box 2,240 Post office.

BOOT AND SHOE SALESMAN WANTED—AT 158 Grand street, Williamsburg. None but experienced men need apply.

CLERK WANTED—IN A GROCERY STORE, WITH good reference. Call at 592 10th av., after 8 o'clock.

DRY GOODS.—WANTED, THREE THOROUGH SALESmen at the Commercial House, 689 Myrtle av., Brooklyn. None other need apply.

DRUG CLERK WANTED—ONE HAVING THREE OR four years' experience may apply to R. L. Littell, 190 Grand st., Williamsburg.

DRUG CLERK WANTED—A YOUNG MAN COMPEtent to act as first assistant may apply at Lindsay's drug store, 1st av., corner of 10th st.

DRUG CLERK WANTED—AT 22 GREENWICH AVEnue. Also a Drug Store for sale or exchange for real estate.

DRUG CLERK—TEN YEARS' EXPERIENCE, MARried, strictly honest, highly recommended, wants a situation where attendance would not be required over 7 P. M. daily, or would take charge of a country store, expectations moderate. Address D., care Manjarott, 453½ Broadway, Williamsburg.

SALESMAN WANTED—MUST BE CORRECT AT FIGures and not afraid of constant work, in a retail business down town; hours from 7½ till 6, wages $12 per week. Address, stating age, previous employment, &c., H. A., Herald office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN AS cashier, assistant bookkeeper or general clerk; has held the first named position of trust with the leading gold and exchange broker's house of Exchange place for the past four years; has also held their power of attorney, and has been in their employ for eleven years; refers to them. Address B. W. M., Jr., box 3,310 New York Post office.

TO BANKERS AND MERCHANTS.—AN IMPORTER giving up business desires a situation with some first class house without regard to salary; is American, a superior accountant and financier, intelligent, active and correct; understands French, has a knowledge of foreign exchange and is acquainted abroad; best city reference. Address W. & Co., box 3,044 Post office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A SALESMAN, IN A REtail grocery. Reference and security given. Address George Pearson, Herald office.

WANTED—A STEADY, RELIABLE MAN, AS BOOKkeeper, at $15 per week. Address T. X. K., Herald office.

WANTED—TWO YOUNG MEN, GOOD PENMEN, with the best references, as clerks. Apply at 478 Broadway, up stairs.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS SALESMAN, TO TAKE charge of our cloak and shawl department. CLARKE, DALY & FLANIGAN, 29 Catharine st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A THOROUGHLY competent clerk, only a few weeks in the country; best references. [illegible] W. S., box 116 Herald office.

WANTED—IN A GERMAN PUBLISHING HOUSE, A young man competent to correspond in the German and English languages; a German preferred. Letters containing references and particulars address box 6,111 Post office.

WANTED—IN A LARGE IMPORTING AND JOBBING dry goods house, a first class shipping clerk; one thoroughly experienced, with good references, will find a desirable place, with a liberal salary. Address, giving references, box 1,752 Post office.

COACHMEN AND GARDENERS.

A PROTESTANT YOUNG MARRIED MAN WANTS A situation as coachman; good reference. Call or address at livery stable, 34th st., corner 7th av.

A SINGLE GERMAN MAN WANTS A SITUATION AS gardener or coachman; well experienced in the business. Address A. A., box 160 Herald office.

A YOUNG MAN WISHES A SITUATION AS COACHman; best city reference from last employer. Address W. M., box 130 Herald office.

ADVERTISEMENTS FOR THE HERALD RECEIVED IN BROOKLYN AT OUR BRANCH OFFICE, 145 FULTON STREET.

A GENTLEMAN WISHES TO GET A SITUATION FOR his coachman, as he is going to Europe, and whom he can highly recommend as a first class man. Can be seen at his present employer's, 231 Madison av.

A GENTLEMAN WISHES A SITUATION FOR HIS coachman in a private family; is a good driver, sober and honest, four and a half years in last place. Address J. B., 305 4th av.

A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND GROOM BY A competent man; has seven years' best city reference as to character and capability, is willing and obliging. Address A., box 169 Herald office.

A SITUATION WANTED—BY A SINGLE YOUNG man, as coachman, is thoroughly competent; wishes a good place in the city or country; satisfactory reference. Address, M. M., 50 East 43d st., or box 130 Herald office.

A FIRST CLASS MAN AS COACHMAN: UNDERstands his business, the care and management of horses, is a good city driver and willing and obliging; best city reference. Address O. V., Coleman's saddlery, 1,252 Broadway.

A COACHMAN'S SITUATION WANTED—BY A SINgle man, understands taking care of horses, would work in garden and make himself generally useful; can be well recommended. Address A. B., Herald office.

A COACHMAN AND GROOM'S SITUATION WANTED—By a single man, has a thorough knowledge of the care of horses, carriages and harness. three years' reference from last place. Address C. M. B., Herald office.

A YOUNG MAN WANTS A SITUATION AS COACHman; has best city reference from his last employer, where he is just disengaged. Call on or address M. C., 36 Lexington av., private stable.

A YOUNG MAN, JUST DISENGAGED BY THE FAMILY going to Europe, wishes a situation as coachman, thoroughly understands his business; best city reference. Call on or address D. K., 1,253 Broadway, at Mr. Coleman's harness store.

A RESPECTABLE MAN DESIRES A SITUATION AS coachman; is a careful driver, a thorough groom, and is sober and industrious; can bring best recommendations from last employer, where he lived nine years. Inquire at Cogswell's stables, corner 23d st. and Lexington av.

A YOUNG MAN, HAVING EXCELLENT RECOMmendations, wishes to engage in some respectable family as coachman and groom, can drive from two to four in hand, no objection to city or country. Address G., box 159 Herald office.

A GENTLEMAN GOING TO EUROPE DESIRES TO find a situation for his coachman (single man), who has been in his employ six years; understands the care and management of horses, harness and carriages thoroughly, is a good, careful driver; perfectly sober, strictly honest and in every way trustworthy. Call at or address his present employer's office, 553 Broadway, up stairs.

COACHMEN AND GARDENERS.

COACHMAN'S SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECtable single man, thoroughly understands his business; highly recommended. Call on or address J. S., at Lowen's saddlery, 50 East 14th st., for two days.

COACHMAN.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young man (Protestant), a situation as coachman and groom; thoroughly understands the care and management of horses, carriages, &c.; single; best city reference; no objection to the country. Call for three days, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., at Graham's harness store, 66 University place.

GARDENER'S SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG man who understands it in all its branches and the care of horses, has good reference and will make himself useful. Address M. D., box 109 Herald office.

SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY A FIRST CLASS MAN; five years' city reference. Apply at private stable 123 East 19th st., or address J. C., box 118 Herald office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SOBER YOUNG MAN, AS coachman, understands gardening; willing to milk a cow, good reference. Address H. M., box 242 Herald office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN AND GROOM, by a single man, who thoroughly understands his business; no objection to the country, can give the best reference. Address N. S., box 196 Herald office.

WANTED—A PRACTICAL FARMER. APPLY FOR two days at 195 Lewis st., between 11 and 12 o'clock.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A SINGLE PROTESTANT man, as coachman, thoroughly understands his business; best reference. Address C. H., Herald office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MARRIED MAN (German), a situation as coachman; has unexceptionable city references. Call at or address Brewster & Baldwin's, corner Broadway and 10th st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY A MAN who understands his business in every particular; best city and country reference. Call on or address J. B., 23 East 13th st., at Geo. Murray's livery stable.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GROOM AND COACHman by a respectable Protestant young man, lately landed, perfectly understands his business in all its branches. Address R. D., 1,311 Broadway, livery stable.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE MAN AS coachman and groom; has good city reference and understands his business thoroughly; the country preferred. Address J. B., box 118 Herald office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GERMAN MAN, A situation as coachman or to travel as servant to a family going to Europe, will bring first class recommendations from present employer. Address box 187 Herald office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY A single man; is a good and careful driver. Can give best references. Apply for two days at Keystone Hotel, corner Division and Chrystie street.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE GERMAN, A SITUATION as coachman in the country, is a careful driver; understands gardening; references. Address G. J. L., box 122 Herald office.

WANTED—AN EXCELLENT VEGETABLE, FRUIT, greenhouse and flower gardener; horse and milk when necessary; must be an excellent worker, single and competent. Apply at 140 Broadway, basement.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE PROTESTANT MAN, A situation as coachman or groom (country preferred), where he would make himself generally useful, first class reference. Call on Daniel, 76 Gold st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY A single man with good reference; thoroughly understands the care of horses and carriages. Address M. C., Herald office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY A colored man, single; best city reference from his last employer; country preferred. Can be seen at private stable, rear of 309 5th av., entrance 21st st.

WANTED—BY A SOBER AND INDUSTRIOUS MARried man, a situation, understands the care of horses and driving; no objection to the country. Apply at 103 West 42d st., corner 9th av.

WANTED—A COACHMAN AND GARDENER'S SITUation, by a single man; understands flowers; can milk and make himself useful; wages moderate, good reference. Address A. P., box 203 Herald office.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, A SITUATION AS coachman or as coachman and groom, who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; best of city reference from his last employer. Can be seen for two days, from 10 till 3, at R. Campbell's saddlery store, 50 4th av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom, by a single young man, with good city reference; is willing and obliging; no objection to the country, present employer going to Europe; can milk if required. Can be seen at 225 West 28th st.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

A BOY WANTED—IN A REAL ESTATE OFFICE; must write a good hand and come well recommended. Address, in own handwriting, Energy, Herald office.

AN ACTIVE, INTELLIGENT BOY WANTED—TO work in a store and run errands, by McNab & Harlin, 86 John st.

AGENTS WANTED—TO SELL MORRISON'S MEDIcated Soaps; special inducements offered. Call at or address 46 Dey street, second floor.
J. L. HUTTON & CO.

A GOOD BOY, AGED 15 TO 17 YEARS, FOR AN office on Broadway; must reside with his parents, write a plain legible hand and furnish good reference. Address Stilwell, Herald office.

A COMPETENT CITY TRAVELLING SALESMAN and agents everywhere, acquainted with tin can and tinware manufacturers. Address, with references, Vim, Herald office.

PERSONS WISHING TO SUBSCRIBE FOR THE HERALD WILL BE SERVED AT AN EARLY HOUR BY LEAVING THEIR ADDRESS AT THE BRANCH OFFICE OF THE NEW YORK HERALD, 145 FULTON STREET, BROOKLYN.

WANTED—A BOY FOR GENERAL OFFICE DUTIES. Address, in own handwriting, box 5,421 Post office.

WANTED—A BOY TO WORK IN A GROCERY STORE. Apply at 515 2d av.

WANTED—FIREMEN AND SEAMEN FOR THE United States Navy. Apply to EDWARD RODE, 65 Market street, New York city.

WANTED—IN OFFICE DOWN TOWN, A YOUNG man, about 18 years of age, must be a good penman and reside with his parents. Address James, Herald office.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN AS BARKEEPER, WHO thoroughly understands the business. Apply between 12 and 2 o'clock, Thursday, corner Tenth st. and Broadway, Williamsburg.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN TO ASSIST IN A GROcery; one who understands taking care of horses and will make himself generally useful about the store. Address Grocer, Herald office.

WANTED—AN AMERICAN LAD, WHO WRITES well, as messenger in a broker's office. Salary $6 per week. Address, stating age and references, W. J. M., Herald office.

THE TRADES.

A MAN THAT CAN HANDLE CARPENTER'S TOOLS and two painters wanted to work around a hotel by the month. Apply at 176 Bleecker st.

A YOUNG, STRONG GERMAN MAN IS WILLING TO learn the bricklaying business. Apply at 408 West 52d st., rear building, basement.

A YOUNG MAN, [illegible] HAD TWO YE[illegible] ence as foreman in the moulding and heating department of an india rubber factory, wishes employment. Address T. R., Herald office.

A CHEMIST OF EXPERIENCE IN TECHNICAL MATters desires a position in some manufactory where chemical experience is desirable. Address Chemist, box 4,867 New York Post office.

ARTISTS AND DRAUGHTSMEN WANTED.—WANTED, for San Francisco, Cal., several good figure and landscape lithographic draughtsmen. Liberal terms and permanent situations to first class artists. For particulars apply to Hudson & Menet, advertising agents, 41 Park row, New York.

A PRACTICAL CHEMIST DESIRES A POSITION IN A manufacturing or other business; understands refining gold and silver. First class reference. Address Chemist, box 167 Herald office.

A FIRST CLASS PUNCH AND DIE MAKER WANTed.—To run a power press; to a good hand steady employment.
HOWARD, JACKSON & CO.,
141 Elm st., second floor.

FIRST CLASS JOB COMPOSITOR WANTED—AT 63 Cedar st.; references required.

HAT TRIMMERS WANTED—AT D. LEAHY'S, 12 ANN street.

JOB PRINTER—FIRST CLASS WANTED AT THE Daily Democrat office, Hoboken, N. J.

MACHINIST WANTED—NONE BUT GOOD WORKman. Apply to G. Jensen, corner of White and Centre sts.

NEW YORK DRAUGHTSMEN'S ASSOCIATION.—Meeting this (Wednesday) evening at their new rooms, 32 Broad street, at 8 o'clock sharp.
S. D. WHEELER, Assistant Secretary.

PATTERN MAKERS WANTED—AT THE EXCELSIOR Iron Works, foot of 14th st., East river.

SHIRT CUTTER WANTED—TO CUT CUSTOM SHIRTS. Apply from 10 to 12 at M. Ward's, 387 Broadway.

TO DISTILLERS.—ANY PERSON WISHING TO ENgage the services of a first rate grain distiller will please address to Shepard Stammers, Gettysburg, Adams county, Pa.; can give reference from distillers of high standing both in New York and Baltimore, Md. With one party the advertiser has been engaged in erecting a 900 bushel house and conducting it 20 years in succession. Those only need address whose business can afford ample remuneration for acknowledged superior ability.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS VARNISH MAKER; NONE other need apply. Address box 4,774 Post office.

WANTED RIGHT OFF—THREE OR FOUR GOOD lapidaries, at M. Fox & Co.'s, No 1 Maiden lane.

WANTED—A FIRST RATE SCROLL SAWYER, ALSO a man to run a variety moulding machine. Apply from 11 to 1 o'clock, to Pelouhet, Pelton & Co, 841 Broadway.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS UPHOLSTERY MAN, WHO thoroughly understands curtain and shade work, at J. H. Whitney & Co.'s, 513 Broadway.

WANTED—BY A CONTRACTOR, WHO HAS SEVEN or eight boats towing around the harbor, a superintendent who understands boats, their care, repairs, &c., and who can come well recommended for sobriety and honesty. None others need address E. B. B., box 3,139 Post office.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS AND TASTY CUTTER, ON Broadway. To one who thoroughly understands his business a permanent position will be given, with liberal advantages, or will give an interest in the business. Address, with real name and full particulars, C. C., Union square Post office.

10 CARPENTERS WANTED—GOOD, SMART MEN; those used to ceiling, bring saw and hatchet, before 8 A. M., to 32 Old slip. WM. E. FERGUSON & CO.

FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS.

UNE BONNE D'ENFANTS FRANÇAISE, MUNIE de bonnes références [illegible] dans une bonne famille. S'adresser au 27 [illegible] Union square

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